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REPORTS
FROM
COMMISSIONERS:

ELEVEN VOLUMES.

—(9.)—

COMMON LAW COURTS, IRELAND;
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION, IRELAND;
EDUCATION, IRELAND.

Session

3 February — 12 August 1842.

VOL. XXIII.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1842.

ELEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

NINTH VOLUME.

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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED TO
INQUIRE AND REPORT
WITH A VIEW TO
THE REVISION OF THE
OFFICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS
OF
COMMON LAW
IN IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

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W A R R A N T,

Appointing COMMISSIONERS to Inquire and Report with respect to a REVISION of the Offices of the SUPERIOR COURTS of COMMON LAW, at DUBLIN.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

DE GREY.

TO RICHARD WILSON GREENE, ESQ., HER MAJESTY'S FIRST SERGEANT-AT-LAW, JOHN HOWLEY, AND HENRY MARTLEY, ESQRS., HER MAJESTY'S COUNSEL LEARNED IN THE LAW, J. L. O'FERRALL, ESQ., COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, AND HENRY CAREY, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

These are to authorise you, or any three of you, to Inquire and Report:—

- I. Whether any and what Reductions can be effected in the Establishments of Officers and Clerks attached to the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Common Law Side of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland; due consideration being had for the proper and efficient performance of all actual business necessarily required to be performed in the Offices of the said several Courts.
- II. Whether any and what parts of the business now performed in the said Offices could be properly dispensed with, and in particular, whether the business now transacted in the Offices of the General Clerks to the Prothonotary and Clerk of the Pleas, does not partake more of the nature of the business of Attornies than of Officers of the Courts, and might not with much greater propriety be left to the several Attornies to perform for their Clients, at the expense of the latter, instead of being defrayed, as at present, out of the Public Funds.
- III. Whether the duties and necessary or actual attendance of any and which of said Officers are so light as to render their Offices nearly sinecures, and whether any and which of said Offices could, with advantage, be consolidated or abolished.
- IV. Whether the Head Officer of each Court could not, with ease to himself and convenience to the Public, become the Taxing Officer in his own Court, and thereby save the expense of the present Taxing Officers.
- V. Whether the Incidental Expenses of the said Offices for Writing and the employment of Clerks, incurred under the Act of 5th Geo. IV., chap. 4, beyond the Establishment regulated by the Act of 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., chap. 53, might not be much curtailed, without detriment to the Public Service, independently of the alterations hereinbefore suggested: with this view you will ascertain the several Amounts of the Salaries and Allowances paid as such Incidental Expenses, under said Act of 5th Geo. IV., chap. 4; the nature of the Services, and the Class of persons to whom they are paid, and bring those into comparative review with the Salaries and Offices regulated and appointed by the said Act of 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., chap. 53.

With the same view you will ascertain also whether a considerable portion of the Documents for which Writing is charged, are not Printed Forms requiring only certain blanks to be filled up; and also whether there are not in the Enrolments and making up of Records formal repetitions which might be avoided.

As a very serious portion of the Incidental Expense arises from the charge for making Searches for Judgments, you are to turn your attention to that part of the subject particularly, in order to judge whether any saving can be effected therein. You will ascertain the Cost incurred for such Searches in each Court respectively, so as to obtain a comparative view thereof, and if there be any variance, to account for the same. With respect to these Searches you are to inquire whether any and what alterations in the system under which they are made, could, with a view to economy and public convenience, be advantageously effected; and particularly whether any arrangement could be devised by which they should be made at the General Registry Office for Deeds, so as to save the expense incurred for them in the Offices of the Law Courts, and at the same time give the Public the benefit of concentration, by enabling them to find in one Office all Incumbrances affecting Property; and it would be also well to Inquire with this view, whether such arrangements might not include a Regulation for the Registry in the same place of Crown Bonds and Recognizances, now necessarily searched for in the Court of Chancery and the Equity Side of the Court of Exchequer.

A sketch of a Plan to reduce the expense of these Offices will be submitted to you, and you are to report your opinion as to the practicability thereof. And upon the whole of the subject referred to you, a full and general Report is requested, as well upon the points particularly mentioned, as upon any which may occur to you in the course of the Investigation.

In prosecuting this Inquiry you will have the assistance of Mr. R. HITCHCOCK, who is hereby appointed your Secretary: and you are to make your Report on or before the 29th day of January, 1842.*

Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 15th day of December, 1841.

By His Excellency's Command,

ELIOT.

R E P O R T.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS PHILIP, EARL DE GREY,

LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

PURSUANT to Your Excellency's Warrant, bearing date the 15th day of December last, appointing us Commissioners to Inquire into and Report upon the several matters therein specified, with a view to a Revision of the Offices of the Superior Courts of Common Law, at Dublin, we have proceeded as thereby directed; and having from a personal Examination of the Officers and Clerks attached to the three Courts, of several practising Attornies, and other experienced persons, as well as from an inspection of the Official Books, Accounts, Orders, and other Documents laid before us, collected the Evidence submitted herewith, we have now to Report to Your Excellency the result of our Investigation into the several subjects referred to us, taking them in the order in which they are presented to us in the Warrant.

Course of Inquiry pursued.

I.—AS TO THE PRACTICABILITY OF EFFECTING ANY, AND WHAT REDUCTIONS IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF OFFICERS AND CLERKS ATTACHED TO THE SEVERAL COURTS, DUE CONSIDERATION BEING HAD FOR THE PROPER AND EFFICIENT PERFORMANCE OF THE ACTUAL BUSINESS NECESSARILY REQUIRED TO BE PERFORMED.

I.—Practicability of Reductions in Establishments.

The nature of the Inquiry here directed, leads us in the first instance to ascertain the present state of these Establishments in each Court: the number of Officers and Clerks composing them, with their Salaries and Emoluments respectively; the nature of their duties, and the amount of labour and attendance which the discharge of such duties requires; so as to determine whether any Reduction in the number of persons by whom they are performed is practicable. With reference to the inquiries specially directed by the Warrant, under distinct heads, we shall, in the second place, make a more particular application of the information we are about to submit in the first general division of the subject: and offer, in the third place, such suggestions and recommendations as appear to us worthy of Your Excellency's consideration, with a view to the object proposed by the Inquiry.

Points of Inquiry.

As to the Number of Officers and Clerks, and their Salaries and Emoluments.

By the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., c. 53, the enactments of which were founded upon the recommendations of the Commissioners of Inquiry, as contained in their several Reports, certain Offices were created for the performance of the official duties of each Court respectively, and which duties with the Salaries payable therefor are specified in the Schedules appended to the Act as follows:

Present Establishments:

under Act 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 53.

SCHEDULE (A).—Describing the several Officers in the Civil Side of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland who are to hold their Offices during good Behaviour; their Duties and Salaries respectively; and the Assistants and Clerks whom such Officers are required to employ, and for whom they are to be responsible.

Schedule of Offices created thereby:—

THE PROTHONOTARY:—In addition to the general Superintendence which he is directed to exercise by the Act to which this Schedule is annexed, he is to have the Custody of all Cognovits, Judgment Rolls, Judgment Books, and Memorials of Judgments; and he is also (by himself or his Assistant Clerks in that Behalf,) to enter on the Record all Assignments and Satisfactions of Judgments, and to make Searches for Judgments, and to give under his

QUEEN'S BENCH.
Prothonotary:
duties of.

		Yearly Salaries
QUEEN'S BENCH : Duties and Salaries of Officers.	Hand Certificates positive and negative thereof, and to furnish and attest Copies of Judgments; and he is also to have the Custody of all Records in the Civil Side of the said Court, and to prepare, or cause to be prepared, by the Three General Clerks herein-after mentioned, all Transcripts of Record for the Court of Error, and all Enrolments of the Records in the Civil Side of the said Court, and all Judicial Writs and all Records for Trial at Nisi Prius; and generally he is to do all official Business whatever in the Civil Side of the said Court, which it is not the proper Duty of any of the other Officers of the said Court to do, £1,500	
Prothonotary :	Assistants to the said Prothonotary, to be appointed by him :	
his Assistants.	Three General Clerks for making out all Judicial Writs, and all Records for Trial at Nisi Prius, and all Enrolments of the Records in the Civil Side of the said Court, and the Transcripts of Records for the Court of Error; and for that Purpose the said Three General Clerks are to be allowed the reasonable Assistance of copying, writing, and engrossing Clerks, the Remuneration of the said copying, writing, and engrossing Clerks to be paid and satisfied out of the Incidents of the said Court, in Manner provided for by the Act to which this Schedule is annexed; Salary to each of the said Three Clerks -	500
	The said Three General Clerks are not to make any Charge under the Name of Agency or otherwise, either against the Suitor or Attorney, for or in relation to the preparing and making out any of the above-named Writs, Records, or Enrolments.	
	A Principal Assistant Clerk to assist in all the other Business of the said Principal Officer, and particularly in all Matters aforesaid relating to Judgments -	500
	A second Assistant Clerk in the same Business -	200
Clerk of Rules :	CLERK OF THE RULES :—He is to take down all the Rules and Orders in the Civil Side of the said Court, as well as those commonly called Judicial Rules, as those of any Nature whatsoever; to enter, transcribe, and alphabet all such Rules, and to furnish Copies of them when required, and to do all such other Acts as properly belong to the said Office -	800
Assistant.	One Assistant to the said Clerk of the Rules, to be appointed by him -	100
Filacer, &c. :	FILACER AND CLERK OF PLEADINGS :—He is to receive, file, and keep all Pleadings and all Affidavits, (except those to ground marked Writs); and he is also to receive, file, and keep all other Documents required to be filed in the Office, and not hereby expressly referred to any other Officer; and he is also to furnish and attest Copies, and give Certificates of all the said Matters respectively when required, and to do all such other Acts as properly belong to the said Office -	800
Assistant.	One Assistant to the Filacer, who shall be appointed by him -	100
Clerk of Writs.	CLERK OF WRITS :—He is to engross and issue Writs of Capias ad respondendum and Subpoena, and to receive and file Affidavits to ground marked Writs, and to enter in a Book to be kept by him for that Purpose, all Writs issued from or returnable into the said Court, and to furnish and attest Copies of the said several Matters, and to do all such other Acts as properly belong to the said Office -	300
Clerk of Appearances.	CLERK OF APPEARANCES -	200
COMMON PLEAS.	SCHEDULE (B.)—Describing the several Officers of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland who are to hold their Offices during good Behaviour; their Duties and Salaries respectively; and the Assistants and Clerks whom such Officers are required to employ, and for whom they are to be responsible respectively; and the Salaries payable to such Assistants and Clerks.	
Prothonotary :	THE PROTHONOTARY :—In addition to the general Superintendence which he is directed to exercise by the Act to which this Schedule is annexed, he is to have the Custody of Cognovits, Judgment Rolls, Judgment Books, and Memorials of Judgments; and he is also (by himself or his Assistant Clerks in that Behalf) to enter on the Record Assignments and Satisfaction of Judgments, and to make Searches for Judgments, and to give under his Hand Certificates positive and negative thereof, and to furnish and attest Copies of Judgments; and he is to have the Custody of all Records of the said Court, save only the Fines; and he is to prepare, or cause to be prepared, by the Three General Clerks herein-after mentioned, Transcripts of Records for the Court of Error, and all Enrolments of the Records of the said Court, (save only the Fines,) and all Judicial Writs, and all Records for Trial at Nisi Prius; and generally he is to do all official Business whatever in the said Court, which it is not the proper Duty of any of the other Officers of the said Court to do £1,500	
his Assistants.	Assistants to the said Prothonotary, to be appointed by him, viz. :	
	Three General Clerks for making out all Judicial Writs, and all Records for Trial at Nisi Prius, and all Enrolments of the Records of the Court, and the Transcripts of Records for the Court of Error; and the said three General Clerks are for that purpose to be allowed the reasonable assistance of copying, writing, and engrossing Clerks; the remuneration of the said copying, writing, and engrossing Clerks to be paid and satisfied out of the Incidents of the said Court in Manner provided for by the Act to which this Schedule is annexed; Salary to each of the said Three General Clerks -	500
	The said Three General Clerks are not to make any Charge under the Name of Agency or otherwise, either against the Suitor or Attorney, for or in relation to the preparing or making out any of the above-named Writs, Records, or Enrolments.	
	A Principal Assistant Clerk to assist in all the other Business of the said Principal Officer, and particularly in all Matters aforesaid relating to Judgments -	500
	A second Assistant Clerk in the same Business -	200
	One other General Clerk for conducting all Matters in the said Office relating to Recoveries	500
	Such General Clerk shall not make any other Charge, under the Name of Agency or otherwise, for the Services.	
Clerk of Rules.	CLERK OF THE RULES :—He is to take down all the Rules and Orders in the Civil Side of the said Court, as well as those commonly called Judicial Rules, as those of any Nature whatsoever; to enter, transcribe, and alphabet all such Rules, and to furnish Copies of them when required, and to do all such other Acts as properly belong to the said Office -	800
	One Assistant to the said Clerk of the Rules, to be appointed by him -	100

OFFICES OF THE LAW COURTS, IRELAND.

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	Yearly Salaries.	COMMON PLEAS.
transcribe, and alphabet all such Rules, and to furnish Copies of them when required, and to do all such other Acts as properly belong to the said Office	£800	Duties and Salaries of Officers.
One Assistant to the said Clerk of the Rules, to be appointed by him	100	
FILACER and EXIGENTER :—Performing his present Duties	500	Filacer and Exigenter; and Assistant.
One Assistant Clerk to ditto	100	
CLERK of the PLEADINGS and AFFIDAVIT OFFICE :—Performing his present Duties	400	Clerk of Pleadings, &c.
CHIROGRAPHER, CUSTOS BREVIIUM, and CLERK OF KING'S SILVER	500	Chirographer, &c. : and Assistant.
Assistant Clerk to ditto	100	

SCHEDULE (C).—Describing the several Officers in the Pleas or Common Law Side of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, who are to hold their Offices during good Behaviour; their Duties and Salaries respectively; and the Assistants and Clerks whom such Officers are required to employ, and for whom they are to be responsible respectively; and the Salaries payable to such Assistants and Clerks respectively.

CLERK of the PLEAS :—In addition to the general Superintendence which he is directed to exercise by the Act to which this Schedule is annexed, he is to have the Custody of Cognovits, Judgment Rolls, Judgment Books, and Memorials of Judgments; and he is also (by himself or his Assistant Clerks in that Behalf) to enter on the Record Assignments and Satisfaction of Judgments, and make Searches for Judgments, and to give under his Hand Certificates Positive and Negative thereof, and furnish and attest Copies of Judgments; and he is to have the Custody of all Records in the Pleas or Common Law Side of the said Court of Exchequer; and he is to prepare or cause to be prepared, by the Three General Clerks herein-after mentioned, Transcripts of Records for the Court of Error, and all Enrolments of the Records of the Pleas or Common Law Side of the said Court, and all Judicial Writs, and all Records for Trial at Nisi Prius; and generally he is to do all official Business whatever in the Pleas Side, or Common Law Side of the said Court, which it is not the proper Duty of any of the other Officers of the said Court to do

Clerk of Pleas :

Assistants to said Clerk of the Pleas, to be appointed by him; viz:

his Assistants.

Three General Clerks for making out all Judicial Writs, and all Records for Trial at Nisi Prius, and all Enrolments of the Records in the Pleas or Common Law Side of the said Court, and the Transcripts of the Records for the Court of Error; and for that purpose the said Three General Clerks are to be allowed the reasonable Assistance of copying, writing, and engrossing Clerks, the remuneration of the said copying, writing, and engrossing Clerks to be paid and satisfied out of the Incidents of the said Court, in Manner provided for by the Act to which this Schedule is annexed; Salary to each of the said Three General Clerks 500

The said Three General Clerks are not to make any Charge under the name of Agency or otherwise, either against the Suitor or Attorney, for or in relation to preparing and making out any of the above named Writs, Records, or Enrolments.

A Principal Assistant Clerk to assist in all the other Business of the said Principal Officer, and particularly in all Matters aforesaid relating to Judgments 500

A Second Assistant Clerk in the same Business 200

CLERK of the RULES :—He is to take down all Rules and Orders on the Pleas or Common Law Side of the said Court of Exchequer, whether those commonly called Judicial Rules, or of any other nature whatsoever. To enter, transcribe, and alphabet all such Rules, and to furnish Copies of them when required, and to do all such other Acts as properly belong to the said Office 800

Clerk of Rules :

One Assistant to the said Clerk of the Rules, to be appointed by him 100

his Assistant.

FILACER and CLERK of PLEADINGS :—He is to receive, file, and keep all Pleadings and all Affidavits, (except those to ground marked Writs); and he is also to receive, file, and keep all other Documents required to be filed in the Office, and not hereby expressly referred to any other Officer: and he is also to furnish and attest Copies, and give Certificates of all the said Matters respectively when required, and to do all such other Acts as properly belong to the said Office 800

Filacer and Clerk of Pleadings.

CLERK of APPEARANCES and ATTACHMENTS 300

Clerk of Appearances, &c. Clerk of Writs.

CLERK of WRITS :—He is to enter, engross, and issue Writs of Capias ad Respondendum and Subpoena, and to receive and file Affidavits to ground marked Writs, and to enter in a Book to be kept by him for that Purpose all the Writs issued from and returnable into the said Court, and to furnish Certificates, and to furnish and attest Copies of the said several Matters; and to do all such other Acts as properly belong to the said Office 200

SCHEDULE (D).—Yearly Salaries of the several Officers therein mentioned.

To the Crier of the Court of King's Bench	£120	SALARIES of certain Officers in Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas.
And further to the said Crier, acting as Crier to the Court of Exchequer Chamber	30	
To the Crier of the Court of Common Pleas	120	
To the Crier of the Court of Exchequer, from and after the Time when his Right to receive Fees shall cease*	120	

And inasmuch as the Rights of the Crier and the Usher of the Court of Exchequer have not as yet been sufficiently ascertained, they may continue to receive their legal Fees until it shall be otherwise provided for by Act of Parliament, and shall not by any thing in this Act contained be precluded from claiming Compensation, if any they should be entitled to, for any Loss occasioned by the Provisions of this Act.

* The Crier of the Exchequer is still paid by Fees, and therefore this Salary has not yet become payable.

OFFICERS and
SALARIES in the se-
veral Courts, as pro-
vided by the Act.

	Yearly Salaries.
Seal Keeper, who is also to be Registrar of Attornies' Licenses in the Court of King's Bench	£200
A Seal Keeper and Registrar of Attornies' Licenses in the Court of Common Pleas -	- 200
And in the Court of Common Pleas.	
Clerk of the Juries	- - - - - 200
Clerk of Errors and Essoigns	- - - - - 40
Clerk of Outlawries	- - - - - 40
* These Schedules do not include the two Taxing Officers whose joint Salaries amount to £2,400 a-year, late currency.	

RECAPITULATION.

<i>Queen's Bench.</i>			
Amount of Salaries in Schedule (A.)	- - - - -	£6000	
Do. in Schedule (D.)	- - - - -	350	
Total for Queen's Bench, late currency		-	£6350 0 0
<i>Common Pleas.</i>			
Amount of Salaries in Schedule (B.)	- - - - -	£6700	
Do. in Schedule (D.)	- - - - -	600	
Total for Common Pleas, late currency		-	£7300 0 0
<i>Exchequer.</i>			
Amount of Salaries in Schedule (C.)	- - - - -	£5900	
Do. in Schedule (D.)	- - - - -	-	
Total in Exchequer, late currency		-	£5900 0 0
Taxing Officers		-	£19,550 0 0
		-	2,400 0 0
Total for the three Courts, late currency		-	£21,950 0 0

Further services au-
thorized, as incidental
expenses.

The 10th Section provides for the payment of such expenses as might be necessarily incurred as and for the costs of the Clerks employed in engrossing and copying, which are all comprised under the head of Incidental Expenses, and which, in the Reports referred to, were estimated at £1000 annually for each Court.

Views of former Com-
missioners as to suffi-
ciency of establish-
ments thus provided.

It may here be material to observe, that it would appear from the state-
ments made by the former Commissioners in their Report, that the estab-
lishment thus proposed by them, and in a great measure adopted by the
Legislature, was considered amply sufficient for the discharge of the duties
required to be performed. The following extract from their Report will
warrant this conclusion:—

“We are conscious that these allowances may be considered large when
compared with what we understand to be the remuneration of the corres-
ponding Offices of the English Courts of Justice; but we have ventured to
recommend them from a consideration of the great diminution of income which
will result from the new arrangement, as well as from a conviction of the
expediency of making these situations objects to persons of respectability.”

“The Subordinate and Writing Clerks who form the residue of the indivi-
duals engaged in the service of this Office, and for whom we do not feel it
necessary to make any further provision than such as they may derive out of
an allowance by the Sheet, for Copies and other Writings, to be prepared in
the Office, must be dependent on their diligence as Writing Clerks; and if
their services be required of them, on the liberality of their employers for ade-
quate encouragement and support.”

Fees abolished by the
Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV.
c. 53.

The Legislature having adopted these recommendations of the Commis-
sioners, the above mentioned Act 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., c. 53., was passed,
the first Section of which enacted that no Fees whatever should be received
by any of the Officers of the Three Law Courts, save in certain specified
instances, “and that no Officer, Deputy, Clerk, or other Person mentioned
in the several Schedules (save Schedule E), who should at any time be em-
ployed or act in the business of the said Courts respectively. or in any part or

In order to create a Fund to meet the expenses to be incurred by this Official Establishment, as also certain allowances and compensations to the Judges and others, the Act 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., c. 112, was passed, by which certain Stamp Duties, denoted "Law Fund," were imposed upon the several Matters and Things enumerated in the Schedule to the said Act annexed, in lieu of Fees theretofore collected in the several Offices.

The compensations to the Judges, under the Act, are as follows:—

To the Chief Judges, £1500 each,	-	-	-	£4,500
To Puisne Judges, £850 each,	-	-	-	7,650
Allowance to Registrars under 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., c. 54,	-	-	-	5,700

(Making £16,476 18s. 6d., present currency.) £17,850 late currency.

Upon referring to the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., c. 112, it is plain that it was calculated that the Fund thus created would be sufficient to cover all expenses and allowances chargeable upon it, as it provides for the cessation of certain Stamp Duties upon the deaths of individuals who received large superannuation allowances. Those events have since taken place. The result has not, however, justified such calculation. From Returns furnished to us it appears that the Incidental Expenses for the three Courts which, in the Report of the Commissioners before alluded to, were estimated at £3,000 annually, averaged in each of the three Years ending with 1824, £9,167 11s. 8d.; in each of the three Years ending with 1833, £14,227 9s.; and in each of the three Years ending with 1841, £15,247 10s. 10d.

The following sums are now annually charged upon the Consolidated Fund, for the expenses of the several Establishments, and the compensation, salaries and allowances to the Judges and Registrars, as appears from the Return for the year ending the 10th October last:—

Queen's Bench,	-	-	-	-	£11,944	7	3
Common Pleas,	-	-	-	-	9,391	19	11
Exchequer,	-	-	-	-	12,566	10	7
Allowance to Judges, and Salaries to Registrars,	-	-	-	-	16,476	18	6
Taxing Officers, and their Clerks,	-	-	-	-	2,415	7	8½
Total,					£52,779	16	2

By the 5th Geo. IV., c. 4, the Judges were empowered upon petition of the Principal Officers to inquire as to the necessity of employing additional Clerks, and what Salaries it might be reasonable and necessary to allow to such Clerks, and also what further and increased payment it might be reasonable to make in future to the Clerks theretofore employed by such Principal Officers since the passing of the Act of 1st Geo. IV., c. 53; and to certify accordingly; and all such sums as should be so certified as having been necessarily incurred were made payable out of the Consolidated Fund, but no further Stamp Duties were granted to meet such additional charges.

In the exercise of the discretionary power thus vested in them, the Judges have from time to time added to the Establishment originally fixed by the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., cap. 53, and each Court has now the Establishment of Officers and Clerks set forth in the following Tables; in explanation of which it is necessary to premise that the Judges have in some instances increased the Salaries appointed by the first Act; in others created new Salaries where none had been previously provided; and granted as well to salaried as to unsalaried Clerks, certain rateable allowances depending on the quantity of business done. The Salaries stated in the Tables are fixed, but the rateable allowances are fluctuating, and taken from the official Accounts of Incidental Expenditure for the year. In 1840, fixed Salaries were, in some instances, substituted for varying allowances, in consequence of which it has been found impossible to take a three years' average.

Funds provided for expenses of establishments in lieu of fees: 1 & 2 G. IV. c. 112.

Funds thus created by Stamp Duties insufficient.

Annual amount charged upon Consolidated Fund.

Judges' powers as to addition to Establishments.

Additions made to Establishments and salaries by Judges, beyond those provided by the Act.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS ON THE

TABLES showing the present Establishments of OFFICERS and CLERKS in the three Courts, with their Emoluments.

No. 1.—QUEEN'S BENCH.—Year ended 10th October, 1841.

Patentee Officers marked thus (*).

OFFICERS.	Names of Officers and Assistants.	Salaries fixed by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 53, reduced to present Currency.	Salaries and Additions to Salaries ordered by Judges.	Allowances for Writing and Searching certified by the Judges.	Total Payments to each Person.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Prothonotary's Office,	* Arthur Bushe, Prothonotary, . . .	1,384 12 3½	— — —	— — —	1,384 12 3½
	J. A. Hamilton, principal assistant, . .	461 10 9½	— — —	— — —	461 10 9½
	R. Hanley, second assistant, . . .	184 12 3½	215 7 8½	— — —	400 0 0
	N. A. Hanley, clerk in same office, . .	— — —	73 16 11	163 14 3½	237 11 2½
	R. C. Christian, do., . . .	— — —	73 16 11	163 16 2½	237 13 1½
	John Houston, do., . . .	— — —	73 16 11	253 5 7	327 2 6
	Geo. Christian, do., . . .	— — —	— — —	204 11 7	204 11 7
	Prouse Christian, do., . . .	— — —	— — —	186 13 10	186 13 10
	Thomas Ireland, do., . . .	— — —	50 0 0	289 17 9	339 17 9
General Clerks' Office	J. S. Hamilton, general clerk, . . .	461 10 9½	— — —	— — —	461 10 9½
	James Egan, his assistant, . . .	— — —	73 16 11	223 6 6	297 3 5
	John St. John, do., . . .	— — —	50 0 0	128 18 0	178 18 0
	Thomas Monks, do., . . .	— — —	73 16 11	32 11 6	106 8 4
	John Duff, general clerk, . . .	461 10 9½	— — —	— — —	461 10 9½
	John Marlow, his assistant, . . .	— — —	92 6 1½	278 10 6	370 16 7½
	Patrick William Duff, do., . . .	— — —	50 0 0	189 19 2	239 19 2
	John Caffry, general clerk, . . .	461 10 9½	— — —	— — —	461 10 9½
	James Caffry, his assistant, . . .	— — —	73 16 11	199 4 0	273 0 11
	John Moore, do., . . .	— — —	50 0 0	130 13 1	180 13 1
Rules' Office, . .	* Patrick Costello, clerk of Rules, . .	738 9 2½	— — —	— — —	738 9 2½
	Chrstr. N. Duff, his assistant, . . .	92 6 1½	307 13 10½	— — —	400 0 0
	William C. Knox, do., . . .	— — —	250 0 0	— — —	250 0 0
	Richard Marlow, do., . . .	— — —	40 0 0	123 4 1	163 14 1
Filacer's Office, .	* William Johnson, Filacer, . . .	738 9 2½	— — —	— — —	738 9 2½
	Thomas Byron, his assistant, . . .	92 6 1½	257 13 10½	— — —	350 0 0
	Thomas Church, do., . . .	— — —	73 16 11	— — —	73 16 11
	David W. Hutcheson, do., . . .	— — —	92 6 1½	85 5 3	177 11 4½
	Francis Lacy, do., . . .	— — —	— — —	140 5 6	140 5 6
Writ Office, . .	* Robert Cooper, clerk of Writs, . .	276 18 5½	— — —	— — —	276 18 5½
	Bennet D. Keene, his assistant, . . .	— — —	200 0 0	— — —	200 0 0
Appearance Office,	* Philip Lawless, clerk of Appearances, .	184 12 3½	— — —	— — —	184 12 3½
Writing Clerks,	James Mallins, clerk in his office, . .	— — —	75 0 0	64 16 11½	139 16 11½
	Garrett Moore, writing clerk, . . .	— — —	— — —	54 17 10	54 17 10
	Henry Moore, do., . . .	— — —	— — —	82 9 3	82 9 3
	Edward Moore, do., . . .	— — —	— — —	130 5 8	130 5 8
	Garrett Moore, jun., do., . . .	— — —	— — —	135 5 4	135 5 4
	Thomas Byrne, do., . . .	— — —	— — —	96 4 2	96 4 2
	Michael Byrne, do., . . .	— — —	— — —	91 5 5	91 5 5
	Charles Byrne, do., . . .	— — —	— — —	105 7 9	105 7 9
Seal Office, . . .	Thomas Batley, Seal Keeper, . . .	184 12 3½	— — —	— — —	184 12 3½
	Salaries to Court and Office Keepers, &c., . .	5,723 1 6½	2,247 6 1½	3,554 9 0½	11,524 16 8½
	Payments for Coals, Candles, and Sundries, . .	— — —	— — —	— — —	211 5 2
	Payments for Coals, Candles, and Sundries, . .	— — —	— — —	— — —	208 5 5
	Total, . . .	— — —	— — —	— — —	£11,944 7 3½

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries fixed by 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., . . .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Do. created or increased under discretionary power vested in Judges, . . .	2247 6 1½	5723 1 6½
Allowances for writing, &c., certified by Judges under discretionary power, . . .	3554 9 0½	
	5801 15 2	
Salaries to Court and Office Keepers certified by Judges under same power, . . .	211 5 2	
Sundries, . . .	208 5 5	
Total added by Judges, . . .	— — —	6221 5 9
Total charge of the Offices for the Year, exclusive of Crier, £150, late currency, . . .	— — —	£11,944 7 3½

NOTE.—The incidental expenditure here set down for the Queen's Bench in the year 1841, amounts only to £6221 5s. 9d. but in point of fact it amounted to £6314 13s. 5d. The explanation of the difference is this: in May of that year an order was made by the Judges giving to certain persons increases of fixed salary, in lieu of fluctuating allowances; which fluctuating allowances had on an average exceeded the salaries substituted, so that for the first half of the year the payments actually made to such persons amounted to more than the proportion for that period of the salaries set down against their names, but for the purposes of the table it was not necessary to take this difference into calculation, the object being to show the permanent amount of the establishment per annum, as last arranged and now actually existing.

OFFICES OF THE LAW COURTS, IRELAND.

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No. 2.—COMMON PLEAS.—Year ended 10th October, 1841.

OFFICES.	Names of Officers and Assistants.	Salaries fixed by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 53. reduced to present Currency.	Salaries and Additions to Salaries ordered by Judges.	Allowances for Writing and Searching certified by the Judges.	Total Payments to each Person.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Prothonotary's Office,	*Hop. David Plunket, Prothonotary,	1,384 12 3½	— — —	— — —	1,384 12 3½
	Richard Hill, principal assistant,	461 10 9½	— — —	— — —	461 10 9½
	James Macken, second assistant,	184 12 3½	15 7 8½	— — —	200 0 0
	Joseph Manning, searching clerk,	— — —	50 0 0	234 1 2	284 1 2
	Samuel Hill, do.,	— — —	50 0 0	234 1 2	284 1 2
	A. Reid, clerk of Assignments, &c.	— — —	— — —	213 3 4	213 3 4
	Peter M'Donnell, clerk,	— — —	92 6 1½	113 6 6	205 12 7½
Recovery Office,	Joseph Reid, clerk of Recoveries,	461 10 9½	— — —	— — —	461 10 9½
	Thomas Stewart, his clerk,	— — —	55 7 8	73 2 11	128 10 7
General Clerks' Office,	Thomas Howard, general clerk,	461 10 9½	— — —	— — —	461 10 9½
	Christopher Carey, his assistant,	— — —	73 16 11	99 13 4	173 10 3
	John Meagher, general clerk,	461 10 9½	— — —	— — —	461 10 9½
	Thomas Monck, his assistant,	— — —	73 16 11	138 3 8	212 0 7
	John M'Causland, general clerk,	461 10 9½	— — —	— — —	461 10 9½
	R. F. Stack, his assistant,	— — —	73 16 11	107 6 2	181 3 1
Rules' Office,	*Peter Jackson, clerk of Rules,	738 9 2½	— — —	— — —	738 9 2½
	William M. Mee, his assistant,	92 6 1½	107 13 10½	— — —	200 0 0
Writ & Appearance Office,	*John Clancy, Filacer and Exigenter	461 10 9½	— — —	— — —	461 10 9½
	James Lynam, his assistant,	92 6 1½	107 13 10½	— — —	200 0 0
Pleadings and Affidavit Office,	John Carey, clerk of Pleadings,	369 4 7½	— — —	— — —	369 4 7½
	Michael Carey, his assistant,	— — —	200 0 0	— — —	200 0 0
Chirographer's Office,	*Christopher Antisel, Chirographer,	461 10 9½	— — —	— — —	461 10 9½
	William Antisel, his assistant,	92 6 1½	100 0 0	48 14 6½	241 0 8
Juries' and Errors' Office,	Charles Mills, Clerk of Juries, &c.	221 10 9½	— — —	— — —	221 10 9½
Seal Office,	John Cummin, Seal Keeper,	184 12 3½	3 3 0	— — —	187 15 3½
Writing Clerks,	J. S. Wade,	— — —	— — —	29 19 8	29 19 8
	Charles Regan,	— — —	— — —	68 3 4	68 3 4
	John Byrne,	— — —	— — —	76 4 3	76 4 3
	Henry Bowyer,	— — —	— — —	17 18 0	17 18 0
	John Danagher,	— — —	— — —	69 0 0	69 0 0
	Occasional Writing in several Offices by Supernumeraries,	— — —	— — —	24 10 4½	24 10 4½
		6,590 15 4½	1,003 2 11½	1,547 8 5	9,141 6 9
	Salaries to Court and Office Keepers, &c.	— — —	— — —	— — —	167 1 3
	Sundries for Coals, Candles, &c.	— — —	— — —	— — —	83 11 11
	Total,	— — —	— — —	— — —	£ 9,391 19 11

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries fixed by 1st and 2nd Geo. IV.,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Do. created or increased under discretionary power vested in Judges,	1,003 2 11½	6,590 15 4½
Allowances for writing, &c., certified by Judges under discretionary power,	1,547 8 5	
	2,550 11 4½	
Salaries to Court and Office Keepers, and Sundries, certified by Judges under same power,	250 13 2	
Total added by Judges,	2,801 4 6½	
Total charge of the Offices for the Year, exclusive of Crier, £120, and Clerk of Outlawries, £40, late currency,		£ 9,391 19 11

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS ON THE

No. 3.—EXCHEQUER.—Year ended 10th October, 1841.

OFFICES.	Names of Officers and Assistants.	Salaries fixed by 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 53, reduced to present Currency.	Salaries and Additions to Salaries ordered by Judges.	Allowances for Writing and Searching certified by the Judges.	Total payments to each person.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clerk of Pleas Office,	*Joseph Farran, clerk of Pleas, .	1,384 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —	— — —	1,384 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	George Farran, principal assistant, .	461 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —	— — —	461 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	George Watson, second assistant, .	184 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —	288 4 9	472 17 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Richard Patten, clerk in same office, .	— — —	138 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 14 4	191 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Henry Law, do., .	— — —	92 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 13 0	214 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	James Biron, clerk of negative searches, .	— — —	287 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	541 0 0	828 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	His clerk, .	— — —	52 0 0	— — —	52 0 0
	Do., .	— — —	43 5 0	— — —	43 5 0
	Samuel Russell, assistant searcher, .	— — —	— — —	174 10 2	174 10 2
	Blacker Castles, clerk of common searches, & keeper of Bail Book, }	— — —	300 0 0	319 1 0	619 1 0
	William Watson, clerk, .	— — —	— — —	40 14 2	40 14 2
	John Hynes, do., .	— — —	31 10 0	97 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Clerks' Office,	Charles H. Meares, general clerk, .	461 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —	— — —	461 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	George Meares, his assistant, .	— — —	320 0 0	— — —	320 0 0
	Richard P. Meares, do., .	— — —	48 0 0	81 11 1	129 11 1
	William Stewart, general clerk, .	461 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —	— — —	461 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Michael Houston, his assistant, .	— — —	320 0 0	— — —	320 0 0
	Adam M. Stewart, do., .	— — —	48 0 0	48 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Matthew Maguire, general clerk, .	461 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —	— — —	461 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	William S. Cooper, his assistant, .	— — —	320 0 0	— — —	320 0 0
Rules' Office, . .	Patrick Sheridan, .	— — —	48 0 0	59 14 0	107 14 0
	*Henry Yeo, clerk of Rules, .	738 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —	— — —	738 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Henry Yeo, jun., his assistant, .	92 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	307 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —	400 0 0
	Edward S. Cooper, do., .	— — —	250 0 0	— — —	250 0 0
Filacer's Office, . .	William Yeo, do., .	— — —	120 0 0	— — —	120 0 0
	*Edmund Power, Filacer, .	738 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —	— — —	738 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Richard Carey, his assistant, .	— — —	350 0 0	— — —	350 0 0
	William Carey, do., .	— — —	143 16 11	— — —	143 16 11
Writ Office, . . .	Patrick M'Mahon, do., .	— — —	130 0 0	— — —	130 0 0
	*Robert Hitchcock, clerk of Writs, .	184 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —	— — —	184 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Arthur Greene, his assistant, .	— — —	100 0 0	0 18 3	100 18 3
Appearance Office, .	*Wm. H. Harte, clerk of Appearances, .	276 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —	— — —	276 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	John Teeling, his assistant, .	— — —	52 0 0	— — —	52 0 0
Writing Clerks, . .	James Armstrong, writing clerk, .	— — —	— — —	191 6 6	191 6 6
	William Armstrong, do., .	— — —	— — —	116 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Patrick Hanley, do., .	— — —	— — —	109 0 0	109 0 0
	Elijah Francis, do., .	— — —	— — —	102 16 6	102 16 6
	Francis O'Farrell, do., .	— — —	— — —	115 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Edward F. Dobbin, do., .	— — —	— — —	105 10 0	105 10 0
	William H. Crawford, do., .	— — —	— — —	92 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Hugh M'Mahon, do., .	— — —	— — —	74 2 6	74 2 6
	Philip Harty, do., .	— — —	— — —	12 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. J. Cogan, do., .	— — —	— — —	77 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	James S. Cogan, do., .	— — —	— — —	25 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	William Patten, do., .	— — —	— — —	52 16 0	52 16 0
	Francis Sheridan, do., .	— — —	— — —	43 16 6	43 16 6
	James Gallagher, do., .	— — —	— — —	36 4 0	36 4 0
	Robert Armstrong, do., .	— — —	— — —	59 7 3	59 7 3
	James Brady, do., .	— — —	— — —	41 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Patrick Vaughan, do., .	— — —	— — —	147 4 7	147 4 7
	Michael Thomas Flood, do., .	— — —	— — —	27 1 3	27 1 3
	Occasional writing in several offices, .	— — —	— — —	9 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		5,446 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,502 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,267 10 10	12215 16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries to Court & Office Keepers, &c. £207 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Coals, Candles, &c. £143 11s. 2d.					350 14 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Total,		£12566 10 7

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries fixed by 1st and 2nd Geo. IV.,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Do. created or increased under discretionary power vested in Judges,	3,502 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,446 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

As to the nature of the duties of the several Officers and Clerks; the amount of labour and attendance which the discharge of such duties requires, and the practicability of diminishing the number of persons by whom they are performed.

Duties; their nature and extent.

Although the duties of the several Offices created by the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., c. 53, are enumerated in the Schedules annexed to that Act, yet, in order to arrive at a correct knowledge of the business actually performed, and to form a just estimate of the necessary labour and attendance, as well of the original as of the added Establishment, we have deemed it right to avail ourselves of the information afforded by the Officers and Clerks themselves.

Prothonotary and Clerk of the Pleas.

Of Prothonotary and Clerk of Pleas:—

It appears from the evidence of these Officers that the duties actually discharged by each of them in person, consist chiefly of taking Affidavits, marking Judgments, receiving and accounting for the Law Fund Duty on them, signing Writs, Attested Copies, Records, Transcripts of Records, Negative Searches for Judgments, and other Certificates, receiving and keeping accounts of Monies paid into Court, holding References, striking Special Juries, and making entries of the Money Matters above referred to, besides exercising a general superintendence.

duties described.

The attendance of the Prothonotaries of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, is stated to be from about 11 to half-past 3 or 4 o'clock in Term, and from 12 to 3 o'clock in Vacation, and it appears that in Summer Vacation they are generally absent on leave about 2 or 3 months. The attendance of the Clerk of the Pleas is stated to be about 3 hours a day in Term, and less of course in Vacation. The time thus given by this class of Officers is amply sufficient for the duties they actually discharge, and it frequently occurs, that though in their Offices, they are not fully occupied.

Extent of attendance:

not fully occupied.

Taking Affidavits is a duty which devolves on the Principal Officer in common with others; but those taken by him do not appear to be so numerous as to form a serious item in his labours. By a Return furnished to us, we find that of 4,370 Affidavits filed in the Queen's Bench, in the year 1839, the number taken by the Prothonotary was 860. In the Common Pleas, the total number of Affidavits taken by the three Officers in the last year was 2025, and of these only 567 were taken by the Prothonotary. In the Exchequer, it appears from the evidence of Mr. Power, the Filacer, that nearly all the Affidavits are taken by him.

Taking Affidavits, not a heavy duty to principal officers.

Marking Judgments is the next in order of the Principal Officers' duties. It consists merely of writing on the Pleadings a few words, denoting the nature of the Judgment, the Term, and the date; this is done without any actual examination of the Pleadings by the Principal Officer, and on the faith reposed by him in the Clerk, who brings up the Pleadings with a Docket attached, denoting the proceeding to be taken.

Marking Judgments, —duty prepared for principals.

The signing of Writs, Attested Copies, Certificates, and Transcripts of Records, forms by far the heaviest portion of the manual labour of the Principal Officer. From this duty we think he might, with great propriety, be relieved, as these documents are signed by him either in blank, or on the responsibility of the Subordinate Officer who prepares them, and whose signature would answer all useful practical purposes.

Signing of documents: principals may be relieved.

The receiving and accounting for Law Fund Duties is a serious interruption to the business of the Officers; involving as it does, risk, responsibility, and loss of time. This impediment may be easily removed by the substitution of impressed Stamps, instead of money, as hereafter recommended. The actual weight of these duties does not, however, fall on the Principal but on the Subordinate Officers.

Receipt of Law Fund Duties, onerous, but falls on subordinates.

The signing of Certificates on Negative Searches is a very important duty, and necessarily attended with great responsibility, though not with the labour to the Principal Officer which such a proceeding implies, as he does not himself take any part in the Search but depends on the accuracy of a Subordinate Officer, who initials it to show that it is correct.

Certificates of Searches, labour falls on subordinates.

Other duties.

The remaining duties performed by the Principal Officer consist of receiving Monies paid into Court, striking Special Juries, and holding References.

Superintendence by Principal, slight, and not such as intended.

With respect to the general superintendence required of the Principal Officer by the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., we find that as in fact exercised, it does not add to his labour. It appears to consist rather of the correction of any impropriety or abuse to which on complaint his attention may be called, than of any such regular and uniform supervision as is contemplated by the 22nd section of the Act, namely, "to superintend the conduct and proceedings of the several other Officers and Clerks respectively, and inspect the respective Offices, and all Records, Books, Papers, and Documents therein respectively."

Prothonotary's Principal Assistant.***Principal Assistant to the Prothonotary and Clerk of the Pleas.***

It appears that the duties discharged by this Officer are not the same in the several Courts.

**Queen's Bench.
Description of duties:**

In the Queen's Bench he enters Interlocutory Judgments, and when there is a press of business, Final Judgments also. The entry here alluded to consists of writing in a Book for the use of the Stamp Office the parties' names from the Pleadings. Sometimes he copies the Judgment Books. He has also to witness Searches, which duty, consists of signing his name as a witness to the Search although it is admitted he does not take any part whatever in making it, and has no means of knowing whether what he signs is correct, except his dependence on the accuracy of the Clerks who actually make the Search. His signature, as well as that of the Prothonotary, is little more than a matter of form. He also initials Certificates, as a voucher upon which the Prothonotary signs them; but the Certificate is prepared by the Second Assistant. His other duties are, as specified by himself, the custody of all Records of Judgments and Satisfactions, and a general superintendence. The custody of Records (as far as regards this Officer) is more nominal than actual, as it appears in fact that a Subordinate Clerk keeps the key; and that the Records are open for the purposes of Searching at hours when the Principal Assistant is not in the Office, his attendance being in Term from a quarter before 11 to half-past 3 or 4 o'clock, and the hours occupied by the Clerks in Searching being from 10 to 6, and sometimes to 8 or 10 at night. Upon the whole, we collect from the evidence, that the duties actually discharged by the Principal Assistant are very light and of such a nature, that a great part of them might be transferred to a subordinate Officer. His salary is £461 10s. 9½d., and he has, in addition to the Second Assistant, a Clerk to assist him in his immediate duties, with a salary and emoluments amounting in the whole to £339 17s. 9d.

Some, matters of form and merely nominal.**Extent of attendance.****Duties light and may be transferred to a subordinate.****Salary of Assistants.****Common Pleas:
his duty:**

In the Common Pleas, the duties of the Principal Assistant are limited to the business of Searching; he actually makes the Searches himself, without any emolument but his salary. This Officer considers that he could discharge additional duties. His attendance is stated to be from half-past 10 to 4 o'clock; his salary is £461 10s. 9½d. and he is aided in the Searching by two Clerks, who receive salaries of £50 each, besides which they are paid in proportion to the work they do. Their emoluments amounted in the whole to £284 1s. 2d. each, in the last year.

attendance:**salary:****Assistants.****Exchequer:
his duty:****Assistance:**

In the Exchequer, the business done by the Principal Assistant appears to be the receiving the Law Fund Duties on Judgments, keeping the Entries thereof, and Filing Cognovits. He has the assistance of a Clerk, whose salary and emoluments amounted last year to £191 3s. 6d. He signs the Negative Searches as a witness, but does not take any part in making them. It appears to us that other duties might be discharged by this Officer. The Salary of the Principal Assistant is £461 10s. 9½d., and his hours of attendance are stated to be from 11 to half-past 3 o'clock.

Salary:**Attendance.****Prothonotary's Second Assistant.*****The Second Assistant to the Prothonotary and Clerk of the Pleas.*****Queen's Bench:
his duties:**

In the Queen's Bench, the business of this Officer is to aid the Principal Assistant; he makes with his own hand the entries of Final Judgments, and of Revived and Redocketed Judgments and Satisfactions, Apprentices' Indentures, and Commissions, and prepares such Certificates as are required of

matters of Record. He states his hours of attendance to be from 10 to 5, or 11 to 6 o'clock in Term, and occasionally so late as 11 o'clock at night, but it appears from his Evidence that the necessity of such protracted attendance arises not from the quantity of writing or actual business to be done, but from the interruption which occurs during the day, partly from the necessity of allowing Attornies to consult the Books in which the entries are to be made, and partly from a practice which prevails more or less in all the Offices of the Courts, of the Officers advising and guiding Attornies as to professional matters. The Second Assistant was paid partly by salary fixed by the Regulating Act and partly by extra allowances according to the quantity of writing, up to May 1841, when the Judges put him on a fixed salary of £400. If relieved from such interruptions as above mentioned, this Officer could do considerably more actual business during the ordinary Office hours.

Attendance :

Interruptions to duty:

Payment :

More duty could be done, if interruption less.

In the Common Pleas, the Second Assistant receives the Law Fund upon all Judgments, and keeps the several duplicate sets of Books for the entry of them, as also the Book for the entry of Attornies' Admissions; he also files Affidavits to re-docket Judgments. It appears that a considerable portion of this Officer's time is occupied in receiving the Law Fund Duties and keeping the duplicate Books, which that mode of collecting the Duty renders necessary. His usual attendance is from 10 or 11 to 4 o'clock. His salary is £200, and he has no Clerk.

Common Pleas : duties :

Attendance ; Salary.

In the Exchequer, the duties discharged by the Second Assistant are different in some respects from those of the corresponding Officer in the other Courts, and his mode of remuneration is also different. He keeps one set of the Judgment, Revival, and Redocketting Books, the Duplicate Books being kept by a Clerk, and he registers Assignments of Judgments. He receives a salary of £184 12s. 3½d., under the Regulation Act, and is besides paid at the rate of 3d. per entry for keeping the Books, and 5s. for each Assignment which he registers, his salary and emoluments making together for the last year £472 17s. 0½d. As to the Registering of Assignments, for which this Officer receives 5s. per Assignment, we find that the same business is done in the Queen's Bench for 1s. 3d., and in the Common Pleas for 6d. The Second Assistant has a Clerk at a salary of £92 6s. 1d., besides allowances for writing, amounting together in the last year to £214 19s. 2d. A portion of the business for which this Clerk is paid by the sheet is the enrolment of the Memorials of Assignments of Judgments, for registering which the Second Assistant receives 5s. per Assignment.

Exchequer :

duties and mode of remuneration different.

In the Common Pleas, the business of entering Satisfactions and Assignments of Judgments is done by a Clerk who has no Salary, but is paid 10d. in respect of every Satisfaction, and 2s. 6d. in respect of every Assignment, that is to say, 6d. for Registering it, and 2s. for Transcribing the Memorial on the Roll. This Clerk's emoluments amounted last year to £213 3s. 4d.—There is in the same Office a Clerk with a Salary of £100 a-year, for taking care of the Rolls, besides an allowance for writing, amounting together in the last year, to £205 12s. 8d.

Common Pleas : two Clerks : payment by piece work.

The Searching Department.

In the Queen's Bench, this department consists of five persons, three of whom are engaged in the Negative, and two in the Common Searches for Judgments. Each Negative Search is made by three persons as checks upon each other, and the Common Search is made by two persons in like manner. The Searchers are paid each at the rate of 1s. 3d. per Search, and 2½d. an Office-Sheet, for the writing upon them; besides which, three of the Searchers have Salaries of £73 16s. 11d., each. The total Cost of this department in the Queen's Bench for the last year was £1073 17s. 6d.

Searching Department. Number of Officers and rate of payment in each Court.

Queen's Bench :

In the Common Pleas, the business of Searching is performed by the Principal Assistant and two Clerks, the Negative Search being made by all three, and the Common Search by one of the two Clerks. The Principal is remunerated by his salary of £461 10s. 9½d., and discharges no other duties. The other Searchers are paid at the rate of 1s. 1d. per Search, besides 2d. a sheet for the writing, and salaries of £50 a-year each. The total cost of this department in the Common Pleas last year was £1029 13s. 1½d.

Common Pleas :

Searching Department.
Exchequer:
 Number of officers
 and mode of payment.

In the Exchequer, five persons are engaged in Searching, viz:—The Clerk of the Negative Searches, whose Office it appears has always been a distinct one in this Court, and who is paid at the rate of 5s. per Search; two Check Searchers at 1s. per Search, each, besides 2d. a sheet for the writing, and two Clerks who are paid salaries amounting together to £95 a-year. These persons make the Negative Searches, and one of them also makes the Common Searches. The total cost of this department in the Exchequer, last year, was £1101 9s. 2d. From the nature of the business, the number of Searches is about the same in each Court, but the Judgments to be referred to and copied into the Searches, are much more numerous in the Exchequer than in the other Courts.

In the Court of Exchequer, the Clerk of the Negative Searches is also Keeper of the Old Rule Books, Warrants to Satisfy, and Affidavits, for which duty he receives a salary of £287 1s. 6d.; and the Clerk of the Common Searches is also Keeper of the Rolls and Clerk of Bail, for which duties he is paid a salary of £250. The Common Search Clerk also records the Satisfactions, for which he is paid 6d. each, and he has a Clerk who receives no salary, but whose account for writing last year amounted to £147 4s. 7d.

General Clerks' Department.

General Clerks:
 Three in each Court:
 Salaries.

As Assistants to the Principal Officer, there are in each Court, besides those already mentioned, three Officers called General Clerks, at Salaries of £461 10s. 9½d. each, whose particular duties are the making out of Judicial Writs, Records, and Enrolments.

In Queen's Bench,
Assistant Clerks; re-
muneration of.

In the Queen's Bench, these Officers have each two Clerks who are paid by the Sheet for their writing, besides Salaries of, in one of the Offices, £100 to the first, and £50 to the second, and in the other two, of £80 to the first, and £50 to the second. They have, also, for making out Records and Enrolments, the assistance of Writing-Clerks who are paid by the Sheet. The total cost of these Offices in the Queen's Bench for the last year, including the General Clerks' Salaries was £2984 11s. 6d. From its being optional with the Attornies to make choice of a General Clerk, the business is very unequally divided between the Offices, the first having double the business of the third, and more business than the second, whence it follows that two of the Offices are not fully employed. The same observation applies to all the Courts.

Business unequally
divided.

Common Pleas:

In the Common Pleas, each of the General Clerks has one Clerk at a Salary of £80 a-year, in addition to his profits for writing by the sheet, and also employs Writing Clerks for making out Records, &c. who are paid by the sheet; the total cost of these Offices last year including the General Clerks' Salaries was £1951 6s. 5d., in the Common Pleas.

Exchequer.

In the Exchequer, in which Court the business has been for many years nearly double that of the Queen's Bench, and four times that of the Common Pleas, each of these Officers has two Clerks, one with a Salary of £320 a-year, and the other with a Salary of £48, the Second having besides his Salary, emoluments by the sheet for writing. They also employ Writing Clerks as in the other Courts. The total cost of these Offices in the Exchequer for the last year, including the Salaries of the General Clerks, was £3629 16s. 4½d. The Writing Clerks are in each Court appointed by the General Clerks.

Recovery Office.

Recovery Office.

Time not fully occu-
 pied.

This is an Office peculiar to the Common Pleas, and since the passing of the Regulation Act, its duties have been materially altered and diminished. They now consist chiefly of making Searches for Fines and Recoveries, receiving Certificates and Deeds of Married Women, and entering them in a Book. The Clerk of Recoveries states that his time is not fully occupied. He receives a Salary of £461 10s. 9½d. and has a Clerk whose emoluments last year amounted to £128 10s. 7d., arising from writing, making the total cost of this Office for the year £590 1s. 4½d.

Remuneration.

*Rules' Department.**Rules' Department.*

The General business of this department is similar in all the Courts, and is in practice as described in the Schedule of the Regulating Act: that is to say, "to take down all Rules and Orders of the Court, as well those commonly called Judicial Rules as those of any other nature whatsoever. The Clerk of Rules is also to enter, transcribe, and alphabet all such Rules, and to furnish copies of them when required."

Duties of Clerk of Rules:

In addition to the business thus described, the Clerk of the Rules is one of the Officers appointed by the same Act to take Affidavits; and the Law Fund Act imposes upon this Officer the responsible and troublesome task of collecting and accounting for the Law Fund Duty on Rules.

In the Queen's Bench, the portion of the business actually performed by the Clerk of the Rules himself, appears from his own evidence, to consist principally of taking Affidavits and signing copies of Rules, swearing in Barristers and Attornies, and administering Oaths of Allegiance and Qualification when necessary. He states that he attends in Court every day from the sitting to the rising of the Court, and occasionally in his Office during Term, before the Court sits and after it rises. In Vacation he is not called upon to attend in his Office every day, but when he does, he averages his time of remaining there at more than three hours.

In Queen's Bench.

Attendance.

In order to ascertain the actual amount of labour required for the discharge of the business stated by this Officer to be performed by himself, it is necessary to examine particularly each head of the service thus set forth. The first in order is the taking of Affidavits, and from the stress which is laid on this duty by the Officer, it would appear to be a very laborious and disagreeable one, continuing throughout the year, and involving the necessity of attending in the various Prisons in the City of Dublin, and at the houses of invalids; but from a Return furnished to us, it appears that the total number of Affidavits taken by him in a given year (1839) when the three Officers who take Affidavits were in attendance, was 267, of which 10 were taken in Prisons or private houses. It appears from the Evidence of his First Assistant, that the Stamps for the copies of Rules are signed in blank by the Officer, to be written upon as occasion requires.

Evidence as to extent of duties:

taking Affidavits:

Swearing in Barristers and Attornies, and administering Oaths of Qualification generally, are duties which occur only occasionally.

administering oaths:

The service rendered by this Officer during his attendance in Court, is stated by his own account to be, that in the absence of his Second Assistant, whose business it is to take down the Rules, he discharges that duty; it appears, that such absences are of rare occurrence.

The First Assistant to the Clerk of the Rules, in the Queen's Bench takes down the Judicial and all other Office or Side Bar Rules, and enters, transcribes, and alphabets all Rules and furnishes Copies of them when required. He receives and pays into the Stamp Office the Duty on all Rules. This latter business occupies much of his time. His Salary, under the Regulating Act, was £92 6s. 1½d., but the Judges have from time to time increased it to £400.

Duties discharged by first Assistant.

Increase of salary.

The Second Assistant to the Clerk of the Rules, performs the Court duty with the exception of the part described by his Principal as his own portion. He takes down the Rules as they are pronounced by the Court, enters them in the Court Book, and keeps what is called the Office Book, composed of the Side Bar Rules, and which with the Court Book forms a duplicate of the Rule Book. This Officer states that the business of advising with and informing the Profession as to practice, engrosses a very considerable portion of his time. His attendance in Term is from 10 to half-past 5 o'clock. His Salary is £250 by order of the Court, no Second Assistant having been provided for the Clerk of the Rules by the Regulating Act. Besides these two Assistants, the Clerk of the Rules has a Clerk who receives a Salary of £40 a-year and an allowance of 2½d. a sheet for his writing. The total cost of this Department in the Queen's Bench in the last year was including the Salary of the Principal £1537 14s. 11d.

Duties discharged by second Assistant.

Attendance:

Further assistance.

Clerk of Rules. writing paid for by the sheet. The total cost in this department of the Common Pleas in the last year was £1007 9s. 2½d.

Exchequer. In the Exchequer, this department comprises, besides the Clerk of the Rules, a Principal Assistant at £400 a-year, and two Clerks at Salaries respectively of £250 and £120. The Clerk of the Rules attends in Court himself, and with the aid of his Principal Assistant, who also attends in Court, takes down the Orders and enters them in the Court Book. He also takes a portion, but not a very great number, of the Affidavits. The Principal Assistant, besides his attendance in Court, frames the Special Orders, and makes the entries in the Rule Book, which at certain periods is a very laborious duty. The two Clerks are occupied in alphabetizing the Books, receiving Law Fund Duties, entering Rules, making and issuing Copies of them, and in the general business of the Office. The total cost in this department in the Exchequer in the last year was £1508 9s. 2½d.

*Filacer's Department.**Filacers' Department.*

Queen's Bench. duties: In the Queen's Bench, the duties actually performed by the Filacer, as appears in his Evidence, are the taking of Affidavits, attesting Copies of Documents filed in the Office, receipting Documents brought in to be filed; signing Certificates, and a general superintendence. His hours of attendance are stated to average in Term from eleven to four o'clock, and in Vacation a shorter time.

Attendance.

Taking Affidavits. With respect to the taking Affidavits, which this Officer mentions as first in importance amongst his duties, we find by a Return furnished by him for the year 1839, which year has been selected, because in other years his attendance was interrupted by illness, that the total number taken by him was 1523, of which seven were taken at private houses or in Prisons.

Routine duties. Attesting Copies and giving Certificates, are, as in other instances to which we have adverted, little more than routine acts, not preceded by actual scrutiny, but done in reliance upon the accuracy of the Clerk who prepares, and who might as well, for all useful purposes, sign them.

Receipting Documents brought in to be Filed consists of writing on them in a large, legible hand, the day of the month and year. This is stated to be a laborious part of the Officer's duty, but it is one which does not require any greater skill than that of an ordinary Clerk.

Three Assistants and Writing Clerks: The Filacer has three Assistants at Salaries, besides Writing Clerks who are paid by the Sheet.

Their duties. The duties discharged by the First Assistant are the Receiving and Filing all Pleadings and other Documents; giving Certificates, and making the requisite Search previously; the custody of the Pleadings for the last year; making entries of Filing in the Books; receiving directions for Attested Copies and Deposits for Stamp Duty on them, getting them made, and when completed, giving them to the Attorney and accounting for the Deposit. The Regulating Act fixed the Salary of this Assistant at £92 6s. 1½d., and the Judges have raised it to £350.

First Assistant. The Second Clerk has a Salary of £73 16s. 11d., and his sole duty is to watch the Pleadings whilst they are referred to by the Profession.

Increased remuneration. The Third Clerk has a Salary of £92 6s. 1d., for taking care of the Writing Room, in which place is kept every Document more than a year, and not more than twenty years' old. The Salary and Emoluments of this Clerk in the last year amounted to £177 11s. 4½d.

Second Clerk. The Books, not kept by the Principal Assistant, are kept by a Writing Clerk who is paid at the rate of 2½d. for each entry of one line. His Emoluments in the last year amounted to £140 5s. 5d.

Third Clerk. The total expense of this department of the Queen's Bench for the last year was £1879 14s. 6½d.

Books, how kept.

Total cost.

Common Pleas. In the Common Pleas, the duties of this department, which, with the exception of taking Affidavits, are the same as in the other Courts, are discharged by an Officer called Clerk of the Pleadings and Affidavits, the Officer called Filacer and Exigenter in this Court being in fact the Clerk of Writs and Appearances. The Clerk of the Pleadings and Affidavits receives a Salary of £369 4s. 7½d., and in person performs the principal duties. He has one

Clerk with a Salary of £200, ordered by the Judges, and Writing Clerks who are paid by the Sheet.

The total Expense of this department in the Common Pleas for the last year was \$722 4s. 7½d. Expense in Common Pleas.

In the Exchequer, the duties of the Filacer's Office, as set forth in his Evidence, would appear to be numerous and laborious, but we find that the portion of them actually performed by himself consists of little more than taking Affidavits and signing Attested Copies. The average number of Affidavits taken by the Filacer in a year, as stated by himself, is about 6,000. The time occupied in administering each Affidavit being short, the labour caused by this duty could not on any day be very heavy. The signing of Attested Copies is not upon any previous examination on the part of the Officer, for he signs them upon seeing a certain mark which the Third Assistant affixes to show that they are correct. Exchequer.
Duties light ;
and routine.

The First Assistant states that he discharges the greater part of the duties of the Office, except that of swearing Affidavits and those of the Copying department, which latter it appears are performed by the Third Assistant. The Second Assistant makes entries of all Returned Writs and assists in the general business of the Office, but he might, we think, do more business than now falls to his share. Duties chiefly done by assistant.

The Salaries are, First Assistant £350 ; Second Assistant, £143 16s. 11d. and Third Assistant, £130. Besides these Assistants the Filacer employs Copying Clerks, who are paid by the sheet, the payments to whom in the last year amounted to £409 16s. 10½d., making the total expense of this department of this Court in the year £1,772 3s. 0½d. Number and pay of assistants.

Writ Office.

Writ Office.

In the Queen's Bench, the duties of the Clerk of the Writs are to enter Writs of every description, and to sign or mark them as entered, so as to warrant the Seal keeper in affixing the Seal to them. He also receives and files Affidavits to ground marked Writs, and furnishes Copies of them when required ; these Writs, however, are now very rarely issued in consequence of the abolition of arrest on Mesne Process. In addition to his Office of Clerk of the Writs, this Officer has, by old usage, the privilege of acting as Distributer of Stamps for the Office, from which business he derives a considerable profit but not forming any charge upon the Fund. His attendance is from 10 to 4 in Term, and from 11 to half-past 3 in Vacation, but of this time a very great portion is occupied by the Stamp business. He receives a Salary of £276 18s. 5½d., and has a Clerk at a Salary of £200, making the total expense of this Office in the year £544 19s. 4d., including a temporary payment for writing. Queen's Bench.
Clerk of Writs :
duties.

Attendance :
remuneration.

Queen's Bench.
Clerk of Writs :
duties.

Attendance :
remuneration.

In the Common Pleas, the duties of this Office, are discharged by an Officer called Filacer and Exigenter, to whom belong also the duties of the Appearance Office. The same Officer has other duties peculiar to the Common Pleas, but which are now of rare occurrence, and might more properly be discharged by the Prothonotary. The Salary of this Officer is £461 10s. 9½d., and he has a Clerk at a Salary of £200, making the total expense of this Office in the year £661 10s. 9½d. Common Pleas.

Common Pleas.

In the Exchequer, the duties of the Clerk of the Writs are similar to those of the corresponding Officer in the Queen's Bench. He has also the privilege of acting as Distributer of Stamps for the Office, and derives a considerable profit from it. In this Court as well as in the Queen's Bench, if the Clerk of the Writs had not this Stamp business to do, it appears to us that he could discharge other duties in addition to those now belonging to his Office. His Salary is £184 12s. 3½d., and he has a Clerk at a Salary of £100, making the total expense of this Office in the year £285 19s. 6½d. including a small item for writing. Exchequer.

Exchequer.

Appearance Office.

Appearance Office.

Duties light:
Salary, and assistance.

Common Pleas.

Exchequer.

keep the requisite Books, and give Certificates of Appearances in all cases requiring them. Before entering Parliamentary Appearances he examines the Affidavits to see that they are such as warrant that proceeding, which duty does not appear to be performed by the Appearance Officer in the other Courts. He is very much occupied during the two days in each Term, on which the greater number of Appearances are entered, but excepting a few such days his duties are light and he could well attend to other business, particularly if relieved from the receipt of Law Fund Duty. His Salary is £184 12s. 3½d., and he has a Clerk at a Salary of £75, making the total expense of this Office in the year £259 12s. 3½d.

In the Common Pleas, as we have already stated, the duties of this Office are discharged by the Filacer and Exigenter.

In the Exchequer, the duties of the Clerk of Appearances are similar to those of the same Officer in the Queen's Bench, except as regards the examination of Affidavits to ground Parliamentary Appearances. His Salary is £276 18s. 6d., and he has a Clerk at a Salary of £52, making the total expense of this Office in the year £328 18s. 6d.

Seal Office:

in the respective
Courts.

Seal Office.

In the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, the duties of the Seal Keeper are to enter and seal all Writs, and to register Attornies' Licenses, in a Book kept for that purpose. The duty is not heavy, but requires constant attendance. The Salary in each of these Courts is £184 12s. 3½d.

In the Exchequer, the Seal Office is on a different footing. The duties are, as regards the Law side of the Court, the same as those of the Seal Office in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, but the Officer has also to seal all Writs issuing from the Equity side of the Court. The Exchequer Seal Office forms no charge upon the Law Fund, but is paid from a different source, respecting which we shall have some observations to offer in another division of our subject, this Department coming within the scope of one of the particular heads of Inquiry.

Chirographer.

Common Pleas:
duties light;

pay;

assistance.

Chirographer.

The Office of Chirographer is peculiar to the Common Pleas. The duties, which are light, and which in the other Courts are discharged by the Filacer, consist of filing returned Writs, making Entries of them, and giving Copies when required. The Chirographer receives a Salary of £461 10s. 9½d., and has a Clerk with a Salary and Emoluments, which amounted last year to £241 0s. 8d., making the total expense of this Office, for the last year £702 11s. 5d.

Clerk of Juries, &c.

Common Pleas:
Duties light:

Expense.

Clerk of Juries, Errors, and Essoigns.

This Office is also peculiar to the Common Pleas, and its duties require little labour; they consist chiefly of those relating to Jury Process and Errors, which in the other Courts are discharged by the Principal Officer and Filacer. This Officer receives a Salary of £221 10s. 10d., and the writing in the Office cost last year £17 18s., making the total, £239 8s.

Clerk of Outlawries:

A sinecure:
Salary.

Clerk of Outlawries.

This Office is a sinecure. The duties formerly performed in it have fallen into disuse. The salary is £40 a-year.

TABLE No. 4.

SUMMARY of the EXPENSE of each Department in the THREE COURTS in the Year 1841.

Summary of Expense.

DEPARTMENT.	Queen's Bench.	Common Pleas.	Exchequer.	Total of each Department in the Three Courts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Prothonotary, and Clerk of Pleas, including 1st and 2nd Assistant, and all the Minor Offices immediately in the Department of the Principal Officer, except the General Clerks and those included in the Searching Department, - - -	3,107 4 4½	2,049 7 3½	3,689 8 9½	8,746 0 5½
Searching Department, -	1,073 17 6	1,029 13 1½	1,101 9 2	3,204 19 9½
General Clerks, - - -	2,984 11 6	1,951 6 5	3,629 16 4½	8,565 14 3½
Rules' Office, - - -	1,537 14 11	1,007 9 2½	1,508 9 2½	4,053 13 4½
Filicers' Office, - - -	1,879 14 6½	722 4 7½	1,772 3 0½	43,74 2 2½
Writ Office, - - -	544 19 4	661 10 9½	285 10 6½	1,492 0 8
Appearance Office, - - -	259 12 3½	-	328 18 5½	588 10 9½
Seal Office, - - -	184 12 3½	187 15 3½	-	372 7 7½
Recovery Office, - - -	-	590 1 4½	-	590 1 4½
Chirographer's Office, - - -	-	702 11 5	-	702 11 5
Clerk of Juries' Office, - - -	-	239 8 0	-	239 8 0
Court and Office Keepers, -	211 5 2	167 1 3	207 2 10½	585 9 3½
Sundries as Coals, Candles, &c. -	208 5 5	83 11 11	143 11 2	435 8 6
	11,991 17 4½	9,392 0 8½	12,566 9 8	33,950 7 9½
Two Taxing Officers at £1,107 13s. 10½d. each, and their Clerk at £200,				2,415 7 8½
				£ 36,365 15 5½

TABLE No. 5.

Comparative view of the BUSINESS transacted in the Offices of the Superior Courts of Common Law in ENGLAND and IRELAND, respectively in the year 1841, and of the Expense of said Offices in each Country, for Salaries, Extra Writing, Coals, Candles, and other Incidental Charges..

Comparative Statement.

	Number of First Writs of Summonses, and Capias issued.	Number of Appearances sealed.	Number of Rules entered.	Number of Nisi Prius Records entered.	Number of Interlocutory Judgments entered.	Number of Final Judgments entered.	EXPENSE OF OFFICES.
QUEEN'S BENCH.							£ s. d.
England,	54,845	30,933	30,369	2,188	3,003	16,116	11,625 9 0
Ireland,	9,500	4,625	13,663	296	1,711	4,623	* 12,796 19 11½
COMMON PLEAS.							
England,	21,500	11,564	12,292	864	1,381	5,517	10,083 12 6
Ireland,	3,582	1,850	5,000	99	598	663	* 10,197 3 3½
EXCHEQUER.							
England,	60,128	30,063	32,057	2,531	3,816	13,984	12,940 12 9
Ireland,	11,183	5,200	18,171	347	2,042	5,404	* 13,371 12 2½

From the above Returns it will be seen that although the business transacted in the Offices of the Courts in England, is very much greater than in the Offices of the Courts in Ireland, yet the expenses incurred for the Offices in England are less in amount than those incurred for the Offices in Ireland.

The amount of expenses for the English Offices is much greater now than it will be in future, because, at present several Masters and other Officers having been in office under the old system, are allowed to receive the amount of the income they formerly derived from Fees which is, in many cases, much more than the salary fixed for their successors.

* Each of the Sums thus marked includes a third of the Salaries of the Taxing Officers and their Clerk.

The Second Head of Inquiry referred to in our Warrant is:—

II.—DUTIES WHICH
BELONG RATHER TO
THE PROFESSIONAL
PRACTICE OF THE
ATTORNEYS.

II.—WHETHER THE BUSINESS NOW TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICES OF THE GENERAL CLERKS DOES NOT PARTAKE MORE OF THE BUSINESS OF ATTORNEYS THAN OF OFFICERS OF THE COURT, AND MIGHT NOT WITH MUCH GREATER PROPRIETY BE LEFT TO THE SEVERAL ATTORNEYS TO PERFORM FOR THEIR CLIENTS, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE LATTER, INSTEAD OF BEING DEFRAIDED, AS AT PRESENT, OUT OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Nature of business.

The business here mentioned, consists of making out Judicial Writs, Records for Trial at Nisi Prius, Enrolments of Records, and Transcripts of Records for the Court of Error.

The Officers by whom it is at present performed are, three in each Court. Of these the Attorney may select any one to act as his Clerk; the Officer so selected, in addition to the above duties, becomes the Adviser, Guide, and Assistant of the Attorney, throughout the progress of the Suit; not merely directing him as to Office practice, but in many respects instructing him as to the conduct of his business, advising him as to the expediency of any questionable proceeding, and revising the Drafts of his Affidavits, Notices, and other Documents.

Business that should
be done by Attornies
at cost of litigants.

With respect to Judicial Writs we see no reason why they should not be made out by the Attorney instead of the General Clerk. In ordinary cases they are simple in their construction, and are generally printed forms with blanks, which the Attorney, who has all the necessary information, is as competent as the Officer to fill up. In complicated or difficult cases, such as Special Writs of Scire Facias, it is, at present, notwithstanding the intervention of the Officer, usual to have recourse to Counsel, who, in such cases, is, of course, employed and instructed by the Attorney. The Officers consider that the Attorney is the person responsible for the correctness of the Writ, and bound to see that it is a proper one before he takes it from their hands. This seems also to be the opinion of the Attorney himself. The Attorney has the most direct interest in looking to the proper preparation of the Writ, he is best acquainted with the facts, the parties, and all necessary circumstances, and with the aid of an Officer to prevent fraud or abuse, we can see no evil likely to arise from transferring the making out of the Documents to him, whilst much convenience and facility in the despatch of business would result from his being at liberty to prepare these matters in his own Office, and send them ready to be Entered, Signed, and Sealed.

Writs.

Records.

The Records for Trial at Nisi Prius are transcripts of the Pleadings with the addition of certain Forms which are supplied by Books of Practice. The Attorney has in his Office the Draft of his Declaration and the Copy of the Plea, and he can have no difficulty in making out his Record and sending it to the Officer to be compared with the originals on the file, and, if correct, Signed and Sealed. We are of opinion therefore that this branch also of the business of the General Clerks might safely be transferred to the Attorney. The supervision of the Officer would, as it appears, to us be an effectual check against mistake or impropriety. The same observations will apply to Transcripts of Records for the Court of Error and to Books for the Judges on Demurrers, which are now made out by the General Clerk.

Enrolments of Judg-
ments.

With respect to the Enrolments of Judgments, as they are the permanent Records of the Court, and of such high importance as to demand the utmost care, regularity, and uniformity in the preparation of them, we have entertained considerable doubt whether they should not continue to be made out by the Officer, in order to insure a proper state of the Rolls. We therefore do not feel warranted in expressing on this branch of the subject, so confident an opinion as we give on other points. There is evidence however to lead to the conclusion that the preparation of the Enrolments may be left to the Attornies, subject to the check and revision of the Officer whose duty should be to see that they should not be added to the Roll unless in every respect correct, regular, and uniform.

practice to which we have alluded, of instructing and guiding the Attorney. We consider that this practice is inexpedient and should be discontinued.

The next subject referred to us is to inquire:—

III.—WHETHER ANY AND WHICH OF SAID OFFICES COULD, WITH ADVANTAGE, BE CONSOLIDATED OR ABOLISHED.

III.—ABOLITION OR CONSOLIDATION OF OFFICES.

Departments in which it is practicable.

We think ourselves bound, by the Evidence before us, to say, that the Departments in which, as it seems to us, the objects adverted to in this part of our Inquiry can be best and most conveniently accomplished, are those of the Filacer, the Clerk of the Writs and Appearances, the Seal Clerk, and the Clerk of the Rules. The duties actually discharged by the Filacers of the Queen's Bench and Exchequer respectively are not of such a nature or magnitude as to require the entire time of an Officer so highly paid; and it will be found upon reference to the Evidence, that in the absence of the Filacer of each Court, from illness or other cause, during the greater portion of the year, and in the busiest seasons, his duties have been discharged by the First Assistant, in addition to his own duties, without calling in extra aid, or putting the Fund to any additional expense, or causing inconvenience or injury to the Public.

As we mean to propose alterations as to the copying of Pleadings, and the filing of Documents, which will materially reduce the business of the Filacer's Office, we are of opinion that this Department may, without inconvenience, be consolidated with that of the Chief Officer of each Court, the duty of taking Affidavits being imposed on another Officer.

Filacers' office may be consolidated with the Chief Office in each Court.

The chief business of the Writ Office and the Seal Office is the entry of Writs, the Book in one Office being nearly a Duplicate of that kept in the other. The practice of having a separate Book in the Seal Office arose solely from the necessity of having a check as to certain Fees formerly payable on the Sealing of Writs, and as the Fees no longer exist in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, that necessity has altogether ceased. In the Queen's Bench the Clerk of the Writs has very frequently, during the absence of the Seal-Keeper, Sealed the Writs and discharged the duties of both Offices: and as one entry would be sufficient, there could be no difficulty in consolidating these Offices in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. In the Exchequer the Seal-Keeper still receives fees which were reserved by 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., chap. 53, sec. 2, and he has to enter and seal the Writs of the Equity Side of the Court. Hence there may appear to be, in this Court, a difficulty in consolidating the Seal with the Writ Office. This, however, we conceive, may be easily surmounted. Under the Act 6th Geo. IV., cap. 55, the Fees are paid into the Consolidated Fund which is charged with a Salary of £600 a-year to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a compensation for them, besides £200 a-year to his Deputy, whose place is nearly a sinecure, as he seldom attends the Office, except at the close of the Quarter, to take an account of the Receipts. The Amount carried to the Consolidated Fund, on an average for the last three years, is £707 8s. 7d., leaving little more than £100 residue after payment of the Salary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As the Public receive so little advantage from these Fees, and as the receipt of Fees is inconsistent with the general spirit of the plan by which the Offices are regulated, it may deserve consideration whether they should not be abolished in this instance. They are considered a grievance by the Attorney and Suitor, and they impose great trouble on the Officer. If the Fees were abolished, the arrangement which we suggest would be much facilitated. In that case a separate Seal might be provided for the Equity side of the Court, which would much promote convenience, as the Offices of the Law and Equity sides of the Court are far apart, and the necessity of going from the building in which a Writ is Signed to another building in which it is Sealed, is a source of delay and annoyance.

Writ Office and Seal Office may be consolidated:

In the Common Pleas, the same Officer performs the business of the Writ and Appearance Office conjointly, and there would be no difficulty in his also affixing the Seal.

Writ, Appearance, and Seal Offices may be consolidated.

In the other Courts the same consolidation might easily be effected. It so happens that the great press of business in the Writ Office, occurs at periods when that of the Appearance Office is light, and vice versa, so that the

Consolidation would facilitate business.

duties of one would not materially interfere with those of the other. The consolidation of these Offices would facilitate the despatch of business.

Rules' Office : reduction practicable and proposed :

In the first Division of this Report we have shown that in the Queen's Bench the portion of duties properly appertaining to the Clerk of the Rules himself is small, and we find that on several occasions it has been discharged by the First and Second Assistants, in addition to their own, without any extra expense, or inconvenience to the Public. From these facts it appears to us that the duties of the Rules Office in the Queen's Bench could be discharged with one person less than the number comprised in the present Establishment, and that a reduction may be made accordingly. In the Common Pleas there are but two persons employed in this department, the Principal and Assistant, and though these Officers may not have full occupation, yet it would not be practicable to dispense with either of them.

in Queen's Bench ;

and in Exchequer.

With respect to the same department in the Exchequer, it appears from the Evidence of the Clerk of the Rules, that when he is prevented by illness or any other cause from attending in Court, his First Assistant, attends in his place and performs all the duty. The business of the Exchequer has been for some years much heavier than that of the Queen's Bench, but the attendance in Court of the Clerk of the Rules is required on three days in the week only, the other three days being set apart for Equity business, and as the Act admitting Attornies to all the Courts upon payment of one Stamp Duty, has removed the cause which in a great measure induced the excess of business in the Exchequer, it may be reasonably expected that the labours of the Rules' Office in that Court will be less than heretofore, and may be discharged with one Person less than the present establishment.

The next inquiry referred to us is:—

IV.—AS TO TRANSFER OF TAXING OFFICERS' DUTIES TO PRINCIPAL OFFICER OF EACH COURT.

IV.—WHETHER THE HEAD OFFICER OF EACH COURT COULD NOT WITH EASE TO HIMSELF, AND CONVENIENCE TO THE PUBLIC, BECOME THE TAXING OFFICER IN HIS OWN COURT, AND THEREBY SAVE THE EXPENSE OF THE PRESENT TAXING OFFICERS.

Evidence taken thereon.

The question as to the practicability and expediency of transferring the duty of the Taxation of Costs to the Principal Officer of each Court has occupied a considerable portion of our attention in the course of the Investigation, and involves considerations of very great difficulty. In order to enable us to arrive at a correct conclusion upon this subject, we have examined both the Taxing Officers and several Solicitors of great respectability and intelligence.

From the Report of the former Commissioners, it appears that this duty was vested in the Principal Officer of each Court, or his Deputy, but that in consequence of certain abuses to which the practice of payment by Fees gave rise, the Commissioners recommended that it should be transferred to distinct Officers to be paid by Salary. This recommendation it would seem arose from an expectation then entertained, that the former Taxing Officers should still have the receipt of Fees as theretofore. The Legislature, having, however, abolished the receipt of Official Fees and adopted the principle of creating a Fund by the imposition of Stamp Duties, this reason would appear no longer to exist.

Such transfer not advisable

It will be observed, on reference to the Evidence, that there are contradictory opinions as to the expediency of adopting the proposed plan, and as to the Profession from which the Taxing Officers should be selected. We shall not discuss the merits of these several opinions, but confine ourselves to the expression of the opinion, that we do not consider it advisable that the proposed transfer should be carried into effect.

but reduction may be effected.

We have however arrived at the conclusion, that a reduction of expense in this department might be effected. We find that a considerable portion of the time and labour of Taxation is occupied by the examination of Vouchers and business of an easy and simple nature, and we are of opinion that with the aid of a competent person in the nature of Examiner to attend to this branch of the business, one Principal Officer would be sufficient to discharge the duties of Taxation.

The objection founded upon the inconvenience arising from the locality of

the present Taxing Office, may be easily obviated by transferring the Office from the Queen's Inns to the Four Courts.

We are now to consider the fifth question specially referred to us, viz. :—

V.—WHETHER THE INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE OFFICES, FOR WRITING AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF CLERKS, INCURRED UNDER THE ACT OF 5TH GEO. IV., CHAP. 4, BEYOND THE ESTABLISHMENT REGULATED BY THE ACT 1ST AND 2ND GEO. IV., CHAP. 53, MIGHT NOT BE MUCH CURTAILED WITHOUT DETRIMENT TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE, INDEPENDENTLY OF THE ALTERATIONS BEFORE SUGGESTED.

V.—REDUCTION OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The rate of payment for Writing varies in the several Courts. In the Queen's Bench, it is 2½d. per Office Sheet; in the Common Pleas, 2d.; and in the Exchequer only 1½d., except in a few instances where 2d. is paid in consideration of greater care being thought necessary. As the Writing is done for 1½d. per Sheet in the Exchequer, there seems to be no good reason why it might not be done at the same rate in the other Courts. We find, too, that up to a recent period, the Clerks employed in Writing in the Exchequer, received but 1d. per Sheet, although 2d. per Sheet was charged to the Incidents, the additional penny being the perquisite of other Clerks as a payment for their superintendence. This matter was made the subject of Inquiry before the Barons in the year 1840, and we beg to refer to the Orders of their Lordships relating to it, bearing date the 19th and 26th June, 1840, which will be found in the Appendix. A similar practice prevailed in the Common Pleas, but not in the Queen's Bench. We find further that before the passing of the Regulating Act when the Writing was paid for by the Officers themselves, the rate of payment was only a halfpenny per Sheet, and that it was raised to 2d. immediately when it became chargeable to the Law Fund. We have it also in Evidence that in the Registry Office, where the Clerks are stated to be as respectable as those employed in the Bank of Ireland, the rate of payment for Writing is only 1d. British per Office Sheet, for Parchment, and 1d. Irish, for Paper. With these facts before us, we cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that a very considerable saving of expense might be effected in this respect. The amount paid for writing by the Sheet last year, was as follows :—

Different rates of payment for copying in different Courts.

Considerable saving practicable.

In the Queen's Bench,	£3,154	4	6
„ Common Pleas,	998	4	6
„ Exchequer,	- 2,326	13	8½
	£6,479	2	8½

If the writing in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas had been paid for at the same rate as in the Exchequer, the saving in the year would have been £1,300 19s. 3½d., and had the rate in the three Courts been the same as in the Registry Office, the saving in the same period would have been £1927 11s. 7d. in the Queen's Bench, £499 2s. 3d. in the Common Pleas, and £775 11s. 2d. in the Exchequer, making a Total of £3,205 5s. in the year.

Saving that might be effected.

It must be observed, that in one instance, forming a regular item in the Incidental Accounts of the Exchequer, a sum of 5s. is charged for the same business for which only 1s. 3d. is charged in the Queen's Bench, and only 6d. in the Common Pleas. We allude to the payment made to the Second Assistant to the Clerk of the Pleas for Registering the Assignments of Judgments, which are very numerous. If the work can be properly done in one Court for 6d. there is no reason why 1s. 3d. should be paid for it in a second, or 5s. in a third.

We are specially directed in considering this part of the subject, to ascertain the several amounts of the Salaries and allowances paid as Incidental Expenses under the Act of 5th Geo. IV., cap. 4, the nature of the services for which, and the class of persons to whom they are paid; and to bring these into comparative review with the Salaries of Officers regulated by the Act of 1 & 2 Geo. IV., cap. 53.

The Tables Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which we have given in the First Division of this Report, furnish the most direct answer to this Inquiry. They show that whilst Officers holding by Patent under the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., are limited by that Act to £200, and £300 a-year Irish, (as the Clerk of Writs and Clerk of Appearances in the Queen's Bench and Exchequer), Clerks

Salaries of Officers less than those of Clerks.

and Assistants to other Officers, are paid under the 5th Geo. IV., Salaries and Emoluments ranging from £350 to £800 a-year respectively. It will be seen, that in the Exchequer the income of the Second Assistant in the Office of the Clerk of the Pleas, exceeds that of the First Assistant, the latter being but £461 10s. 9½d. whilst the former is £472 17s. 0¾d., and in many cases the Emoluments of the Assistants reach nearly the Salaries of their Principals. In the Queen's Bench the Assistant to the Clerk of the Writs has a Salary of £200, whereas, in the Exchequer, the Principal in the corresponding Office, though holding by Patent, has but £184 12s. 3½d. The comparative view directed on this point shows that the condition of the Offices as respects Income, with reference to station, is such as to require revision; the standard of payment established by the Regulating Act, which limited the highest Salary for Officers' Assistants to £100 Irish, having been so far departed from, that the Officers have in many instances become, in point of emolument, the inferior class, contrary to the spirit as well as the letter of the Act.

Necessity of revision.

Objectionable mode of payment by fees as well as salary:

The mode in which several of the Clerks and Assistants derive their emoluments suggests to us the necessity of offering some observations upon the propriety of allowing an Officer or Clerk to receive a salary for the discharge of one portion of his duties, and a payment in the nature of a fee, for the performance of others. It was obviously the intention of the Regulating Act to abolish the receipt of payments of this latter description, and to substitute salaries, which were to be a full remuneration for all the duties imposed upon Officers; and it appears to us that the existence of the system to which we have alluded, does not tend to secure the due execution of those duties. We therefore think that remuneration should be made by adequate yearly salaries only, save in the case of Clerks engaged in copying and searching.

Remuneration should be by salary only.

Printed forms charged as writing.

In connexion with this branch of the subject, we have, as directed by our Warrant, enquired whether a considerable portion of the Documents for which writing is charged, are not printed forms, requiring only certain blanks to be filled up, and we find that the fact is so, but that the practice of so charging has, upon investigation, been sanctioned by the Judges from time to time. We have also, as directed, inquired whether there are not in the Enrolments and making up of Records, formal repetitions which might be avoided, but we do not find that there are any which we could recommend to be dispensed with, except continuances and imparlances, which are no longer entered in England, and the omission of which would simplify the Record.

Records might be simplified.

Varying rates of payment for searches, owing to want of general fixed scale:

We have ascertained the cost incurred for making Searches for Judgments in each Court respectively, and we find that there is a variance in the rate of payment for such business, for which we cannot account, except by the circumstance that there is no fixed general standard of remuneration, and that the payments are made under Orders of the different Courts, acting irrespectively of each other. In the Queen's Bench the rate of payment is 1s. 3d. besides Salary, to each Searcher for every single Search; in the Common Pleas it is 1s. 1d., besides Salary; and in the Exchequer it is 5s. to the Principal Searcher and 1s. each to the other Searchers. Three persons are engaged in Negative Searches in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and five in the Exchequer; in the Queen's Bench two persons are engaged in making each Common Search, and in the other Courts only one. In some instances the Searchers have Salaries besides the payment per Search, and in other instances none. On the whole there is a want of some fixed principle or standard to regulate this branch of business, and there can be no doubt that by the adoption of a better arrangement, a very considerable saving may be effected in the expense.

considerable saving might be effected.

As to suggested arrangement for searching.

We have devoted much time and attention to the suggestion addressed to us, as to devising an arrangement by which these Searches could be made at the General Registry Office for Deeds, but the question opened by this proposition is one extending over so wide a field, and affecting such extensive and important interests, that we think it better to leave it open to more mature

In order to carry out the plan which we propose for the future arrangement of the several Departments, it would, in our opinion be necessary, to a certain extent, to remodel the entire Establishment, by a new apportionment of the duties to be performed by each Officer, regard being had to all existing rights and interests. We shall specify the particular duties we propose to attach to each separate department, with the number of Assistants which we consider it expedient to provide for each.

Necessity for re-modelling of Establishments.

We submit the following recommendations:—

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That in the formation of the new Establishments as many of the present Officers and Clerks as may beneficially be appointed to the new Offices shall be included, and that compensation shall be provided for all persons whose Offices or Employments may be abolished or altered, regard being had to the present emoluments properly enjoyed by each, and any additional duties which may be cast upon any existing Officer.

Preference to existing Officers.

Compensation.

That such portions of the duties of the Filacer's department, as shall not be otherwise disposed of, shall be transferred to the department of the Principal Officer, who is to have for that purpose the aid of the Assistants specified in the Schedule.

Transfer of Filacer's department.

That the Officers shall not in future be required to receive the Law Fund Duties on Judgments, Satisfaction of Judgments, Rules, and Appearances as heretofore, and that impressed Stamps denoting such Duties shall be handed to the Officer in such cases instead of money.

Stamps to be given in place of money for Law Fund Duties.

That all Writs, Records, and Writings heretofore prepared in the Offices of the General Clerks and other Assistants to the Principal Officer in each Court shall be prepared by the Attornies requiring them, and brought to the Office ready to be Signed, Entered, Sealed, or Recorded, as the case may be; and that it shall be the business of the Officers to whom that duty shall appertain, to inspect and ascertain the correctness of all such Writs, Writings, and Records before the same shall be Entered, Signed, Sealed, or placed upon Record.

Writings to be prepared by Attornies:

and examined by officers.

That Attornies shall be allowed to prepare Copies of their own Pleadings and Documents, preparatory to filing them, and that such Copies shall be attested after due examination by the Proper Officer. That any Copies which may be required of Pleadings or Documents which shall have been filed, shall be made by persons employed for that purpose by the Principal Officer, such persons to be paid for their writing at a fixed rate per Office sheet.

Copies of Pleadings, &c.

That there be two Assistants under the immediate superintendence of the Principal Officer of each Court respectively, whose duty shall exclusively be, to make all Negative Searches for Judgments, and one Assistant to make all Common Searches; these several Assistants to be paid according to the rate proposed in the Schedule, and that for the future no other charge shall be made in the Incidental Accounts for the performance of such duties.

Assistants for searches:

That the Principal Negative Searching Clerk, and Clerk of Common Searches, shall, upon receipt of any Requisition, endorse thereon the date and hour of the receipt thereof, and that it shall be the duty of the Principal Officer to ascertain that there be no unnecessary delay in the making and delivering of each Search.

their duties.

That, for the future, no Clerk or Assistant receiving a Salary shall be permitted to receive any emolument other than the Salary provided for him in respect of the duties which he is required to discharge, or assist in discharging.

No emolument to be received in addition to salary.

That the duties heretofore divided between the Offices of Writs, Appearances, and Seal, shall be consolidated and discharged by one Officer, with Assistants; and that the receipt of Fees in the Law side of the Court of Exchequer on Sealing Writs shall be discontinued, and separate Seals used for the Law and Equity sides of the Court.

Offices of Writs Appearances, and Seal, to be consolidated.

That as the collection of Fees on Judgments and Appearances, for the Crier, does not properly belong to the Officers of the Court of Exchequer, they shall henceforth be relieved from the labour of such collection.

Collection of fees for Crier.

That the principle of progressive advancement amongst the Officers and Clerks shall, to a certain extent, be adopted. Although we are conscious that much may be urged in favour of this system, and that it has been recognized

Progressive advancement of Officers.

in other Departments connected with the Law Courts, yet we are not prepared to recommend its unqualified or universal adoption; but, without going to that extent, we consider it likely, if acted upon under proper regulation, to be attended with very beneficial results.

Appointments to be by the Crown.

That the appointment of all Officers and Assistants for whom Salaries are provided shall be vested in the Crown.

Superannuation allowances.

That the benefits of Superannuation allowances enjoyed by the Officers of the Courts at London and Westminster, be extended to those of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Dublin.

Power to Lords of the Treasury to diminish or increase Establishments.

To carry out these suggestions more distinctly, and to show how the various branches of the business may be distributed and provided for, we submit the following Schedule describing the Establishment which we conceive will be sufficient for the performance of the Office business of the several Courts. As it is, however, impossible to suggest an Establishment which varying circumstances may not hereafter render excessive or deficient, we recommend that power shall be given to the Lords of the Treasury to diminish or increase the number of persons employed in the several Offices, upon a sufficient case being made out to their satisfaction.

Propriety of transferring some of the expenses to suitors.

In framing this Report, we have not lost sight of the consideration, that some of the alterations suggested will have the effect of throwing upon the Suitor some expenses, from which he is at present exempt. In the first place, however, such additional burthens will be inconsiderable in each individual case, and in the next, it must be recollected, that they are charges properly to be defrayed by the persons engaged in the litigation, and ought not to be, as they now are, a burthen upon the public at large, who derive no benefit or advantage from the business for which they are incurred. In truth the transfer of those charges from the Public to the Suitor, is but fulfilling the intention of the Regulation Act, by which we apprehend it was never contemplated to exonerate the Suitor from costs, by imposing such costs on the Consolidated Fund.

Amounts of salaries left for consideration of the Treasury.

We have not thought it advisable to recommend any specific amount of Salary for the Officers, Assistants, and Clerks. being of opinion that this subject will more properly be for the consideration of Her Majesty's Treasury, but we are of opinion, as well from the facts in evidence before us, as from a comparison of the relative expenses of the Law Offices in England and Ireland, that after a full and liberal provision for the respective persons to be employed, a considerable saving may be effected, without any detriment to the Public Service.

We humbly submit the above as our Report.

RICHD. W. GREENE,
JOHN HOWLEY,
JOHN L. O'FERRALL,
HENRY CAREY.

Dublin, 7th April, 1842.

Mr. MARTLEY having been prevented by severe illness from attending the latter meetings of the Commission, at which this Report was discussed, his Signature is not annexed.

R. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

Proposed Establishments.

SCHEDULE specifying the several OFFICERS, proposed to be appointed for the performance of the business of each Court, and the duties to be discharged by them respectively: and also the ASSISTANTS and CLERKS to be allowed to them for that purpose.

Enumeration of
Officers for the pro-
posed Establishments.

ONE PRINCIPAL OFFICER—To exercise the general superintendence directed by the Act of 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., c. 53; to receive, file, and keep all Pleadings, Affidavits, and other Documents requiring to be filed, and not hereby expressly referred to any other Officer; to examine into, mark and sign, all Judgments, Assignments, Satisfaction, Revivals, and Redocketings of Judgments; to entertain and report upon all References; to strike Special Juries; to cause to be kept Books, containing proper Entries of the Marking, Satisfaction, and Assignment of Judgments, and all such Books as may be necessary for the due discharge of the business specially referred to him; to check the making of Negative Searches, and to sign the Certificates thereof, and all Certificates respecting the matters hereby specially referred to him as his immediate business; to cause all Transcripts of Records for trial at Nisi Prius, or for the Court of Error, and all Enrolments of Judgments to be examined, and if correct, signed, or received, as the case may be; and generally to do, or cause to be done, all official business whatsoever, of or belonging to the Offices of the Court in which he is the Principal Officer, which it is not the proper duty of the other Officers of the said Court to do.

ONE PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT—To examine and sign Records, Enrolments, and Writs after Judgment, and to aid the Principal Officer in the business of Marking, Satisfaction, and Assignment of Judgments, and in all matters respecting Judgments generally.

ONE ASSISTANT—To receive, file, and make entries of Pleadings and Documents, to attest copies thereof, and to attend generally to all business connected therewith.

ONE OTHER ASSISTANT in the same business.

TWO ASSISTANTS for making of Negative Searches. } to be remunerated at a fixed rate per
ONE ASSISTANT for making Common Searches. } search.

TWO CLERKS for making Entries in Books relating to Judgments.

TWO SUBORDINATE CLERKS for general purposes, under the direction of the Principal Officer.

ONE CLERK OF THE RULES, performing the present duties of the Office.

TWO ASSISTANTS to him.

ONE CLERK OF WRITS, APPEARANCES AND SEAL—To enter and Seal all Writs that issue from and are returnable into the Court; to receive, file and enter Affidavits upon which Fiats are granted for Writs to hold to bail; to receive, file and enter all Returned Writs; to receive and enter Appearances in a Book to be kept for that purpose, as has been heretofore the practice of the Appearance Office; to receive and file Affidavits to ground Parliamentary Appearances; to seal all Records and other documents requiring to be sealed, according to the practice heretofore observed; to register in a Book, similar to that hitherto kept in the Seal Office, Attornies' Licenses; to furnish and attest copies of the said several matters, and to do all such acts as properly belong to said Offices.

TWO ASSISTANTS to him.

ONE KEEPER OF RECORDS—To have the care and custody of the Judgment Rolls of the said Court, and of the Books of Record, containing entries of Judgments, Satisfaction, and Assignments, and all matters relating thereto; to enter upon the Roll the Abstracts of Satisfaction and Assignments; to compile and number the Rolls, in correspondence with the entries relating thereto, so that they may be easy of reference, and to produce the same for public information, within the hours fixed by the Principal Officer and to do all such acts as properly belong to his Office.

ONE ASSISTANT to him.

ONE CRIER.

ONE OFFICE MESSENGER.

CLERKS, for making Office Copies, as many as may be requisite, to be paid by the Office Sheet.

The Officers for taking Affidavits to be the Principal Officer, his Principal Assistant, the Clerk of the Rules, his Principal Assistant, the Clerk of the Writs, and the Keeper of the Records.

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QUEEN'S BENCH.

Friday, 17th December, 1841.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Howley, Q. C.
Mr. Martley, Q. C.

Mr. O'Ferrall.
Mr. Carey.

Arthur Bushe, Esq., called in and Examined.

1. Are you the Prothonotary of the Court of Queen's Bench?—I am.
2. Be so good as to state what are the duties performed by you?—Taking Affidavits either in my Office, or from persons confined by illness or in custody, and frequently at my own house after Office hours; marking all Judgments, whether on Warrant of Attorney or in Case, which is done by my own hand in every case. I am less frequently called upon to take Affidavits from persons in custody since the introduction of the Act abolishing the arrest for debt.

3. Describe the mode of marking Judgment?—When a party is entitled to Judgment, the Pleadings are brought to me, and I write the Term, the nature of the Judgment, the day of the year and month, and initial them.

4. Do you conceive any other Officer in your department is authorized to do that duty?—I do not. I receive the Law Fund duty on Judgments. I keep an account of it, and pay it into the Stamp Office, four times a-year, according to the directions of the Act. My Clerk also keeps an entry as a check. I sign all Judicial Writs and Subpœnas for Witnesses; no other person can do this. I sign all Attested Copies of Judgments and of Warrants filed; all Transcripts of Records, all Negative Searches, which I consider the most responsible part of my office. There are three Clerks employed to aid me in this business alone, and two Clerks in making the Common Searches. The Searches are exceedingly numerous; the Clerks are paid at a certain rate for each Search. Three of them have, besides that payment, salaries allowed by the Judges of £80 Irish. The rate of payment is 1s. 3d. for each Clerk for every 20 years for Negative Searches. The Law Fund duty on such a Search is 7s. 6d. There are three Clerks employed in making the Negative Searches who receive 1s. 3d. each; each goes over the entire Search, and they compare with each other. There are two superior Clerks over them. This business was increased by the revival and redocketting of Judgments under 9th Geo. IV.

5. Do you conceive that the First and Second Assistants assigned to you in the Schedule of the Regulating Act, at salaries of £500 and £200 a-year, were intended by the Act to perform these duties relating to Searches?—I do not know the intention of the framers of the Act, but in my opinion no such intention could be carried into effect.

6. How long have you been Prothonotary?—Eleven years.

7. Are you aware whether the present arrangements as to making Searches have been the practice from the time of passing the Regulating Act?—When I came into office, in the year 1830, I found it the practice to employ those Clerks as now in the Record Office.

8. Are the five Clerks you mentioned exclusively employed in making Searches, or are there other duties performed by these Clerks?—Three are employed in making the Negative Searches, and two in making Common Searches, entering Assignments and Satisfactions on the Rolls, and occasionally making out Attested Copies of Judgments, and enrolling Judgments when required; the First and Second Assistants make the entries of Judgments in the Judgment Books, from the Pleadings marked by me. They also keep the books of Revival and Redocket, for each of which a distinct Book is kept. For this service a fee of 6d. for each Judgment revived and redocketed, is paid to the Clerk. The fee is actually paid to me, but I hand it to the Clerk who makes the entry. This fee is allowed under the 6th section of Moore's Act.

9. Who appoints the five Clerks?—I appoint them.

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Arthur Bushe, Esq.

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10. When a Search is required to whom is the application made?—The requisition for Searches is generally handed to the principal Assistant, but sometimes the Attornies hand it in directly to the Searching Clerk.

11. In that case is the Search made without the intervention of the Principal Assistant?—In some instances it is, except that he signs and compares it, but information on this point will be best had from himself. I hold him responsible for the accuracy of the Search.

12. Is there any charge made for entering Revivals and Redockets except the fee of 6d.?—I am not aware of any. There was a small charge made for a Certificate to the party entering the Redocket by the Second Assistant, but such is not now the case.

13. When did that charge cease to be made?—About two years ago the practice attracted my attention, and not conceiving it correct I put a stop to it, thinking that the fee of 6d. was intended to cover all charge on that head. It has been ever since discontinued.

14. Is there any charge made against the Law Fund for these entries?—There is not. The fee of 6d. is charged against the party, and not against the Fund.

15. Have the First and Second Assistants any emoluments in respect to these entries except the 6d. fee and the salaries settled by the Regulating Act?—None. The Principal Assistant has no other emolument beyond the salary fixed by the Act, but the salary of the Second Assistant has been lately increased, and besides that he derives some emolument from providing parchment printed forms, such as Cognovits, for the convenience of the Attorney.

16. Do the Clerks take any fee from the Attorney in respect to entering Judgments on these Cognovits?—I know that several Clerks in the Office are employed by Attornies to fill Cognovits, and are paid by them for doing so, but this I consider not part of the business of the Office.

17. Be so good as to continue the statement of the duties actually performed by yourself?—I receive and keep an account of all monies paid into Court to the credit of Causes. In the Queen's Bench no money is received as a lodgment unless under Order of the Court. The Order is brought to me, and I endorse my approval on it, upon which the lodgment is received at the Bank. The party lodging brings me back the receipt for the lodgment, and I make an entry of it in my book, and fill the receipt. I keep a distinct book for that purpose. In Term time there are sometimes six or seven lodgments in a day. When the money is to be drawn out, the party brings me the Order, and I endorse a draft on it, take a receipt, fill it, and make an entry of having paid it in the same book, which book is kept by myself. I strike all Special Juries, as well for Sittings in Town as for different Circuits. I sign all Records for trial at Nisi Prius. I sign all Satisfactions on the Roll, all Certificates of Judgments entered, revived, redocketed, and satisfied. I keep a book in which Writs of Error are entered, with the dates of their coming in, and the date of the transmission of the Record. I also do all the business of References, totting on Bills of Exchange, References on Elegits, on Accounts between Attorney and Client, or any disputed account, and on Affidavits referred for prolixity. I keep a book in which are entered Warrants filed under Pigot's Act, before the entry of Judgment. This is altogether a new duty. For each Warrant so filed I receive a fee of 1s. from the party, and for every Search in that book I receive a fee of 6d., which is also paid by the party. Those Warrants on which Judgments are entered, and which are filed under the General Rules, are kept in my own room. I am frequently called upon by parties to show them, and I sometimes find them myself, but generally get the Clerk who makes the entry of them to show them. I have the custody of them. The Clerk gets no fee for showing them, but he is paid 2½d. under the head of incidents on each entry of such Warrant. I do not remember any order for the allowance of 2½d., but the entry was considered a new duty, and the allowance was made in analogy with the payment for other similar duties.

18. Are there any other charges against the Fund for entries?—I do not remember any except those I have mentioned. The Second Assistant used to receive allowances for writing besides his salary, but the practice was put an end to by the order of 31st May, 1841, now produced, increasing his salary and prohibiting the charges for writing. By that order his salary was increased to £400 a-year British, that is to say, the difference between that sum and the salary fixed by the Regulating Act, was ordered to be paid under the incidental accounts in lieu of charges for writing. [*A paper containing a list of Officers and Clerks employed in the Offices of the Queen's Bench, with their salaries and emoluments, was here handed in by Witness.*] Witness states that since this document was prepared some alterations have been made. Thomas Ireland has now a salary of £50. John St. John has had his salary increased to £50, and Patrick William Duff and John Moore have a salary of £50 each.

19. Is there any Attendance Book kept in your offices, or are there any stated hours of attendance?—There is no Attendance Book kept, nor are there any stated hours of attendance, which depends on the quantity of business to be done.

20. Can you absent yourself without leave?—Under the Act I must apply to the Judges for a Deputation.

21. What are generally your hours of attendance?—I am generally in my office in Term time from about eleven till four; in Vacation perhaps from twelve to three on an average. In Vacation there is much business going on, such as marking Judgments, making Searches, taking Affidavits, and conducting References and Motions before Judges in Chamber, and other matters too numerous to mention. I am in my office either in person or by deputy, every day in Vacation, from twelve to three on an average, though it frequently happens there is not actual business to occupy that time. In Term time I am constantly occupied during the hours I have stated, and am frequently called on to perform more than one duty

at once; such as taking Affidavits and signing Documents while engaged in a Reference. Counsel sometimes attend before me on References of a difficult nature. Last Term this occurred in three or four cases, some of which required several meetings.

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17th December, 1841.
Arthur Bushe, Esq.

22. If any additional duties were attached to your office, would you be able to discharge them?—I think I should, because though I am busy some days, yet other days I am comparatively disengaged.

23. Would you have time for the Taxation of Costs?—If I were relieved from the duty of taking Affidavits, I think it probable that I might be able to Tax the Costs of my own Court, provided that I was allowed the assistance of a Clerk. I cannot form an opinion as to whether I should have time for the Taxation of Costs in addition to my present duties, not having any experience to enable me to judge what time it would require; but that could be ascertained by inquiry as to the time occupied by the present Taxing Officers in the Taxation of Costs. I have heard it is the wish of Attornies to bring back the Taxation of Costs to the Courts, on the ground that the attendance for that purpose at the King's Inns is inconvenient, and also that the Officer of the Court, being conversant with the business of the Court, is more competent to judge as to the propriety of charges. In England the Officer of the Court Taxes the Costs.

24. In point of fact, do you take any part in making Searches, or do you depend on your Assistants for that duty?—I do not actually assist in making the Search, but I trust to the vigilance of my Assistants for their accuracy.—[Witness withdrew.] Adjourned.

Saturday, 18th December, 1841.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Howley, Q. C.
Mr. Martley, Q. C.

Mr. O'Ferrall.
Mr. Carey.

James Alexander Hamilton, Esq., called in and Examined.

25. What Office do you hold in the Court of Queen's Bench?—I am Principal Assistant to the Prothonotary. 18th December, 1841.

26. What is your Salary?—£500 a-year, Irish.

J. A. Hamilton, Esq.

27. What are the duties of your Office?—To assist the Prothonotary in every thing he calls on me to do. A portion of my every-day duties is to enter the Interlocutory Judgments, and when there is a press of business, I enter Final Judgments, and sometimes copy the Judgment Books: to witness Searches, sign Common Searches, and initial and see that all Certificates are correct before signed by Prothonotary.

28. What is the process of entering Judgment?—The Declaration is taken off the File and brought to Mr. Bushe, who marks it by writing the Term, and the date and nature of Judgment on it. It is then brought to me, and I take the parties' Names and Additions, and enter the Duty that is paid on it, in a Book that goes to the Stamp Office. The Judgments then go from me to the General Clerk's Office to be enrolled, and come to me again to be numbered and to have the Reference put to them, and placed on the Roll answering to the Number. I have to enter the Interlocutory Judgments, and Mr. Hanley, the Second Assistant, has to enter the Final Judgments. The Final Judgments are attended with more trouble than the Interlocutory.

29. What other duties have you?—A general superintendence. All Records of Judgments and Satisfactions of Judgments are in my custody. I am the Officer to whom all persons requiring business to be done respecting such matters should come.

30. Do you sign Certificates of Judgments and Satisfactions?—I initial all Certificates, and have sometimes signed them, if the parties were satisfied with my Signature.

31. Do you sign them in your own name?—I have done so in the absence of Mr. Bushe.

32. You have said that you initial Certificates; what is the object of your so doing?—Upon that Guarantee Mr. Bushe signs them.

33. In your absence, who initials them?—The Second Assistant.

34. What are your hours of attendance?—In Term time I am usually in my Office at a quarter before eleven, and my usual time of leaving is when the Prothonotary leaves, which is about half-past three or four, sometimes much later.

35. During these hours are you constantly employed?—Yes.

36. Are the Rolls in your custody?—They are.

37. In the absence of the Prothonotary, who acts as his Deputy?—I do, if appointed by him, as I generally am.

38. Since you have been in Office what length of time altogether may the periods of such Deputations amount to?—I suppose I may have acted three or four Years altogether, in the

QUEEN'S BENCH.

18th December, 1841.

J. A. Hamilton, Esq.

39. In that case how are your duties discharged?—In that case we stay after hours.
40. On such occasions do any of the Writing Clerks perform any of your duties?—I do not think they perform any of the duties belonging to me.
41. What Assistants have you in the Searching Department?—Five, exclusive of the Second Assistant. Three are principally engaged in Negative Searches; two in Common Searches, besides filling up Certificates of Satisfactions, and such others as may be required.
42. What is the business these Searching Clerks have to do?—They first consult the Book, and then take down the Roll to see that the entry corresponds with it.
43. What is the business of your Sixth Assistant?—He is principally occupied in making Attested Copies of Judgments, Memorials, &c.
44. By whom are these Six Clerks appointed?—They are appointed by the Prothonotary.
45. What are their Names?—Mr. Newcomen Hanley, Mr. Robert Christian, Mr. John Houston, Mr. George Christian, Mr. Prouse Christian, and Mr. Thomas Ireland.
46. How are they paid?—They were originally paid 1s. each for every 20 Years' Search, but the rate has been lately raised by the Judges to 1s. 3d. The three first have each a Salary of £80 a-year, and they have occasionally emoluments from Writing, at 2½d. per Sheet.
47. What is the process of entering the Assignment of a Judgment?—The Memorial of Assignment of the Judgment is sworn before the Prothonotary, then brought to the Record Office, where it is examined to see that the Stamp Duty is correct, and that the Memorial agrees with the Judgment. It is then entered at foot of the original Judgment.
48. Is that what is called entering the Assignment, for which 1s. 3d. is charged?—It is.
49. What is done with the Memorial?—It is enrolled.
50. Who has custody of the original Memorial?—I have.
51. How long have you been in the office?—I have been eighteen years doing the duties of the office.
52. Has the practice of charging 1s. 3d. for Negative Searches always existed according to your recollection?—It was formerly 1s. 1d. late currency, but has latterly been increased, by order of the Judges, to 1s. 3d.
53. Is that sum paid for the manual labour of making the Search?—It is.
54. Who pays that charge?—It is included in the incidental expenses.
55. Is there any other charge respecting the Negative Searches?—There is a charge of 2½d. per sheet for literally copying the Searches into a Book, which is kept as a security to the Officer, in case any Search should be altered after leaving the office. There is also a charge of 8d. each for writing the Searches on stamps, and also a charge of 2½d. a sheet for entering them in a Receipt Book when giving them out.
56. Does this apply to Common as well as Negative Searches?—It does. The Book is kept for the security of the Officer; the charge is a new one, and I believe is made under the sanction of the Judges, though I am not aware that there is any order to that effect.
57. Are you always with the Clerks when they are making Searches?—Occasionally, but not always.
58. Is the Prothonotary with them?—The Prothonotary takes no actual part, but is frequently present with them when the Clerks are making the Searches.
59. Is the Second Assistant with them when they make the Searches?—Only occasionally.
60. Do you take any actual part in respect of the Search except a general superintendence and signing it?—I do not.
61. Are the three Clerks employed the whole year round in actually making Negative Searches?—They are.
62. During what hours of the day?—Five or six hours a-day; and they are frequently interrupted and much occupied in attending the Public while they are making the Searches.
63. What is the nature of the interruption you allude to?—Attornies have frequently occasion to refer to the Books, and to ask for information respecting the Judgments.
64. Do you consider that you are bound to afford such information to the Attornies?—I have always considered it incidental to the duty of my office to give such information when required as I am capable of.
65. Has any person a right to see the Books?—I consider that any person has a right to look at the Books, but not to take extracts. Some person must attend to see that no extract is taken.
66. Do you take any part in the Search that secures its accuracy?—Nothing more than a general superintendence.
67. By how many persons are Common Searches made?—In consequence of errors having occurred, they are now made by two persons.
68. Does Searching require a person of experience in the office?—It does. In every case the Judgment found is compared with the Roll, and if there is stay of Execution, or any peculiarity, it is mentioned in the Search.
69. Have you any check as to the number of Searches charged for?—I have no check

71. Do you consider it essential to the security of the Public that the Negative Searches should be made by persons of intelligence and respectability, above the condition of ordinary Writing Clerks?—I do; and I think it would be very objectionable to let persons of an inferior class have access to the Books, even if I were to superintend.

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18th December, 1841.
J. A. Hamilton, Esq.

72. Have the Clerks who make the Common Searches any Salary?—Only one has; but the rate of payment is the same as for Negatives, and the average about the same amount.

73. What is the Salary of the Second Assistant, Mr Hanley?—Under the first Act it was £200 Irish, but it was increased to £400 British, by Order of Judges of 31st May, 1841, now produced, as entered in Office Book, marked No. 1. [*Witness produces Account marked No. 2, and also the Petition marked No. 3, on which said Order was made.*] The Heads of Service in that Account are for entering Judgments at 3d. each, and Satisfactions at 2d. each.

74. Do you make any charge against the Incidental Accounts?—I never had any account, or charged anything beyond my salary.

75. Under what authority were the charges made in Mr. Hanley's account?—They were repeatedly sanctioned by the Judges, having been distinctly brought under their notice by the Prothonotary to ascertain their propriety.

76. A salary of £50 appears to be paid to Mr. Ireland, a Clerk in your office—does he derive any other emoluments?—He is besides paid 2½d. a sheet for his writing.

77. What does he do for his salary?—He got it on the Petition and Report of the Prothonotary for occasional duties which he would not be paid for in his account. Before that Order for £50 salary, he had only what he earned for writing, and I consider that the salary was given him to compensate him for waiting in the office when he had no writing to do—while waiting for business to come in—and for his occasional services.

78. What are those occasional services?—Handing down the Rolls, and generally doing what may be required to facilitate those having occasion to refer to the Rolls, or to make Searches, comparing and re-comparing copies with originals.

79. Before Mr. Ireland got the salary, who did the occasional business you allude to?—Mr. Ireland.—[*Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

Monday, 20th December, 1841.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Howley, Q. C.
Mr. Martley, Q. C.

Mr. O'Ferrall.
Mr. Carey.

James Alexander Hamilton, Esq., called in and Examined.

20th December, 1841.
J. A. Hamilton, Esq.

80. In addition to the duties which I mentioned on a former day, we have to enroll all Commissions for taking Affidavits and Special Bail, all Indentures of Attornies' Apprentices; also all Admissions of Attornies; we have the responsibility of giving Certificates of all those when called upon.

81. Are these your duties?—The duties of the office. We divide the duties.

82. What security do the Public get in case of an error in your office in making a Search?—I am not aware of any, but the loss of office.

83. Have you given security?—No.

84. Does the Head of the office?—No.

85. In case of a serious loss from an imperfect Search, and that on an Action being brought against the Principal, he has not property to pay the amount, what redress is there then?—There is no security, except the Officer's loss of his place and his giving up, perhaps, a certain portion of his salary.

86. Can you form an opinion as to the propriety as well as practicability of having the Judgment Books transferred to the Registry Office for reference, in cases of Search?—It would be well to have the Principal Officer with me when discussing a subject of so much importance. Mr. Martley asked me on a former day if ever I acted as Deputy; I have, twenty times and upwards, and for periods of a fortnight to two months or more. I never acted in Term time for the present Prothonotary but once, in case of his illness.

87. Had you then additional assistance?—I was hurried all the Term, and pulled up my own work in Vacation time.

88. Why do the Public refer to the Rolls, if they have the Judgment Book?—They are never satisfied with the Book. Attornies are obliged to swear in some cases that they have inspected the Roll, and it must be inspected when you want to plead. As to the average of the Clerks' income, (about which I was before asked) for Common and Negative Searches, they get from £35 to £40 a-quarter, independent of the sum received for other duties. This is for each Term.

Arthur Bushe, Esq., again called in and Examined with Mr. Hamilton.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

20th December, 1841.

Arthur Bushe, and
J. A. Hamilton, Esq.

89. We have been asking Mr. Hamilton whether, consistently with the public security, it might not be expedient to have all Searches for Judgments made at the Registry Office. If the Judgment Book here is not as full as to the entries as it might be, would it be expedient in your opinion, and equally safe, to have such a Book kept as would show whether the Judgments were assigned or satisfied; so that the Book being deposited in the Registry, a party might complete his Search in one place?—Unless you alter the Law that could not be done, for we must keep Duplicate Books, and lend them alternately to the Stamp Office.

90. Supposing it was advisable to alter the Law, do you think a Book carefully kept, specifying the Judgments, and the Parties' names, and when a change by Assignment or Satisfaction took place, a note being made at the foot of the entry, referring to that change, do you think that such a Book in cases of Search alone, would dispense with a reference to the Roll?—If a Book of that sort could be kept at the Registry Office it might answer.

91. You keep two Books, one for the Public and the other for the Stamp Office. Supposing the Duplicate Book is transferred to the Registry Office, it would prevent persons going to your Office. If you kept one Book, and transferred the other to the Registry Office, then the party coming to your Office with the Warrant to satisfy, you would enter that Satisfaction upon the Roll, and then give the Attorney the Certificate of the fact that he might have the same entry made there. Would not that process done by the Attorney, render your duty more easy?

92. Would it also be a safe proceeding for the Public?—If there was a Book kept at the Registry Office, it would be perfectly safe, if conducted by responsible Officers.

93. Supposing it practicable to have a Registry of that sort in the Registry Office to which the Public would have access, would not the result be to effectuate a considerable saving?—I think the expense would be increased by a change.

94. Suppose I take it that the sums received by the three Negative Searching Clerks average £160 a-year, that is £480 a-year, say £500, there is then about £300 a-year received by the two Clerks making Common Searches, and the total expense is thus about £800 a-year, independent of salaries?—*Mr. Bushe*—I may observe, that if there was another Book in the Registry Office, the Attorney going to enter the Satisfaction of a Judgment there, the place being a different one, would make an additional charge on his Client.

95. Suppose a Judgment Book to be made with reference to the Roll, and that a contemporaneous Entry should be made in it whenever a Judgment was assigned or satisfied on the Roll, would not that supersede the necessity of resorting to the Roll?—*Mr. Bushe*.—It would save us labour. It would involve the necessity of recurring to the Roll, but at a different time, for a Judgment being assigned or satisfied, is entered on the Roll, and you would then have to go from the Roll to the Book.

96. Suppose a person comes to you to get a Negative Search—at present the Searching Clerks refer to the Book, and then when they find a Judgment go to the Roll. Going to the Roll occupies a good deal of time; and if there was to be a Book kept with the Assignment, or Satisfaction of Judgments, would it not enable you to save a considerable portion of time?—The time would be saved at the period of making the Search, but it would be previously consumed in transferring the Entry of Satisfaction or Assignment from the Roll to both the Books.

97. According to the present plan, you must have access to the Roll twice. Might not one of those visits be dispensed with, if you made a contemporaneous Entry upon the Book?—*Mr. Hamilton*.—It would come nearly to the same thing in point of labour, for inserting the Entry in the Book, and then taking down the Duplicate Book and putting it back again, it would be as easy to go at once to the Roll.

98. Is it more likely that the Judgments will be oftener searched for than assigned?—They are more often searched for.

99. Is it necessary to have three Clerks, in order to ensure accuracy?—The three search the Book at different times, and greater accuracy is thereby obtained.

100. Each makes his own Search?—*Mr. Bushe*.—And even so, inaccuracies sometimes occur.

101. Might not making a history of the Judgment, although you would refer to the Roll when a change took place, avoid the necessity of such frequent recurrence to the Roll?—*Mr. Bushe*.—Yes. *Mr. Hamilton*.—It would be as troublesome to enter every Assignment and Satisfaction in the Duplicate Books.

102. With a view to the safety of those Records of Incumbrances, do you not conceive that there would be greater safety in there being Duplicates in two places?—*Mr. Bushe*.—Yes, as far as regards fire.

103. Suppose, when a Judgment was entered, that you gave a Certificate to the Attorney, and that he was obliged to take it to the Registry Office, and have it entered in a Book there, pursuant to the Certificate; the same with Satisfaction and

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be considered to amount to £2400?—*Mr. Bushe.*—Is that single Officer to make the Searches and Entries in the Book.

104. There would be a Principal and Assistant?—No one man could keep the Entries contemporaneously with the marking of the Judgments. If I give 70 Certificates to Attornies, which they would have to bring to the Registry Office, the same number may be expected from each of the other Courts. Last Michaelmas Term we received on some days from 500 to 600 Warrants to enter Judgment.

105. Could not the Registry Office keep up the Book as quickly as you would give Certificates?—I do not think he could keep down the Entries of the three Courts.

106. You stated that an Attorney would make an additional charge for conveying a Certificate to the Stamp Office, but does he not at present charge for an Attendance in the three Courts, and would not the charge proposed make only one Search payable by the Client, instead of four?—Yes, if you mean that there should be one common Book.

107. Suppose the Book at the Registry Office, and that it gave every information as to Assignments and Satisfactions of Judgments, do you think there would be a saving of expense?—I cannot form an opinion. There would be separate Officers in the Registry Office.

108. How many should there be in the Registry Office if that system were adopted, and if they had the business of the three Courts to do?—No three men could keep down the Searches for the three Courts, if they were to be as numerous as they are now. My Clerks are often engaged from 10 in the morning until 6 in the evening.

109. What time would it take to make the longest Search for the most common name in the Judgment Book, for a year?—They are very seldom for so short a period as a year. A Search for 20 years against an individual in letter M, might occupy a Clerk a whole day.

110. Are 50 Judgments entered in a day?—I should say not on an average.

111. The Clerk's time isn't wholly occupied in making these Entries?—*Mr. Hamilton.*—No. The Book is constantly taken from the Clerk until 4 o'clock, by persons wanting to look into it.

112. Supposing that the time of the Clerk was exclusively devoted to the entering of Judgments, would not the average labour from 11 to 3 or 4 o'clock, enable him to enter all Judgments without being in arrear?—With the Book never taken from him, it would.

113. From what materials is the Abstract made?—*Mr. Bushe.*—The Clerk enters the Judgments from the Pleadings, and abstracts the Parties' names and the sums.

114. An Officer who reads the Pleadings would take more time than an Officer who would have to make the entry from a short Certificate?—Yes. In many Judgments, particularly Ejectments, there are several names to be inserted, and care must be taken to keep the Law Fund duty correct.

115. When the entry is made in one Book is there an entry in a second Book?—*Mr. Hamilton.*—We are obliged to keep a second Book by Act of Parliament.

116. Supposing the whole of the Searching Department removed from your Office, the necessity of keeping the Book would be obviated?—No.

117. In which of the Books is the Search made?—They are transcripts of each other; they are duplicate originals.

118. The whole of the entries as to Final Judgments are made by Mr. Hanley?—Yes.

119. Are entries made in one Book and then in the other?—No; as one of the Books is often at the Stamp Office, we must post it up when it is sent back.

120. So you give the Certificate of the Judgment at the time?—Whenever it is called for.

121. According to the present practice, is it necessary to give a Certificate upon all Judgments being entered?—It is the practice in all Judgments, in Debt and Cognovit.

122. Is the Certificate generally given at the time of entering the Judgment?—It generally is, and the Attorney sends it to his Client, to show that the business is done.

123. In Judgments in Case it is not the practice to give a Certificate?—It is not general, but it is becoming more so. They ask now for Certificates of Revival.

124. In making up Judgments in Ejectment do you insert the Costs?—*Mr. Bushe.*—The Attorney brings from the Taxing Officer the Certificate of the Costs, upon which it is entered in the Book in a column for that purpose.

125. You could not in general enter the Judgment with Costs?—No, and in general Costs are not taxed for some time.

126. Judgments upon Cognovits have a fixed sum inserted, but in Judgments in Case, upon the Pleadings being brought to you, you would mark the Judgment, but until the Costs were taxed you could not say what amount to enter?—Just so.

127. But the Judgment is still a lien on property as to purchasers?—Yes, but in Judgments in Case, the Costs often exceed the principal sum.

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128. A Certificate is given upon a Judgment being marked. This does not refer to the Roll, therefore a Record made up from documents of this kind must be deficient?—Yes.

129. Supposing a Judgment entered, brought to the Prothonotary and not immediately enrolled, and before it is enrolled a Requisition is handed to you for a Negative Search, how is it ascertained that there is this Judgment marked but not enrolled?—*Mr. Hamilton.*—The Searches are not given out for two days, and in the interval if a Satisfaction or Assignment were entered, we would have the Judgment enrolled, having ascertained its existence from the Book.

130. Suppose a Judgment in Case marked and not the Costs?—We would give out the Judgment without the Costs.

131. Is it not upon the Entry in the Book you give out the Certificate of the Judgment?—It is.

132. Do you include in your Negative Searches, Judgments not enrolled?—Yes; the Pleadings are searched in order to ascertain if there are any Judgments marked, and not entered against the individual searched against. We are guided by our general knowledge as to whether there are any other Judgments in the Office.

133. Supposing a Requisition for a Search for Judgments against particular persons, and that at the time you had Warrants to satisfy one or more Judgments which were entered, but not enrolled, the Head of the Office would set his spare hands to work to have them enrolled, so that Satisfaction might appear upon the Record?—He would.

134. Would a Book be a safe Record for Searching, without reference to the Original Rolls?—A Book of the kind alluded to before might be sufficient, but the Parties or the Court might object, as the Roll is considered the Record.

135. Would you consider a Book of Judgments or Satisfactions complete, without referring to the Original Rolls?—*Mr. Hamilton.*—I would not.

136. This Certificate of Search has no reference to a Roll not then in point of fact existing. If a Book was made up by the Certificates, it would be incomplete by not referring to the Roll, and there should be a further communication when the Roll had been filled up. Do you conceive your general knowledge of the Office, and the actual state of the Judgments is necessary to the security of those making Searches?—Yes. There must be a complete check to make a perfect Search.

137. What is the nature of the knowledge you speak of?—For instance, in referring to the Roll, the Clerks must know what particular part to look to.

Mr. John Houston called in and Examined.

Mr. John Houston.

138. Are you one of the general Searching Clerks employed in making Searches?—I am.

139. You have two acting with you?—One along with me: my business is with Common Searches.

140. Suppose a Requisition for a Common Search?—I go to the Book to search it, to see if there are any Judgments against the Person, and take them down.

141. Having ascertained that there is a Judgment against A. B., what do you do next?—There may be a general Search, say for all the John Thompsons appearing in the Book, and when the Attorney comes, I ask, which is his man.

142. Supposing it is a particular John Thompson, what is the next thing?—I make a Return according to the queries, and look to such and such Rolls, to see if the Judgment has been Satisfied, or Assigned, or Vacated.

143. You go to the Original Rolls?—According to the instructions of the Attorney, it is my duty to do so. I examine the Rolls myself, and in one Search I have had to examine 120 Rolls, and the writing for this, in office sheets, would be six or seven shillings, but I only charge for the Search.

144. What is your charge for a Search?—For 20 years, 1s. 3d.; for 40 years, 2s. 6d.; if there were 124 Judgments against John Brown, of any place, I would only get 2s. 6d.

145. When you find Judgments, do you in every instance take down the Roll of each Judgment?—I ascertain from the Attorney which of the Judgments affect the man against whom he requires the Search, and I only take down the Rolls of the Judgments he points out.

146. In the case you spoke of before, had you to look to the entry of the 120 Judgments?—I had not, for the reason stated in my last answer.

147. How many cases occur of that sort?—They occur almost every week.

148. Can you give an idea what is the average number of hours occupied in this duty of Searching?—I have other duties to discharge. Besides taking down and putting up the Rolls, I have to compare Judgments occasionally; to lock the presses going in and coming out; and my time is very much taken up attending upon Attornies, and answering questions.

149. Would you say one half of your time?—I could get through double the business if my time was not so occupied by the Attornies.

150. How long are you occupied each day? From 10 to 6, and sometimes up to 8 or 10 o'clock.

151. The Court has given you a Salary?—Yes, £80 Irish.

152. Can you tell us what is the whole amount of your Emoluments or Fees?—They were greatly increased latterly, since the Act passed, making Chattels liable to Judgment Debts.

153. Can you give us an idea of your Emoluments for Searching previously?—£30 a Quarter, sometimes less.

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154. In what proportion may the increase you alluded to be?—A third, probably.

155. When you go to the Roll and have the Search made, do you go to the Officer to attest it?—Yes: I take it to Mr. Hamilton, and he signs it upon the faith that I have done my duty.

156. Is there a Book kept in the Office for Receipts of Searches delivered to Attornies?—There is.

157. Do you keep that Book?—No Sir, a Mr. Christian.

158. Do you think it practicable to have a Book, containing not only an entry of the original Judgment, but of every Assignment of it, and when satisfied, if satisfied?—I think not.

159. Your reason for thinking so?—There are so many Assignments coming in after the one Judgment, it would be difficult to insert all of them.

160. There might be ten different columns to answer so many Assignments, and would there be any difficulty in making an entry contemporaneously in the Book, with the entry on the Roll?—The great number of columns might obviate that difficulty.

161. Do you think that a Book with these full entries would effect a saving of labour, as compared with the present mode of doing business, going to the original Rolls?—I do not think it would.

162. Would it not save the labour of taking down and putting up the Rolls?—It would save that much.

163. Do you see any additional labour to countervail that—suppose you had to choose between keeping such a Book, and going to the Rolls, which would be less laborious?—I would rather go to the Rolls.

164. Suppose the rule was, as each Judgment was entered, to make an entry in the Book, and afterwards as it was assigned, or satisfied, to make an entry on the Book, as well as upon the Roll, would that be more labour than you have now to go through?—If the Book stated accurately whether a Judgment was assigned or satisfied, it would be less labour.

165. Question repeated?—I think it would depend on the nature of the entry, as to the Assignment or Satisfaction.

166. If it should be so full as to furnish sufficient information?—It would save me the trouble of taking down the Rolls.

167. Your duty is not to make entries in the Judgment Book?—It is not.

168. Supposing you were employed in making such a Book, in which you would enter every Assignment or Satisfaction, might a careful Clerk make the entry opposite a wrong name?—It might so happen. I have frequently seen two Judgments entered on the same day, same parties' names, same sum, and in such a case if a Satisfaction came in for one of them, I must withhold the Satisfaction until I could ascertain for which of them it was intended.

169. Supposing the person entering the Satisfaction on the Roll was to make an entry upon the Book, might not a person enter a Satisfaction to a wrong Judgment in the Book?—A careful person would not do it.

170. Have you not the Warrant to Satisfy before you?—Yes, of course.

171. After the entry is made in the Book, it is compared with another Clerk?—Yes, with another Clerk.

172. Would not a greater degree of accuracy arise from double entries of Certificates, than under the present system?—I could not say. I do not think there is any likelihood of mistake.

173. You stated there might be a mistake in entering Satisfaction opposite a wrong Judgment. Have you known such a thing to occur?—I have been obliged to withhold making entries where there are two Judgments against the same person.

174. Is there a number to each Judgment upon the Roll?—Yes.

175. Is there a corresponding number in the Book?—Yes.

176. Suppose a person going to enter Satisfaction upon the Roll, got a Certificate from the Officer with the number, and brought it to the Clerk, would not that insure accuracy?—It would.

177. An identification, the number of the Roll, should be upon the Book?—It would be absolutely necessary.

178. The number would be a guide for identification?—Yes.

179. Do you make the numbers depend upon the actual enrolment, or upon the marking of the Judgment?—On marking the Judgment, a number is put upon the Cognovit, and it is afterwards the one adopted.

180. Therefore, the number of the Roll, to be ultimately affixed, could be given in the Certificate, although the enrolment had not yet actually been made?—It could.

181. How long have you been in the Office?—Very nearly 16 years.

182. Are you aware of the origin of charging for Searches?—Only from report.

183. When you went in was the practice settled?—Yes.

184. Do you give security to the Prothonotary?—No.

185. Are you removable at his pleasure?—I believe so.

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 Mr. John Houston.

186. You spoke of a Receipt got from Attornies. Do you you take a fee from the Attornies for that Receipt?—Not a farthing.

187. Is there no fee charged for entering in the Receipt Book?—Yes there is, for taking down the Quere, but not by me.

188. Have you any other emolument?—Yes, 8d. upon Satisfactions, for taking down the Book, examining it, and afterwards writing a Satisfaction upon foot of the Roll.

189. Do you charge so much a sheet for the entry on the Roll?—No, but 8d. for engrossing the Roll and giving a Certificate. *Mr. Bushe.*—That scale was struck upon an average made as to the quantity of writing.

190. You have no other source of emolument?—*Mr. Houston.*—Except what I might get for writing.

191. What is the gross amount of your income?—£280 or £290 is the average. This year it has been more, owing to an increase of business arising from Pigot's Act.

192. Is the cause which has given you an increase this year likely to still operate?—That depends upon how the question will be settled, as to Judgments affecting Chattel property.

193. Have you any notion of what proportion the Negative Searches bear to the Common ones?—They are about the same.

194. Do you consider a Common Search is as safe as a Negative Search?—I do not think so.

195. Why?—Three are better than two.

196. Do you not make the Search to the best of your skill?—I do.

197. Do you hold that correctness increases by the number of the Clerks? Would five be better than three?—I would take my stand at three.

198. What is the sort of Certificate in a Common Search?—"Searched and found none," or as the case may be.

Mr. Richard Hanley, Second Assistant to the Prothonotary, called in and Examined.

Mr. Richard Hanley.

199. Will you state what your duties are?—I enter all the Final Judgments; I enter the Satisfactions that are in the Book kept for the Stamp Office; I enter the Apprentices' Indentures; Commissions for taking Affidavits, and Special Bail, and give Certificates for Admissions of Attornies, and any Certificates of Matters of Record in the Office, when demanded.

200. What are your usual hours of attendance?—I have been engaged in Michaelmas Term from ten in the morning until eleven at night, for a month, or I would not have the Book arranged in time for the Stamp Office.

201. In what duties are you principally occupied?—At periods of the day there are times when, owing to answering questions, I could not write four lines in my Book, in three hours. Then Attornies also take the Book to look into it.

202. What are your usual hours of attendance?—From ten to five, or eleven to six o'clock, in Term.

203. What is your shortest time?—I am not out of the Office earlier than 5 o'clock.

204. What time is applied exclusively to entering Judgments?—This day I was there at 10 o'clock, and it was nearly 3 before I had got posted three Entries in my Book, and it will take me between this and 10 or 11 at night to post the Book for the Stamp Office.

205. If you were saved from the visits of Attornies, and had the Judgment Book before you, would you have time to do more than enter Judgments?—I am positive I would not.

206. Would those Entries occupy your entire time?—From the increase of business they would.

207. Suppose you were not required to make the Returns to the Stamp Office, could you keep up the Book?—There are two Books, one a Duplicate of the other, and one Book would be sufficient, to keep it up from day to day.

208. Would you enter all the Judgments in the day, if free from other business?—Yes, even if with the increase.

209. How long have you been in the Office?—A long time indeed.

210. What is the nature of the interruptions?—An Attorney comes in and wishes to see the Book, to see if a Judgment is entered. I do not enquire his reasons; I conceive it part of my duty to show the Book, and that, as a Record, the Attorney should have a right to see it. There may be good reasons for looking at the Book—an Attorney may have to look for Searches; the Searches may have been completed up to the preceding day, but he must look to the day itself to ascertain if a Conveyance should be effected.

211. Are the two Books ever in the Office at the same time?—A part of the time.

212. Is there any other interruption?—Attornies come to satisfy Judgments entered two days before, and often consult me when they want to make a particular kind of Assignment, as if I was a Barrister. They will bring me a Draft of an Assignment, and I do not refuse to look over it, to see if the Recitals are conformable to the document itself.

213. What time you lose in this way, in the day, you make up by extra hours?—Yes, at a limited time the Book must be made up.

214. But you are the sufferer?—Yes, as to time.

215. Is there, or is there not, a necessity for employing more hands in consequence of

your time being so taken up?—I think one of the Books would be sufficient to occupy my time, but I at present keep both.

216. Is there a Clerk employed who would be unnecessary if your time was not interfered with, as before stated?—No; I do the entire of the two Judgment Books.

217. What length of time is occupied in giving friendly advice?—Perhaps a third of the day.

218. I hold, according to your statement, that no saving would be effected, except of labour to yourself?—None. From ten to four o'clock would still be occupied by the one Book, not to say the two. Sometimes Entries take a considerable time to think of, in order to make them right; the Postea's, the nature of these Postea's, and various proceedings are to be arranged.

219. If you had only to make Entries in the Book of Judgments, how many Entries could you make in the day?—That would depend on their intricacy.

220. Balancing the difficult and the easy?—I might enter 100 in six hours. Postea's are not all alike.

221. You only receive a salary?—Yes, now. Mr. Bushe did give me under Moore's Act Redockets and Revivals. I am not concerned in making Searches.

222. What was your Fee upon Redockets and Revivals?—Sixpence.

223. Do you charge upon Certificates?—No. A short time after the passing of the Act, some Gentlemen came to me, stating that they had nothing to show that a Redocket was entered; and they said, if you provide a Certificate and charge Sixpence, we will be obliged, but as I make it a practice to conceal nothing from the Prothonotary, he, on being acquainted with the matter, said I ought not to receive it.

224. Who provides the Certificates?—We get them from the Stationery Office.

225. What is your authority in making those Revivals?—An Affidavit. The Attorney takes the Roll down, and sees the name and year.

226. What portion of your time is employed in Reviving and Redocketing?—It takes but a short portion of my time, they are not many.

227. Do you conceive that without being interrupted you could enter all the Judgments, with the Revivals and Redocketings?—I could.

228. Could you keep the Duplicate Entries?—Not a man in Ireland could do it.

229. And that you do?—I do it. I make up the Quarterly Accounts for the Treasury, and indeed I do not recollect half the things I manage.

230. Do you think that a Book, with columns for Assignments and Satisfaction's of Judgments would dispense with the necessity of looking to the original Roll?—It would, for Satisfaction's, but not for Assignments, the latter going through many hands.

231. Suppose a distinct Book for Assignments and Satisfaction's, and Entries made contemporaneously with the Assignment, or Satisfaction on the Roll?—The Book having a wide margin, to say, "Assigned on such a day," or "Satisfied on such a day," might be done. I do not see what trouble that would save.

232. It would dispense with resorting to the Roll?—It would, but I would still refer to the original Roll to see to whom it was assigned.

233. But if the name was mentioned?—If you wanted further to assign that, you should see when it bore date.

234. Could you keep in one Book, the Judgments, the Assignments, the Satisfaction's, and the Dates of the Memorials?—It would just occupy as much time as looking to the Roll, if you had a third Book. There should be a third Book. I think the present mode better.

235. Could a Book be kept in a convenient form, which would make provision for the Assignment six or seven times of a Judgment, stating the Parties' Names and the Dates?—I do not think there could; I think the present mode the best that could be devised.

The Secretary mentioned that at the Stamp Office they had a very wide Book containing a great many matters of detail.

Witness.—It would be impossible to keep a wide Book without being soon destroyed, Parties are so eager to get at the Book, and a second Book would not answer: for the Revival of a Judgment you must go the Roll to fill the Scire Facias.

236. We are merely talking of the making of Searches. A Judgment is upon Record, and it is Assigned, and the Memorial is Enrolled. After that, the person who did that should go to the Book, and make an entry in the Book of what had been done. If there was only one Assignment it would not be necessary to resort to the Roll, as the same Book that had the entry would have the Assignment, now if there could be a Book which would allow of registering several Assignments and Satisfaction's?—This would be a Book in which parties could make their Negative Searches.

Mr. Bushe.—It would be a shorter thing to refer to the Roll from the Book.

237. How long have you been in the Office?—Mr. Hanley—38 years.

238. What alteration has taken place in the making of Searches in your time?—None. The Fee before the Regulation Act used to be three times as much as now.

239. After the passing of the 1st and 2nd of Geo. IV., and before the 5th of Geo. IV., was there any Order by the Court regulating the scale of charges for Searches, or anything more than a sanction of the existing charges?—There was no Order made. The system continued, and was sanctioned by the Judges.—Adjourned.

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Mr. Richard Hanley.

Tuesday, 21st December, 1841.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Howley, Q. C.
Mr. Martley, Q. C.

Mr. O'Ferrall,
Mr. Carey.

Mr. *Robert Christian*, called in and Examined.

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Mr. Robt. Christian.

240. What is your Situation?—I am one of the Negative Searching Clerks in the Queen's Bench.

241. Your Brother and Mr. Hanley are equally employed with you?—Yes.

242. Upon the same footing as to Salary?—No, Mr. Hanley and I have £80 a-year Irish each, but George Christian has no Salary.

243. What do you charge for Searches?—On every twenty years' Search there is a 7s. 6d. Stamp, and each of us gets 1s. 3d. for making the Search.

244. Your gross charge is 3s. 9d. for every 7s. 6d. Stamp?—Yes.

245. How long have you been in Office?—Eleven years.

246. How long has Mr. Hanley?—He was in the Office before me.

247. George Christian is Junior to you?—He is.

248. What is the average of your Emoluments?—Up to this period, including my Salary, they have not exceeded £200 a-year, but at present they are more. This year I will have made more. Ill health, and being obliged to absent myself, has diminished my former receipts. At the rate of business done this Quarter, my income would average £260.

249. Each of you makes the Search?—We do; we take down every Judgment we find in the Book upon a piece of paper, and then we ask each other "how many Judgments have you," and if either has a smaller number, then he goes over the Book again until he finds his list correct. Then we compare the three Returns, and the entry is made in the Negative Search Book, and copied by my Brother. Upon the party receiving, he gives a receipt to me.

250. There is an entry in the Negative Book?—Yes; and as there are so many figures, Mr. Bushe made an average, that so many Judgments in the Book would make an Office Sheet. The price per Sheet is 2½d.

251. How many Judgments were calculated to be in one Sheet?—Three Judgments are calculated as one Sheet.

252. Having checked the three lists, then an entry is made in the Negative Search Book. Who makes it?—We do, week about.

253. On making that entry is there a charge?—Upon that entry the 2½d. is charged.

254. Is that over and above the Fee for making the Search?—It is.

255. Do you include in the sum you state, as being your yearly income, every source of Emolument?—Every thing.

256. When you give the Searches out upon Stamps, is there a charge for that?—Yes; there is for the copy upon the Stamp, 8d. charged by George Christian, but if there were a hundred Judgments in the one document, only a single 8d. would be charged.

257. Is there a further charge made?—I enter each Search in the Receipt Book, and there is a charge of 2½d. for each Receipt.

258. To whom is that paid?—That is my charge. It is no charge against the Suitor or the Public.

259. How many hours do you require to do your business?—About Five hours a-day.

260. With the assistance of the other two Clerks?—Yes, and my Brother George is more occupied, in writing on the Stamps.

261. Do you think that a reasonable degree of accuracy could be ensured if two Searching Clerks were employed instead of three?—Not in Negative Searches. I have known some Judgments left out by two Clerks in their list, when the third alone had it.

262. When you have set the Judgments down, you go and examine the Rolls to see if the Judgment has been either Satisfied or Assigned; this must occupy a good deal of your time, and do you not think that some time and labour would be saved, if the Judgment Book had columns for Assignments and Satisfactions, and that as each Assignment or Satisfaction was entered on the Roll, a corresponding entry should be made in the Judgment Book, so as to supersede the necessity of going to the Roll?—Until the Book was in operation twenty years, it could do no good.

263. Suppose a Judgment entered five years ago, and that a year afterwards it was Assigned, would not the Book show this?—[The Witness did not answer the Question directly, but said, that such a Book as had been mentioned would be very ponderous.]

264. Is your entire time occupied in the Searching Department?—Yes; entirely.

265. You perform no other duties?—Except for the £80 salary.

266. What duties are those?—We assist Mr. Hanley and Mr. Hamilton in preparing the Cognovits and comparing the Books for the Stamp Office, and give every assistance to Attornies in explaining matters, and handing down the Rolls, and if there be an error in the Cognovit to point it out. We prepare the Rolls for Mr. Bushe.

267. Do you fill any Writs?—No; I am not aware of any Writs.

268. Is there anything else you recollect?—No.

269. You answer the questions of different Attornies—questions put to you for advice?—Questions as to the kind of Judgment, and with reference to what appears on the Books and Rolls, and as there is much form in them, many, a long time in the profession, will not understand the subject.

270. What portion of your time is consumed in answering those questions?—If we had the Office to ourselves, we would get through the business an hour sooner.

271. You say you correct Cognovits, and compare the Books, what time does that occupy?—That occurs periodically, when we are exclusively occupied to late hours, for two or three days.

272. How often a-year?—Four times a-year.

273. It appears you were in ill health, and obliged to be absent from your Office, how long were you absent? Last year and in 1839 I was absent for about six months. It was thought I was in Consumption.

274. During your absence who performed your duties?—My Brother, not George Christian, but another.

275. He is not in the Office?—He is now. Since the period I mention, he got in in consequence of a vacancy by death.

276. Did he receive remuneration while acting for you?—He took the Emoluments charged for him in the incidental expenses, and paid the amount to me.

277. You say you enter the Negative Searches in a Book, what is that for?—As a security to the Prothonotary. It is to show that the Search we gave out was correct.

278. Those entries are for the safety of the Prothonotary?—I should look on them as such, but they are also a convenience to the Public, in case a man has mislaid his Search.

279. Would you then give him a Copy?—Not without 7s. 6d. Stamp.

280. Would you refer to the Roll in that case?—We would.

281. Suppose a person got a Negative Search to-day, and you made an entry of it—suppose he came in a month, and asked for a duplicate copy, would you give him a copy?—We would give him a Search on a Stamp, but should refer to the Roll itself to see if any change had subsequently taken place.

282. Suppose a man came to you, and said, "I want a Copy of a Search made at such a time," would you give him a Copy out of the Book?—No.

283. Would you not give the Solicitor a Search, representing the state of things, and dated a month previously?—The entry would save us the trouble of taking down Books from that month back.

284. Suppose you made a Search to the 1st of January, and that subsequently the Solicitor lost the document given to him, would you not give him a similar Copy of the Search up to the same 1st of January?—Mr. Bushe must certify up to the day he signed.

285. The Book alone is never a sufficient Record to enable you to give a duplicate Search?—It saves us going up to the Books for the previous Judgments.

286. If you were asked for a Search up to the 1st January, say against John Thompson, and that you found a Negative Search against John Thompson, would not a Copy from your Book be the thing required?—No; we would still have to look to the Roll.

287. Would you have to inquire up to the day the Copy was applied for?—We would.

288. Would you not give a Copy having date up to the 1st of January, 1840?—Mr. Bushe would not sign it. The practice of the Prothonotary is not to attest any Certificate, but of the day on which he attests it.

289. If you look for a former Search, you are satisfied with the Book as far as it goes, and then you examine to see if there has been any further Satisfaction or Assignment?—Yes.

290. If you give a Duplicate Search, are the same charges made for the Duplicate Search, as would be for the previous Original?—Yes.

291. Is there not a practice of having Name Lists to facilitate the Searches in Books?—In our Office we have no such Lists.

292. We mean Slips of Paper?—We have no general slips, but take the Papers on the moment of going to make the Search.

293. Do you keep an Index to the Negative Book?—We do.

294. Have you, upon the occasion of every Search, to go through the Judgment Book, and afterwards to go through the Roll?—Certainly.

295. Suppose you have ascertained from your Slips of Paper, that a certain number of Judgments are against A. B., will not that assist you afterwards, if a further Search is made against A. B.?—So far as there was an entry in the Negative Book it would save labour.

296. Suppose an Attorney came to you, and said, "I want a Search for the last two years," would the charge be the same?—Yes. The same Stamp Duty would be payable.

297. There are no intermediate charges. If a Judgment exceeds 20 years by a day, it is 2s. 6d. for the Search?—It is.

298. What time is occupied in writing up that Negative Search Book?—Not much. It does not make any material difference.

299. Does it take an hour in a day?—Certainly not.

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21st December, 1841.

Mr. Robt. Christian.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

21st December, 1841.

Mr. Robt. Christian.

303. Does the writing done in the Negative Book take the same time as doing that?—There is not the same care used in one case as in the other.

304. If there was a Book with Columns, for the Assignment and Satisfaction of Judgments, would that Book in any length of time supersede the necessity of recurring to the Rolls?—I think not, unless the entry of the Satisfaction or Assignment was signed by Mr. Bushe.

305. What is the most remote period of a Search having been made for Judgments?—We have one in the Office from the year 1783.

306. It would not be possible to dispense with reference to the Roll?—Certainly not.

307. Is there a period of the year at which your business is more pressing than at other periods?—Term does not influence us in the Searching Department; we might at times have three times as much business in the long Vacation.

308. Are you doing business during the five hours you are in the Office?—Yes.

309. Is there any material interval of time not occupied?—I never walked away and had all the Searches done.

310. Is there always an arrear?—I have always constant employment for the year round.

311. Is there no Clerk in your Office who would have so much spare time as to go through a Search twice, instead of once?—The Clerks would not have time to do so, and it would not be a safe mode.

312. Suppose two Clerks were employed in the Negative Search instead of three, and went over it twice?—It would be impossible to do so in reasonable Office hours.

313. What age were you when you entered the Office?—16.

314. What profession were you?—I was going into the Artillery, and had my name on the Books.

315. Did you get a Collegiate Education?—I was at school when I came to the Office. After I entered the Office, I had for some time a Tutor in College, but found I could not do both, and was obliged to give up my intention of entering College.

Mr. John Duff called in and Examined.

Mr. John Duff.

316. You are one of the General Clerks in the Queen's Bench?—I am.

317. How long have you been in the situation?—Since the year 1827.

318. Had you any office before in the Courts?—Yes, I have been 31 years in the office.

319. What situation did you fill before?—I was Clerk to a General Clerk before the alteration took place.

320. Do you receive any salary?—£500 a-year Irish.

321. Do you derive any other emolument?—Not any.

322. What is the general nature of your duties?—My duty is, to make out all Judicial Writs, that is, all issued from my Office, for the duties in the three General Clerks' Offices are the same.

323. Your portion is about one-third?—No, nearer one-half.

324. Upon what depends the number of Writs issued by each Clerk?—It depends upon the Attorney.

325. The Attorney goes to the Clerk he prefers?—It is optional with the Attorney.

326. That makes no difference as to the emolument?—Not to me.

327. Is there not a blank form upon parchment for those Judicial Writs?—There is.

328. You fill it up according to the Pleadings?—I cause it to be done.

329. In order to fill up the Judicial Writs do you resort to the pleadings?—Always to see if the Writ is warranted by the document.

330. I suppose there is not much personal trouble in filling up the Writ?—In Term time it would be impossible for one person to attend to the Writs. An Attorney comes in, in a great hurry, and says, "I want a Writ at once, or the money will be lost," and many come in pressing at the same time for their Writs.

331. How many Clerks are under you?—Only two.

332. Who appoints them?—Mr. Bushe.

333. Are they paid by salaries or fees?—By both; one has £100, and the other £50 a-year, salary.

334. Is there an Order of the Court for those salaries?—Yes.

335. What are the names of your Clerks?—John Marlow and Patrick Duff.

336. Beside their salary what is their emolument?—They are paid for all their Writs and Engrossments.

337. What are they paid?—2½d. per Office sheet.

338. What is the labour they do?—They fill up the Writs from the Pleadings given to them, sometimes they compare them,

339. Are you frequently employed concurrently with them?—Always during Term time.

340. A great part of those Writs is printed?—Yes.

341. Are there any Writs all manuscript?—Yes, many.

342. Have they the same remuneration for enrolling Judgments?—Yes, 2½d. per Office sheet.

343. Can you give an idea of the average amount they receive, taking every thing into account?—This last year there was an increase of business, and £60 a quarter would now be the average to the first Clerk; some years ago it was about £50. The other Clerk has

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346. These Printed Forms of Writs who sells them?—They are sold in the Office by Mr. Cooper, the Clerk of the Writs.
347. Are they Unstamped?—They are.
348. The Attorney when he wants a Judicial Writ goes to Mr. Cooper, and brings it from him?—Yes, and I cause it to be filled up by my Clerk.
349. You derive no profit from the Sale of the Writs?—Not one farthing.
350. What is paid for each?—For a Testatum Execution 6*d.*, and 4*d.* upon a Common Execution. The Testatum Execution recites a former Writ.
351. Is 4*d.* uniformly paid for Writs?—There are longer ones for which you pay more, for Elegits and Scire Facias, 6*d.*
352. Suppose a Levary?—It is never in a general form.
353. Are Sequestrations of Bishops?—No.
354. Do you keep an account of the number of Writs issued?—The Clerk keeps one.
355. The Enrolments are made by the Clerks in the Office. Suppose the Attorney were to bring them prepared by himself from the Pleadings, would that prove to be as good a mode?—I think so, if the Profession understood the business.
356. The Attornies have some skill?—No. We do not find that; the greater part of our time is taken up by Attornies, and they often send some Apprentices, perhaps not a year bound, who do not know anything of the business, and they depend upon us for information. Formerly we used to have Fees, and had an interest, exclusive of any desire to oblige Attornies, and they have stuck to us since.
357. The expenses of which we have been speaking, are defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund?—Out of the Law Fund.
358. But paid by the Suitor?—Yes.
359. Of course the charge made by the Attorney falls upon the Suitor?—Yes. At present he has a Fee of 3*s.* 8*d.* for marking Judgment, and 5*s.* besides as a Fee on the first Roll, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for every Roll after.
360. Would there be any danger to the security of the Records, if the Attorney were to make the Enrolments? At present is there no access to them by the Attornies?—They have access to them.
361. Would there be greater danger if the Attorney made the Enrolment?—I do not see the danger, for if it was brought in by him, it would be locked up in the same place as it would be now.
362. You consider yourself responsible for the accuracy of the Enrolments?—I do.
363. The Attorney does no more than give you directions to mark the Judgment?—In some instances we are obliged to take the advice of Counsel.
364. At your expense?—Oh no. The Attorney must get that advice, but we give him a Draft for Counsel to look over it.
365. Before you filled your present situation, you were one of the Clerks?—I was.
366. You are acquainted with the General Clerk's Office for a number of years?—Yes; 31 years.
367. Has the course of business been the same as long as you recollect the Office?—The same.
368. Do you recollect when there was no General Clerks' Office?—I do not. There used to be a greater number of General Clerks, because they were paid by Fees.
369. Are you aware of persons in your Office doing business for Attornies?—Yes, in forwarding Writs and Executions.
370. Who?—My First Clerk and the other too.
371. A sort of agency for Attornies?—Yes.
372. Are they remunerated for that by the Attorney?—Yes, they are.
373. That is a matter between them and the Attorney?—Quite so.
374. What is the particular rate of remuneration?—I believe the general charge to be a Shilling for sending a Capias.
375. The Attorney writes to your Clerk to issue such a Writ?—Yes, to the Clerk, for which I believe he charges One Shilling.
376. Can you form any idea what those services might amount to?—I cannot.
377. How were the services of the Chief Clerk and his Assistant paid before the passing of the Regulation Act?—By Fees. The General Clerk received the Fees, and paid those under him.
378. Those Fees were paid by the Suitor?—Not all.
379. The Attorney paid the General Clerk certain Fees which he did not charge to the Client?—Yes.
380. The General Clerk need not be an Officer of the Court?—He was considered so always; he did the Prothonotary's business, save in a few instances.
381. Are you aware of the Attorney making a charge to the Client for Enrolments, or the writing of Writs, duties which you and your Clerks, in fact, discharge?—Not one farthing.
382. Is the Attorney allowed, besides 3*s.* 8*d.* for marking the Judgment, for his attendance?—No.
383. Who appoints your two Clerks?—When Mr. Hamilton lived he requested of the General Clerk to take in his Friend, and the Chief Clerk in like manner consulted the Prothonotary's wish. Mr. Bushe would be inclined to say he would have the patronage, and we do not say the contrary. Mr. Duff was brought in by me, and appointed by Mr. Hamilton.

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384. You give Renewals of the several Writs issued by you, and a great part of them are printed. In the charges, your Clerks charge for this printing as if it was writing?—Yes.

385. I believe the Attorney is entitled to a Fee upon the Writ?—He charges for it in his Bill of Costs.

386. How is it expressed?—Fee upon Execution.

387. Does that imply he has drawn it up himself?—The Fee has been always allowed; in some instances 12s. for a Testatum Execution for instance, and 9s. in other cases.

388. If there was a mistake in one of those Executions, who would be answerable?—The Attorney we consider is bound to read his Writ before he delivers it to the Sheriff, and we should think it hard that we should be responsible.

389. Your impression is, that the Attorney is responsible?—According to my Answer it must be so, but in some instances Attornies have threatened to bring an Action against the Officer, but whether he is responsible I cannot say. If I made a mistake the Attorney could not be cognizant of, I would then consider myself responsible.

390. Your two Clerks receive Salaries by Order of the Judges. For what Services?—For assistance in the Office during Term.

391. In what way?—In taking off the Pleadings, taking down Judgments, renewing Executions, &c.

392. You say a great part of your time is taken up in explaining matters to Attornies?—Yes, during Term time.

393. How many hours are lost by you in consequence of these interruptions?—There might be three hours in the day from time to time.

394. What period of time is consumed by your two Clerks in giving explanations?—I could not say. If I was not able to attend to the Attornies they would. There might be two or three Attornies seeking advice at the same time.

395. A similar portion of time may be given by your Clerks, I suppose?—I would say so.

396. Might you not be consulted by the Attorney on the opposite side also?—Yes.

397. Do you feel bound to tell each?—Yes.

398. Are we to understand that you are consulted upon the orders and practice of the Court?—Yes.

399. Do you consider the Officers of the Court the proper depositories of the practice of the Court?—I always knew the Attornies to apply to the Officers.

400. Do you know of the Court applying to the Officers in matters of practice?—Very often.

401. Do you consider the Attorney has a right to resort to the Officers to have them state what the practice is?—I do not say they have a right under the Act of Parliament. I do not think we are bound to give them the information; but they would think it very unkind, and if I refused an Attorney information, he would take his business into another Office, to the loss of the young men assisting in mine.

402. Is it your opinion that the Suitors would be served if the Officers were prohibited from giving information?—A great many mistakes would occur if the Officers were not to give advice to Attornies.

403. Do you say that there would be more mistakes if it were left to the Attornies to do the business?—Decidedly, if they were not more improved than at present.

404. Does not the present practice tend to prevent Attornies knowing their business?—It may make them negligent.

405. You would give the same information to the one side as to the other?—Yes, according to the best of my knowledge.

406. Supposing the practice were for the Attorney to enroll his own Judgment, if he brought it ready prepared, would you consider it safe, without comparing it with the Pleadings?—If the Attorney would be made responsible for all acts, and see that all was right, he would have no complaint against the Officer. I believe that is the way it is done in England. I am not certain.

407. Is the practice there to put the Judgment on the Roll without the supervision of the Officer?—I think it is.

408. The Attorney must take what course he pleases at his peril?—Yes.

409. Your Office would be answerable for the safe custody only?—Yes.

410. Do you know if in England the Attorney brings his own Writ?—I believe it is so.

411. He writes out his Writ?—Yes.

412. Suppose an Attorney gets a Draft of an Enrolment, and brings it from Counsel, would you alter it?—No; but we might make suggestions if we thought it necessary.

413. Would it be safe to leave the Enrolment of Judgments to Attornies?—I can scarcely answer. I find the Attornies are deficient in the knowledge of practice, and I do not know if they would be able to do so. Certainly not as well as we are.

414. Do you know of an Attorney competent to make up Enrolments of Judgments without the assistance of the Officer?—It may so happen that there are a few.

415. When they engross the Pleadings they are put upon a file in the Filacer's Office?—Yes.

416. The Enrolment is a copy of the Pleadings?—Yes; but there is a form in addition.

417. Does the Enrolment of a Judgment require more skill than the copy of the Pleadings?—The adding the Judgment requires skill.

418. You have various forms?—Yes, various; and we take them from Tidd frequently.

419. Could not the Attorney consult that Book as well?—If he were in the habit of doing what we do, and was intelligent, it might answer; but there are many Judgments upon Postea, and against Heir and Terre Tenants, Replevin, &c., in which they are not conversant.

420. Are there various Forms?—Yes.

421. Would it be possible to give all the Forms in Replevin?—No.

422. Supposing the Enrolment made up so far as that the Pleadings were transcribed, would not that effect a saving?—It would save the lines charged for by my Clerks.

423. Would a fee of 5s. for the first Roll, and 2s. 6d. for every Roll after—would that 5s. and 2s. 6d. pay for the writing?—It would more than pay. 2s. or 1s. 10d. would be a fair average.

424. If the Attorney was bound to frame the Enrolment and was responsible for the Judgment, would he not be entitled to further remuneration from the Client?—I think so.

425. Would it not put an additional expense on the Suitor, if he had to make up the Judgment?—I think so.

426. Would that be to any extent?—I cannot say.

427. Would it put an additional expense on the Suitor, equal to what would be saved by the Law Fund?—I could not say exactly.

428. Is not the charge the Attorney makes for Enrolment, as remunerative as the sum paid to the Clerk?—More so.

429. The Attorney receives a Fee for the Engrossment greater than the sum paid to the Officer of the Court?—But the Attorney on a common Capias will have a Fee.

430. What is the 3s. 8d. charged for?—The Fee upon marking Judgment.

431. What is the Fee upon issuing a common Capias?—10s. 4d.

432. Are the Forms provided any where else but at Mr. Cooper's?—No.

433. Are the Attornies bound to go to him for them?—A wish was expressed that they should go to him.

434. Would information be withheld, if an Attorney did not bring a Form from Mr. Cooper?—Never, in my Office.

435. Who expressed a wish that they should go to Mr. Cooper?—Mr. Cooper had the sale of those Forms when they had a Stamp, and after the Stamp was done away with, some of the Clerks were anxious to sell the Forms, but Mr. Bushe then expressed a wish that Mr. Cooper might retain the sale of them.

436. Suppose an Attorney came to you, and said, I want a Testatum Ca. Sa. in debt, and did not bring you one of these Forms, would you give him that Form?—No. He should provide himself with that Form.

437. And yet your Clerk is paid 2½d. for every 72 words of the Form?—He is.

438. Suppose an Attorney came to you, and produced a piece of Parchment, would you satisfy yourself he got it from Mr. Cooper?—Yes. Mr. Cooper marks the Forms.

439. If it did not bear the proper mark, then you would not fill it up?—I would ask him where he got it.

440. Would you fill up the Form if he did not get it from Mr. Cooper?—I would fill it.

441. Are any of those Forms signed in blank by the Prothonotary?—Yes.

442. If the Prothonotary is not in the way, the Attorney can still get his Signature by going to Mr. Cooper for one of those Forms?—If Mr. Bushe left at 3 o'clock, and an Attorney required an Execution immediately, it would be hard to refuse him.

443. Would the Writ, upon payment of 6d. be handed to the Attorney?—Yes.

444. The wish expressed by Mr. Bushe was, that no other person in his Office should sell those Forms?—Yes.

445. Suppose a filled up Writ brought to you, would you allow it?—No. We must get every thing done in the Office.

446. Would you require the Attorney to go and get a printed Form to have it filled up, if he had a Writ ready to be Sealed?—I would.

447. Is it not common to have those Writs in blank signed by the Prothonotary?—Yes, it is.

448. Suppose an Attorney brought one of them to you not obtained from Mr. Cooper, would you fill it up?—I would fill it up, but I should think it my duty to apprise Mr. Bushe of the matter.

449. Did such a case ever occur?—Yes; the junior Clerks sought the sale of the Writs.

450. What was the Order of Mr. Bushe?—He was understood to wish Mr. Cooper had the sale of the Writs.

451. Was it he stated that to you?—He told it to a Clerk in my Office.

452. Do you consider it to extend to the Clerks of the Office alone?—Only to them. The junior Clerks provided themselves with these Forms, and Mr. Cooper objected, and applied to Mr. Bushe to prevent the loss of so much of his income, and on his representation, Mr. Bushe gave directions that the Forms should be got from him.

453. If an Attorney brought you a blank Form, you would refuse to act upon this?—I would fill it up, but would show it to Mr. Bushe.

454. Did Mr. Bushe say he would not sign his Name to a blank Form for any person but Mr. Cooper?—Yes; his wish was so.

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21st December, 1841.

Mr. John Duff.

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 Mr. John Duff.

458. What is your duty in this respect?—The Writ is filled up in my Office, and is given to the Attorney, and he takes it to be sealed.
459. If the Attorney chose to fill it up, it being signed by the Prothonotary in blank, would the Seal Keeper seal it?—He knows the writing of every Clerk in the Office. After the Writ leaves my Office, it goes back to Mr. Cooper, and he marks it "entered."
460. Judicial Writs?—Yes.
461. Do you not think that the same Officer who fills up the Writ might affix the Seal?—He might.
462. Do you see any objection to the same Officer issuing the Writ, filling it up, entering it, and sealing it?—The keeping a Book to enter them in, was in order that when the Chief Justice had a Fee upon the Seal, the entering of the Writs with Mr. Cooper was intended as a check upon the Seal Keeper.
463. The Book is kept, although the object has ceased?—It strikes me so.
464. Does it not happen that the Seal Keeper sometimes leaves his Seal with the Clerk of the Writs?—Yes, when he is sick; he has no Assistant.
465. And on other occasions also?—Yes.
466. Is there no emolument for Cognovits filled up in your Office?—There is.
467. Who fills them up?—My First Clerk.
468. What is the Fee?—2s. 6d.
469. Where is the Form got?—From him.
470. What does he charge for it?—6d.
471. Suppose an Attorney did business in the Office of another General Clerk, would you give him advice?—I do so.
472. You say there is more business in your Office than in the Offices of the other two General Clerks?—I mean that we have a greater quantity of business than Mr. Hamilton, and nearly double the business of Mr. Caffrey.
473. What are your general hours of attendance?—From half past Ten to Four in Term time, and from Eleven to Three in Vacation.
474. You say that three hours are lost in consulting with Attornies. If you had not that species of interruption, would you not be able to do the business of the rest of the General Clerks?—No. I do at present nearly double the business of Mr. Caffrey, and more than Mr. Hamilton.
475. Is it not plain that two General Clerks would be sufficient to do the business?—The Attorney may bring his business to which Office he pleases.
476. If the Attorney was to bring in his Judgment enrolled, would not two Officers be sufficient?—I dare say two Officers might do.
477. If another Officer was as active as you, could you not do the business?—Yes.
478. Are you speaking of the whole of the business of the General Clerks?—Yes.
479. If your Clerks were relieved from the duty of making out Writs and Enrolments, the two General Clerks with less assistance could get through the business?—Decidedly, if you cause the Attorney to make up Judgments and Executions.
480. Would two General Clerks then be sufficient without the assistance of under Clerks?—Not without any Clerk.
481. Suppose an Attorney took upon himself to prepare his Scire Facias, himself making out the Nisi Prius Records and Enrolment of Judgments, and filling the Writs, would one General Clerk do?—You would then leave the General Clerks nothing to do.
482. Does the Attorney do more than desire you to mark the Judgment?—No.
483. You say your Clerks act as Agents for Attornies, if they were deprived of that, would it give them more time?—I do not think it interferes with their time.
484. What income have they from that practice?—I do not know.
485. Does the Agency consist in issuing a Writ or an Execution?—Yes.
486. Why do you allow your Clerks so much time in doing such business, when it is no emolument to you?—They do not neglect the public business during Office hours; they have a messenger to do any little out business, whom they pay.—[Witness withdrew.]—Adjourned.

Wednesday, 22nd December, 1841.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE in the Chair.

Mr. Howley, Q. C.
 Mr. O'Ferrall.

Mr. Carey.

John S. Hamilton, Esq., called in and Examined.

22nd December, 1841.
 J. S. Hamilton, Esq.

487. What situation do you hold?—I am one of the General Clerks of the Court of Queen's Bench.
488. What are your duties?—I superintend the general business of the Office, and revise Judgments and mark them.
489. With your own hand?—Generally, not always.
490. Do you enter them?—No, not in the Judgment Book, but in a Book of my own.

491. What else?—I take instructions from Attornies to prepare their Writs, but not always. QUEEN'S BENCH.
492. Those are Judicial Writs?—Yes. 22nd December, 1841
493. Do you supply the Writs?—The Attorney brings us the Writ from the Writ Office. J. S. Hamilton, Esq.
- We have nothing to say to supplying the Writs.
494. They are printed forms with blanks?—Generally speaking, they are.
495. Signed by the Prothonotary?—Yes.
496. Are they not generally signed in blank?—They are.
497. Who fills them up in point of fact?—The First Clerk generally, if not always.
498. What is his name?—Thomas Egan.
499. Is a charge made for that?—No charge to the Attorney for filling the Writ, but Mr. Egan charges in his quarterly account.
500. What does he charge?—2½d. an Office sheet.
501. Who are the other two General Clerks?—Mr. Duff and Mr. Caffrey.
502. Who does the greatest quantity of business?—There are three separate Offices, I think there is most in mine.
503. You are paid by salary?—Exclusively.
504. Is there a Clerk under you except Mr. Egan?—I have two salaried Clerks, and employ at other times as many Clerks as I require. If I am pressed, and want business done in enrolling Judgments, I send up stairs for Clerks.
505. What are the salaries of the two Clerks?—£80 for the First Clerk, and £50 for the other.
506. Beside the salary, the Clerks get 2½d. for writing, per Office sheet?—Yes. They fill up the Writs, and charge 2½d. a sheet, which I pass in my Office account.
507. When do you send for additional Clerks?—I send up for a Clerk when the Clerks in the Office cannot follow up the business.
508. If you had two regular and two extra Clerks, the four would charge?—Yes, 2½d. a sheet for what they would write.
509. Are those others salaried Clerks?—Certainly not.
510. What business do they do?—They stay up stairs waiting to do the surplus business.
511. They are paid according to the job?—Yes.
512. How many of those are in the Office overhead?—There are six I think for that purpose.
513. Who appoints them?—Mr. Bushe generally, but I believe Mr. Johnson has the power to bring them in.
514. Are they indiscriminately employed in every Office?—Yes, in every Office when there is a press of business.
515. Are you frequently obliged to resort to this assistance?—Not frequently.
516. Do you know whether the salaried Clerks have any business to do beyond what you give them?—They are exclusively occupied with Office business, but there is another salaried Clerk, who is employed entering Summonses for Mr. Bushe, his name is Monks.
517. What is his salary?—£80 a-year.
518. What is his business?—He enters Summonses, and receives the Postas after they are returned by the Judges; 5d. is charged for each entry, and I pass that. My under Clerk, at £50 a-year, has, I believe, some business with Mr. Bushe, but I do not know what. I believe the entering of Warrants.
519. Do you know of either of the Clerks doing business in the nature of Agency?—My First Clerk, if an Attorney desires him to file an Execution, to forward a Writ, or by letter, will do so. I do not think the Clerk charges a fraction for this—if it is charged for it is unknown to me.
520. Does it happen that any of their time is occupied in answering questions?—A great deal of my First Clerk's time, but I should not say the same of the Second Clerk.
521. Suppose Mr. Egan's time exclusively applied to the business of the Office, would it be possible to dispense with the aid of extra Clerks?—I think not.
522. Is not a considerable portion of Mr. Egan's time occupied in answering questions?—There is not a very material part of his time.
523. It is your business is to revive Judgments and mark them?—Yes; when I get the Instructions, I enter them in a Book; I then give the Book to my Clerk, Egan, and he fills the Scire Facias. If the Judgment is beyond a certain number of years, the party must apply to the Court, but if not, it is marked without such application.
524. What part do you take in marking a Judgment?—I generally receive the Stamp Duty, and bring the Judgment to the Prothonotary, and deliver it to him when I am free of it.
525. What does the Prothonotary do?—He marks it, and sends it up stairs to the Principal Assistant, who enters it.
526. Is there a separate Book for Judgments, if revived?—There is.
527. You never fill a Writ yourself?—Never.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

22nd December, 1841.

J. S. Hamilton, Esq.

530. Are you the whole of the day in Term time occupied in that duty?—No, but in other business.

531. During Term time, what is the general average number of Scire Facias in your Office each day?—Not six. Perhaps four, not more, and I do not do them all.

532. You state you mark Judgments. How do you do so?—The Attorney comes to me, and I take down the Parties' names, I go to the Rule Book to see if he is entitled to mark Judgment, and if he is entitled I cut the Pleading off, and take it down to my Office, and make an entry in a little Book there, and mark my name as having received the Stamp Duty.

533. What is the number of Judgments in your department?—Last Term they were about 280. I mark almost all.

534. All the Prothonotary does with respect to marking Judgments, is to receive the money upon each Judgment, and mark the date and Term on the back of the Pleading?—Yes.

535. What time does it take to mark a Judgment?—About five minutes.

536. How many hours in the day are you actually employed in business?—I could do all parts of my business in Term time in one hour, two certainly, but the business is not continuous, and the Attornies come rushing in at intervals.

537. Your actual occupation during the day is two hours, but you remain in the Office waiting for business?—Exactly so.

538. The charges are made for the printed parts of the Writs, as if they were written?—Yes, when I first came into the Office, I asked the question, and ascertained that the Judges allowed the Clerks to make that charge.

539. You are called upon to give advice to Attornies?—Yes frequently, and a good deal of my time is taken up revising the Executions.

540. Do they ask you about matters of practice which ought to be within their own knowledge?—Almost always, and they ask the same questions almost every day in the Term.

541. Are Apprentices often sent who call for your advice?—Almost always the Apprentice, not the Attorney.

542. Do their Clerks come?—Yes, Clerks who are not Apprentices.

543. If an Attorney knew the practice of the Court, and acted on his own knowledge, your time would be spared?—No doubt of it.

544. Do the interruptions of Attornies take up three hours a-day?—Not so much.

545. Having only two hours of actual occupation, during the intervening time, you could perform other duties?—Perhaps I could, as I am not actually engaged the entire day, although I am obliged to be in the Office the entire day.

546. One of your salaried Clerks, you say, is much interrupted?—Very much, as he knows the practice very well.

547. When he is not answering Attornies, is he always writing?—Yes, in Term time, frequently from 10 in the morning to 9 at night.

548. Is the Second Clerk at all free from actual occupation?—Not in Office hours.

549. What is the hour at which the Clerks come to the Office?—In Term time my First Clerk comes at sometimes 10, often before 10 o'clock, and my Second Clerk at half-past 10.

550. What time do you come?—About 11 o'clock.

551. What time do you leave?—Three, or a quarter past Three. As soon as Three o'clock comes I regulate the Office, and go away.

552. Does the Prothonotary look over your Books and the Records?—No; not over my Books, but I believe he does the Records.

553. Does he from time to time go to examine your Books?—No.

554. Do you leave your Office before any one else?—Before my two Clerks I do.

555. Do you sooner than the other two General Clerks?—I believe I do.

556. Suppose an Attorney wants to issue an Execution. He goes to Mr. Cooper's Office for a Writ, and is it not invariably the case that it is signed by the Prothonotary in blank?—They are constantly signed in blank. I have got 7 or 8 of a day, but not invariably.

557. Does the Prothonotary superintend the general business?—He does; but I do so in my Office.

558. Then, in your department, you are the actual Superintendent?—I am.

559. What time would it take to fill all the Executions and Writs in the Office?—At present there is one Clerk in each General Clerk's Office, three continually at work. My First Clerk is generally taken up filling the Executions, and I give them to him to do as producing more emolument.

560. In those accounts of your Assistants, do you provide a check for their accuracy?—No, there is no check, but I generally look over them.

561. Are Cognovits filled in your Office?—I have known it, but it is generally the business of the Attorney. I have, however, known my Clerk to fill a Cognovit, and take 2s. 6d. for doing so.

562. Did you ever appoint a Deputy?—I was obliged to be absent a great deal of time, owing to the illness of one of my family.

563. Whom did you appoint?—The Second Clerk acted by Mr. Bushe's directions, and he used sometimes to stay up to 12 o'clock to complete his own business. I paid him for doing my duty.

564. When an Attorney comes to mark an Execution, does he give you an account of what is due?—When the Attorney wants the Execution, he gives in a Certificate of the sum due.

565. Those Writs are signed in blank. Would it not be possible for an Attorney getting one so signed, to fill it himself?—I suppose it would, but not without danger to himself.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

22nd December, 1841.

J. S. Hamilton, Esq.

566. Suppose he did so, and brought it to the Seal Office?—I suppose the Officer would Seal it, but am not sure, I cannot positively say.

567. You fill the Execution. Is there a private mark of yours by which Mr. Battley would know it came from you?—There is no private mark of mine.

568. Is not the Execution brought to the Seal Office from you?—It is first brought to Mr. Cooper after being entered, and then goes to Mr. Battley.

569. Suppose by any fatality a mistake should occur in marking a Judgment, who would be answerable?—It is hard to say.

570. Did you ever make such a mistake?—Yes.

571. Was it brought before the Court?—It was either brought before the Court or in Chamber.

572. Were you held responsible?—I was not made to pay.

573. You were not visited with responsibility?—No.

574. Was there any Order for Costs?—I had nothing to pay.

575. Who was the Attorney?—Indeed I forget.

576. Was there not an Adverse Application against you?—They did every thing to compel me to pay the Judgment.

577. Do you know any instance where the Officer was made to pay?—I know of none.

578. On requiring to mark a Judgment, the Attorney comes to ask your advice?—Yes; and he often comes to ask to have a Judgment marked, to which he has no right at the time.

579. If left to himself, would there not be a risk that the Attorney might mark a Judgment when he had no right to do so?—There would be a great risk.

580. If the Attorney was obliged to look himself to the entering of the Judgment, he would be more cautious in marking it?—He would, it is natural to suppose.

581. You say your First Clerk receives 2s. 6d. for filling Cognovits, was it the custom before you came into the Office?—It was.

582. And the Judges sanction it?—I am not aware; I suppose they did not know it.—
[Witness withdrew.]

Mr. James Egan, First Assistant to J. S. Hamilton, Esq. General Clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench, called in and Examined.

583. How long are you in the Office?—Eighteen years, but not as much as Ten in my present Situation. Mr. James Egan.

584. Your Salary is £80 a-year?—Yes, under an Act of Parliament.

585. What are your other sources of Emolument?—Writing and filling Judicial Writs; generally speaking, my time is occupied filling Writs, or preparing for filling them by adding the Costs to the Roll, Book and Pleading.

586. What is the charge for filling Writs?—2½d. a Sheet.

587. You fill the Writs?—I do.

588. What more?—I prepare, at the same rate, Scire Facias, which are troublesome.

589. Do you do more?—I enroll Judgments when not busy otherwise.

590. Do you get remuneration for that?—2½d. a Sheet.

591. Do you do anything in the way of Agency business for Attornies?—Never.

592. Do you issue no Writs for an Attorney?—Only for one Attorney, just the same as if he was in the Office.

593. Did you make a charge for that?—None.

594. Do you furnish Cognovit Forms?—Yes, every Office does.

595. What do you charge for them?—6d. for each Form.

596. Is it a printed Form?—It is.

597. You do not put that in your account?—Not at all.

598. Have you any other sources of Emolument?—Sometimes Attornies come and give 2s. 6d. for filling Cognovits, when they wish them better done. They come to me.

599. How long are you employed in the day?—Generally speaking, I am obliged to be in the Office until 6 o'clock, and I come in the evening to overtake the business during Term.

600. How many Cognovits do you fill?—There might be two or three in a week, or more, and sometimes not one.

601. Have Attornies an option to go to any of the three General Clerks' Offices?—They have.

602. Is not a good deal of time consumed in answering the questions of Attornies?—A great deal of my time is completely taken up during the Term, from morning to night, so that I would have scarcely time to fill a Writ during Office Hours.

603. Suppose your time not so engaged, could you not in ordinary business hours despatch your business?—Scarcely.

604. How many hours do you lose in answering questions of Attornies?—Some hours. I have to read over Affidavits to see if they are correct, and a great deal of time is consumed, extracting materials to revive Judgments, and in filling the Scire Facias. We must look at the Affidavit to see if the new Parties' names to it are given properly.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

22nd December, 1841.

Mr. James Egan.

605. Do you not think that is the Attorney's business?—It would require the practice of a long life, or the assistance of Counsel to fill up the Scire Facias.

606. Is your time fully engrossed?—Every day in the year, with very few exceptions.

607. What are your Quarterly Emoluments?—The last Quarter was upwards of £60 beside the Salary.

608. Does that include the 2s. 6d. for filling Cognovits?—No. We make no charge in the account of them, being voluntarily paid for by the Attornies.

609. Your whole income would be about £320?—About that.

610. You issue the Writs?—Yes.

611. Is it not the custom to get the Writs signed in blank by the Prothonotary?—It is, generally speaking, because we find it inconvenient not to have them, if the Prothonotary is not always on the spot.

612. Is it not understood that the Prothonotary will not sign the Writs in blank unless for Mr. Cooper?—It is Mr. Cooper's exclusive privilege to supply those Writs, and the Prothonotary will not sign them in quantities except for him, but he will sign an occasional Writ in blank for any authorized Clerk.

613. Would you fill a Writ for a person without satisfying yourself that Mr. Cooper had supplied the Form?—We always get them from Mr. Cooper.

614. If the Form did not come from Mr. Cooper would you fill the Writ?—If the Attorney brought a proper Form we would consider he had a right to do so wherever he procured it.

615. Your salary was assigned by an Order of the Judges?—Yes, in 1823.

616. Are you sure it was in 1823?—I think my Brother had it before 1823.

617. What time did you come into the Office?—In 1824. At first I had nothing but what I earned by writing; but very shortly after I came into the Office I got a salary of £40 in addition.

618. Was there a salary of £80 attached to your Brother's situation when you came in?—Yes.

619. Do you take a part in marking Judgments?—I take off the Pleadings, receive the Money, and mark the Dates of the Judgments; I enter them in a Book and bring them to Mr. Bushe. That takes a great deal of time.

620. Do you do this generally?—Generally.

621. Do you generally perform the duty connected with the marking of Judgments?—I do.

622. Does any one assist you?—Mr. Hamilton sometimes assists me.

623. Does he do it principally?—I do it principally.

624. When Mr. Hamilton does it, it is an exception?—I should not say exactly that. I am more in the habit of doing it.

625. Do you perform three-fourths of that duty?—I do more than that.

626. While you are performing that duty, how is Mr. Hamilton employed?—He may be in the Office, or about the place.

627. He is not always in the Office?—Generally, during Office hours.

628. Suppose he is present while you are marking the Judgments, what is he doing?—He sometimes takes instructions from Attornies.

629. Don't you perform that duty even if Mr. Hamilton is present?—Yes.

630. How is Mr. Hamilton occupied, while you are performing that duty?—He is in the Office.

631. Superintending?—Yes.

632. But not actively engaged?—But not actively engaged.

633. Does the Prothonotary often come into your Office?—Almost every day.

634. What is his business there?—He merely walks in.

635. You were once Deputy in the absence of Mr. Hamilton, and as such you discharged his duties?—I am always his Deputy in the Office in his absence; being the next in Office the duty devolves on me as a matter of course.

636. Is there any business you cannot do in the absence of Mr. Hamilton?—None. In point of fact, I do all the business of the Office generally.

637. If Mr. Hamilton was absent by illness, you would have authority and power to do all the business?—Yes.

638. And could do all that business?—Yes, I could.

639. What are your usual hours of going to the Office?—In Term, half-past 10 to 11 o'clock. In Vacation, 11 o'clock. But when there is a press of business in Term I remain from 5 to half-past 5 or later.

640. With regard to filling the Judicial Writs, do not the Writs come in at a particular time more than at another?—Generally speaking, they come in nearly equally during Term and Vacation, in a constant succession. I filled eight or nine yesterday.

641. Did you mark Judgments yesterday?—Yes.

642. Did you mark all that came in yourself?—I did.

643. Did you mark all the Judgments this day?—I will, when I leave this.

644. Did you mark all the Judgments that came into the Office within the last week?—I did.

645. Within the last fortnight?—Yes.

646. Within the last month?—Yes.

647. Have you seen Mr. Hamilton take a part in enrolling?—Never.

648. Does he take any part in filling Writs?—No.

649. When there are Records of Nisi Prius prepared in your Office, what part do you take in the business?—I take the Pleadings off the File, and issue the Jury Process, and take instructions from the Attorney for issuing the Record.

QUEEN'S BENCH.
22nd December, 1841.

650. Does Mr. Hamilton take an actual part in the preparation of Records?—Not an actual part. He sometimes cuts off the Pleadings.

Mr. James Egan.

651. Then Mr. Hamilton's principal duty is to see that all is going right?—I think so.

652. Without taking any active part in the duties of the Office?—Just so.

653. The mere filling of Writs in Execution does not require much trouble?—Executions upon Non Pross and Non Suits, and on all Judgments for Defendants, and on Orders under the new Act, require experience to prepare them.

654. But the general run of Executions?—Those in Case Judgments are simple.

655. Suppose a mistake in a common Judicial Writ, and a subsequent loss, who would be responsible?—I am not aware. Some time ago I think the Court held that the Officer was not responsible, except through wilful neglect.

656. Suppose a mistake in the name?—If there was wilful neglect, I think the Officer would be responsible.

657. If there was a mistake in the Scire Facias, and a successful plea of "Nul Tiel Record," who would be liable to the loss?—I never knew an Attorney bring a charge of this kind against the Office.

658. It would appear that the Attorney was the proper person to see that the Scire Facias was correctly filled up?—Attornies never fill up the Scire Facias, but an Attorney should compare his Writ with the Roll before he takes it out.

659. Ought not the responsibility to be with the Attorney?—I believe so.

660. What are the emoluments of the Second Assistant?—His salary is £50 a-year, by Order of the Judges. He has 2d. each for the entry of Warrants to confess Judgments, and he gets 2½d. a sheet for enrolling Judgments. He has also a Guinea a pair for labels for the Judgment Rolls.

661. What is the average portion of your income from enrolling?—During the long Vacation about a third.

662. How is your account checked?—By Mr. Hamilton.

663. How?—By reading it over.

664. Has he any voucher to go by?—No; except a reference to the Documents themselves.

665. Do you verify your account?—Yes, by Affidavit, and Mr. Hamilton also does so on belief.

666. If you charged 100 sheets for enrolling, would he look to the Document itself?—He might. He is strict in looking to see that the business has been done.

667. Do you say that it is usual to check all the items?—He could not, if he stopped there day and night.

668. What are the Second Clerk's emoluments quarterly?—He has about £200 a-year. He makes out Labels for Rolls also, and gets a Guinea for the two Covers.

669. What does the Entry for which 2d. is given consist of?—The names of the Parties, and marking the number on the Warrant, and filling it in a book.—[Witness withdrew.]

Mr. John Caffrey, one of the General Clerks in the same Court, called in and Examined.

670. How long are you in the Office?—37 years last October.

Mr. John Caffrey.

671. How long have you been in your present situation?—Since 1829.

672. Are you paid by a salary?—Yes.

673. What is your salary?—£500 a-year.

674. Do you receive any other emolument?—None.

675. What is the nature of your duties?—We prepare Judgments for marking, we examine Affidavits to see the Rule is properly served, and take the Pleadings off the file; after making an entry in a Memorandum Book, we then bring the Pleadings to the Officer who marks them. We have to fill up Executions from the Judgments, and to refer to the Judgment Rolls and Books.

676. Have you a separate Office?—Yes, and two Clerks under me.

677. What are their names?—James Caffrey and John Moore.

678. Do they assist you?—Yes.

679. What are they paid?—One receives a salary of £80 Irish, and the other £50 British, and 2½d. a sheet for all writing.

680. Have they any other emoluments?—They fill Cognovits, and charge 2s. 6d. for them.

681. Anything else?—I believe not.

682. Is your time much engrossed giving information to Attornies?—I may say continually in Term time. Sometimes ten or more Gentlemen are asking as many questions as to the practice.

683. Does not all this induce to keeping later hours?—I am sometimes in the Office until half-past four.

684. What is your general time?—A little after 4 in Term. In Term, I go to the Office at half-past 10, and in Vacation a little after 11.

685. Do you actually fill the Writs?—I cut off the Pleadings, compare the Writs and Records, and take instructions and extracts from the Books and Rolls to assist the Clerks. The Clerks actually fill the Writs themselves.

QUEEN'S BENCH.
22d December, 1841.
Mr. John Caffrey.

686. Are you all three in the three Offices continually engaged?—During the Term time there is business enough.
687. Is there more business in your Office than in the General Clerks'?—There is less.
688. The emoluments in the other Offices are greater?—They must be so.
689. What is generally the amount of the accounts for writing in your Office?—£85 was the amount of last Quarter. £60 is perhaps the quarterly average.
690. What is the average number of Judgments coming into your Office during Term?—Some days ten, some days less.
691. In Term do ten Judgments come in during the day?—Perhaps from six to ten.
692. The general average is under ten?—Yes.
693. During Vacation they are considerably under that?—Yes.
694. Would you say five in the day?—Not so much.
695. During the day, what proportion of the ten Judgments are you actually occupied with yourself?—I perform the preliminary duty generally myself.
696. Do you perform these acts with respect to the entire of the Judgments in your Office?—I do two-thirds of it.
697. What time does it occupy you to perform the preliminary duty, before the Judgments are marked by the proper Officer?—Going up stairs and returning, and altogether such Judgment might occupy me five minutes, sometimes it might take me half an hour to find the necessary documents.
698. Would ten minutes, as an average, answer for each Judgment?—It would.
699. We will say that an hour and a half is occupied in preparing these ten Judgments. Besides that duty how are you otherwise actually occupied?—I compare all Writs with the Judgment to be correct.
700. Who fills the Writs?—My Clerk fills the Writs, and I compare them.
701. Do you take any actual part in enrolling the Judgments?—No, Sir. I never enroll a Judgment; I read over the Form, or Draft of it.
702. If you had not to advise the Attornies, you would have much spare time?—I would; a considerable time to spare.
703. Do you consider yourself answerable for the correctness of the Writs?—I do.
704. Did you ever hear that the Court held the Officer to be responsible for a mistake?—I have heard that the Court held that the Attorney was bound to see that the Writ was correct.
705. Did you know of an application having been made against an Officer, in a case where there was an error in the Writ?—I never heard of such a case.
706. What time does your First Clerk go to the Office?—About half-past 10. He attends from half-past 10 to 4 during Term.
707. Does the Prothonotary take any part in the business of your Office?—None.
708. Who superintends the different persons in your Office?—I do.—[*Witness withdrew.*]
Adjourned.

Thursday, 23rd December, 1841.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Howley, Q. C.
Mr. Martley, Q. C.

Mr. O'Ferrall,
Mr. Carey.

Patrick Costello, Esq. called in and Examined.

23rd December, 1841.
Patk. Costello, Esq.

709. When were you appointed Clerk of the Rules?—On the 1st of May, 1838; that was the day I was sworn, and came upon pay.
710. What Clerks have you in your Office?—Mr. Christopher Duff, Mr. Knox, and Mr. Richard Marlow.
711. They are not co-ordinate?—Not at all; Mr. Duff is first, Mr. Knox the second, Mr. Marlow the third.
712. How is Mr. Duff paid?—By a Salary of £400 a-year.
713. Is it present Currency?—Yes.
714. Was not his Salary formerly less, and what was the period of an increase being made in his Salary?—By an Order of the Judges in 1841, under the Act 5th George IV. cap. 4.
715. What is Mr. Knox's Salary?—£250 a-year.
716. His has been increased?—Yes, it has. He had £150 Irish before it was raised under the same Act.
717. What is Mr. Marlow's Salary?—£40 a-year of present Currency.
718. What is the nature of your duties?—The duties of my Office as Clerk of the Rules are specified generally, in the Schedule to the Act, 1 and 2 George IV. cap. 53; but in addition to these duties, there is taking Affidavits throughout the year; Signing all Rules, Orders, Consents, &c. attending when called on to take Affidavits in the various Prisons in the City of Dublin; attending at the houses of Invalids to take Affidavits when

called on; Swearing Freeholders' Affidavits, which are exceedingly numerous in our Court; Swearing in Attornies; Swearing in Barristers; and administering the Oaths of Allegiance to all persons coming to take and enroll same; qualifying Special Bail, and taking Bail Piece; qualifying and taking Recognizance for Costs, &c.

QUEEN'S BENCH.
23rd December, 1841.
Patk. Costello, Esq.

719. What attendance do your Clerks give?—They attend all day, I think from half-past 10 or 11 to 4 o'clock, and often a great deal longer. In Term time they are often kept up at night in order to have the business of the Court done for the next day.

720. Do the Clerks post up the Books?—Yes, the Rule Book is made perfect every day. There is scarcely ever any arrears.

721. So as that the Book might be producible?—Yes.

722. What do you do yourself?—I stated before, the general duties of my Office. I attend in Court every day, and occasionally in my Office during Term before the Court sits and after it rises.

723. Do you attend in the Office every day?—I do in Term, but I am not bound to be in the Office every day in the Vacation.

724. When in the Office what do you do?—I take Affidavits; sign all Rules and Orders. The Rule Book in the Office is kept by Mr. Duff.

725. Suppose the Court pronounces its Order?—It is taken down in Court, and the Order is transcribed into the Court Book generally by Mr. Knox.

726. He sits with you?—Yes.

727. You keep that Book in Court?—Sometimes, when there is a long argument of Counsel, we send up the Court Book to keep it going. Mr. Knox often goes up to transcribe the entries, and in his absence I take down the Rules upon the back of the Briefs, Affidavits, and Documents. The busiest part of the day is the early portion, there are so many Motions of Course, and Revivals of Judgments, together with Substitutions of Service of Writs, &c.

728. These Motions are more frequent?—Yes, and are less discussed, while in Cases argued by two Counsel, the Order may generally be either, Rule, or no Rule.

729. Is Mr. Duff exclusively employed keeping up the Rule Book?—He is, one year with another, and it requires great attention and intellect to do so, and no man who was not of intellect could fill any department in my Office. It is the heart of the Court, and requires to be particularly attended to.

730. As to the duties performed by yourself?—From the day I was appointed Clerk of the Rules, until the last day of last Term, I was never absent at half-past 10 when a Judge sits. At 11 the Court is full.

731. At what hour does the Court sit?—One of the Judges sits at half-past 10—the Junior Judges take the duty week about, and I never leave the Court, generally speaking, until the Court rises. I then go to my Office and sign what Documents require my Signature; I wish to observe, however, that one Term I was laid up with a broken leg.

732. What time do you leave your Office?—Generally about 4 o'clock in Term time, and in Vacation I generally go in the 4 o'clock Train, that leaves Dublin for Kingstown.

733. From 12 to 3 o'clock is the usual attendance?—More.

734. When you are attending personally in Vacation what do you do?—I take Affidavits or sign Rules, and may often get a Novel or Newspaper to read, or write my own Letters. In Vacation although it requires by no means constant occupation, we are bound to be there.

735. Personally, is there anything else?—I have stated the general nature of my duties.

736. Do you exercise any superintendence?—I make it my business, without offering any offence, to examine the Court Book every day, to see that it is written up, and I look into the Rule Book to see that the Court business is carried into it; but I have men of such integrity and intellect, that I always find the business is done.

737. Your principal duty is in the nature of superintendence?—Yes, but I am responsible for all, and my Clerks are not.

738. Who appoints them?—I found the three in the Office, and I would have thought it the grossest injustice to exercise the discretion I had by removing any of them; and if a vacancy should occur to-morrow, I would promote them in rotation.

739. Who appointed the three?—Mr. Duff is in the Office 25 years, Mr. Knox is there about 9 years, and was appointed by Mr. Hyland. He is the fourth Gentleman who filled that Office since the Act of the 1 & 2 Geo. IV., cap. 53.

740. Who writes the copies of Orders?—Mr. Marlow principally, who is 10 years in the Office, Mr. Duff would if he had time.

741. Have they, over and above their salaries, any fees for those copies?—Mr. Duff has not, nor Mr. Knox, but Mr. Marlow has, and the incidental business produces him £20 a-quarter. It makes his income, with his salary, amount to about £120 a-year, which he earns by writing. He gets 2½d. a sheet for copying documents such as Judges' Reports, &c.

742. Is it part of the business to give Reports of the Judge at Nisi Prius?—Yes.

743. Are Orders of Reference made to you?—No. That is the Prothonotary's business.

744. How long were you disabled by your accident?—During Hilary Term; and some of the Judges said I came out too soon.

745. During that Term Mr. Knox sat alone in Court?—I do not know; I gave a Deputation to Mr. Duff.

746. Was any additional person then employed in the Office?—Mr. Knox was in Court, he had no necessity to take Affidavits or sign documents, and his mind was left undisturbed for the business of the Court.

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747. He did the Court duty?—He did, exclusive of taking Affidavits and signing Rules and Orders, which was done by Mr. Duff, with his other business.

748. The additional duties were performed by the Clerks?—Yes.

749. Was any additional assistance procured during the time you were ill?—No; and while Mr. Hyland, my predecessor was ill, Mr. Knox discharged the whole duties for him.

750. Are you aware of your Clerks doing business for Attornies in the way of Agency?—It has never come to my knowledge.

751. Could it be done without your knowledge?—I do not think it could.

752. Are you aware if they have other sources of income?—I think Mr. Duff has some perquisite, but it does not come out of the pockets of Suitors or from the Public Fund. When Attornies are admitted into the Court he prepares their documents, and a gratuity is given him of £1, which he has often dispensed with, where an Attorney is not opulent.

753. Is that by virtue of usage?—I believe so. The practice was as I state when I came into the Office.

754. In your Office is time much engrossed by Attornies inquiring the practice?—Indeed it is.

755. Do they avail themselves of Mr. Duff's experience?—He gives Attornies a great deal more of his time than I would give them; I would not think it part of my business, and I am more astonished at the persons asking the questions than at the questions themselves.

756. Was there a great arrear of business when you came back to the Office?—No, the Book was written up every day.

757. And this as well when you were absent as when you were present?—Of course, and arrangements were made that the Book should show no irregularity.

758. It appears that from April to the 5th of July, 1841, the incidental expenses were £55 12s. 7½d. ?—That was the largest income Mr. Marlow had, and it arose from the great rush of business under the New Act, by which young Barristers and Attornies made so much. The corresponding quarter was only £6 3s. 9d.

759. Will the accounts explain the items?—They will. In June, 1841, the sum was £28 2s. 6d.; in April, 1841, it was £19 6s. 8d.; in July, 1841, £55 12s. 7½d.; and in October, 1841, £6 3s. 9d. According to my calculation, the incidental expenses are £80 a-year.

760. Is the pressure of business more at one time than at another?—Yes; the four first days by reason of new Trial Motions; the last day for filing Declarations, and for moving upon Ejectments.

761. There are some idle days when the Court of Error sits?—Yes; but that's not frequent, if the business was to be the same every day in the Queen's Bench, it could not be done at all by the present hands in the Office.

762. Could you tell the number of Rules entered within a specific period?—I have prepared a Return of the Rules entered every Term and every year, with the Stamp Duty on same, since I came into office.—[*The Witness here handed in the Document.*]

763. How is the duty collected upon the Rules?—In a very troublesome manner, by Mr. Duff, both the four shillings, and the two shillings.

764. This occasions a great deal of trouble and delay?—Yes.

765. The collection of the duties is in a very troublesome manner, and the sums received are small at a time?—Yes.

766. When Mr. Duff receives the money what does he do?—I am responsible for the receipt of the Stamp Duty; but I have such an opinion of Mr. Duff's solvency and integrity that I never touched one shilling of the money. He pays the money into the Stamp Office on the 10th day of the ensuing month, as I have no fancy for handling the money of others, and Mr. Duff brings back the Book regularly stamped.

767. Suppose the duty paid upon each distinct Rule were to be put upon a Stamped Document, and that to be brought to you, would it not relieve you of the necessity of collecting the duty?—It would; and it would relieve the Officer from taking four shillings of one man's to pay to a third.

768. Would it be any convenience that Court Rules were kept distinct from General Rules, for the purpose of reference?—I think there should be a Court Book, and a General Book. Mr. Knox has also to make a Duplicate Book, and the Court Book, and a copy of the Side Bar Rules makes a perfect copy of the Rule Book.

769. Can you state the nature and number of the Rules chargeable with duty?—No; I made an inventory of all Side Bar Rules under distinct heads. In addition to those are all Rules made in Court and Chamber.—[*Witness handed in the Document, and withdrew.*]

Mr. William C. Knox, Second Assistant to the Clerk of the Rules in the Court of Queen's Bench, called in and Examined.

Mr. Wm. C. Knox.

770. You attend in the Court with Mr. Costello?—Yes.

771. And take down the Rules?—Yes.

772. Are you the person, in point of fact, who takes down the Rules?—I am.

773. Suppose Mr. Costello and you sitting together, and the Court to pronounce its Rule, does Mr. Costello take any immediate part?—He may take a note on the back of the Brief, if I am out.

774. But if you are there do you take down the Rule, and is that uniformly the case?—Yes.

775. For what purpose do you leave the Court—is it to go up to the Office?—Yes, but that very seldom occurs. I might go up if Mr. Duff was absent at the Stamp Office, but it would be very rarely. It might have occurred once or twice. I have also been once or twice perhaps in a Term absent during the argument of Demurrers, or long arguments, or when anything at the Crown side of the Court was going on.

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776. With these few exceptions, you are occupied in taking down the Rules?—I am.

777. Mr. Costello does not interfere except during your occasional absences?—He takes the Freeholders' Affidavits, and I sometimes consult him as to his recollection of a matter which has dropped from the Court, in order to corroborate my own, as for instance, whether Costs have been given or not; he also generally takes Bail Pieces and Recognizances.

778. At the rising of the Court what do you do?—I finish the entries in my Book, and Mr. Duff then enters in his Book the Rules on which duties are paid. Mr. Duff only posts those on which the Duty has been paid, and he enters the payment in a Book.

779. Does a long time elapse, by reason of delay, in the payment of the Duty?—Attornies will not, in some instances, pay the Duty for some days after the Rule has been made, but in strictness, they are bound to pay it on the day the Rule is pronounced.

780. You would not enter the Rule from the Court Book to the Office Book, unless the Duty had been paid?—Mr. Duff would not.

781. Suppose the Attorney brought a Stamped Docket for the Rule, instead of paying money, would it not save time and trouble in the Office?—No doubt it would.

782. Who makes the entries in the Office Book?—I keep the Office Book exclusively. It consists of a copy of the Side Bar Rules, and, with the Court Book, forms a Duplicate of the Rule Book.

783. Mr. Duff keeps the Rule Book?—Yes.

784. In Vacation time what are your duties?—To post up the Office Book; to assist Mr. Duff generally; to attend in Chamber, taking down Chamber orders, and commit Prisoners under Habeas Corpus.

785. What else do you do?—Converse with both branches of the Profession as to practice, and look at Documents, to see if they are right; and it very frequently occurs that I must refer to different Acts of Parliament, in order to discuss matters of practice with sufficient intelligence, as well as to frame the Orders under recent Statutes, and to settle Documents correctly for the Profession. I also prepare Fiats for Arrest, under Imprisonment for Debt Bill.

786. Is it not the business of the Attorney to have sufficient knowledge of the practice?—Since my appointment to the Office, early in the year 1833, I have always understood it to be part of my duty to inform the Gentlemen of the Profession as to matters of practice, and have always done so. Without the Officers doing so, in my opinion, the Public business would be much retarded; and if the practice were infringed, the Public would of course suffer. This occupies a very serious portion of my time; in fact, I am not five minutes in the day without being called on to discuss some point of practice, or look over some document.

787. Could you form an idea of the time—does giving such information engross half your time?—I am sure it does in Vacation, and even more.

788. Do you copy?—I do not.

789. You receive no fees?—Nothing but my salary of £250 British; originally the salary enjoyed by the first Gentleman who held my situation was £100 Irish; then £50 British was added; and it is now £250 British. I am the fourth person who has filled the situation.

790. When was the last addition?—The first payment of the last increase was for the quarter ending 5th April, 1840.

791. Was it by an Order of the Court?—By Order of the Judges, signed by all the Court but Judge Perrin.

792. Was there a Petition or Memorial?—There was a joint Memorial by myself and Mr. Duff, and it was 18 Months under the consideration of the Judges.

793. What was the ground of it?—The nature of my duties as Second Assistant.

794. Have you a copy of that Memorial?—There is one in the Office.

795. Do you receive no more than the £250?—No.

796. Do you act as Agent for Attornies?—Not for some time; I did for about two years for a friend in the Country; that was before I got the increase. I also did some trifling matters for an Uncle of mine who is an Attorney but who has ceased to practise; at present I do nothing of the kind.

797. No account is sent into the Consolidated Fund for you?—No, nor was there ever any.

798. You spoke of occasional absences from the Court; how often did you leave Mr. Costello alone?—Very seldom.

799. Twice during the Term?—My absences were very infrequent. I have already stated the occasions on which I have been absent.

800. How long might your absence have been?—I might be sometimes obliged to go over for Papers, and be absent half an hour, or perhaps only a few minutes.

801. When Mr. Costello took down the Rule what did you do?—I took it from the

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803. Why are you absent?—I may have occasion to be absent doing some matter for the Court, or procuring some Papers.

804. At what hour do you attend?—I am always in the Office before half-past 10 in Term time, and I am frequently down at 9.

805. Does Mr. Costello write in the Books?—He does not; he signs Orders and takes Affidavits.

806. When Mr. Costello was some time absent from an accident, you did all the duties?—Yes, all the Court duties. I took down the Rules.

807. Did any inconvenience arise to the Public Business from your sitting alone in Court?—I am not aware of any.

808. What hour do you leave the Office in Term time?—I generally remain until half-past 5. That is my average time.

809. What time are you down?—10 o'clock is the average time.

810. In the half hour before the Court sits what do you do?—I may be writing at the Office Book, or arranging the Notices for the Court.

811. What is Mr. Costello doing?—He is taking Affidavits.

812. Did you act as Deputy for Mr. Hyland during his illness?—Yes; I might have been a year acting at intervals, during his illness, which was intermittent.

813. And you did his duty?—I did.

814. Had you no additional assistance in Court?—None.

815. You took down the Rules in the usual way?—Undoubtedly.

816. Supposing the Gentleman who took down the Rules was exclusively engaged at that, would a person of experience and intelligence perform the duty unassisted?—I should say he would, for I performed the duties myself during Mr. Hyland's illness, as well as during that of Mr. Costello. I may observe, that I consider the Officer to be a Trustee both for the Court and the Public, and I would not take down a Rule when the Document on which it is founded was not correct; there is no Order I take down, whether *ex parte* or on Debate, that I do not examine every Document.

817. Do you conceive the knowledge you acquire would enable you to tax Costs?—I would not know much about taxing Costs.

818. The information acquired by that attendance, would it enable a person to tax Costs?—I should say he might acquire it like anything else.

819. The person attending to take down Rules and Chamber Motions, would have intervals of Vacation?—Yes.

820. And could he not then tax Costs?—Yes, if competent, and those were his only duties; but those intervals must be interrupted, as the taking down of the Orders would necessarily involve much interruption afterwards, from discussing them and the points arising out of them with the Profession; therefore, my own impression is, he could not act as a Taxing Officer and discharge his other duties perfectly.

821. Would there be any convenience in having a distinct Book for the entry of Court Rules alone?—I think not; for it is better to have the whole history of the case in one Book—that is the Rule Book.

822. Would you refer to it?—Yes, I would refer to the Court Book; but if the duty was not paid, the Rule would be upon the face of the Court Book, but would not be transferred to the Rule Book.

823. Might not the imposition of a 6s. Stamp at once save trouble?—It would save the trouble of receiving the money in the office, if put upon the Docket, say in duties of 6s., 4s. and 2s.

824. We see entries here of £91 19s. to Mr. Costello's Office; what is that?—There was an account for making good the Indexes of the old Records, which were imperfect, and Mr. Duff was directed to do this.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. C. N. Duff, Principal Assistant to the Clerk of the Rules in the Court of Queen's Bench, called in and Examined.

Mr. C. N. Duff.

825. You have had very considerable experience in Office?—27 years.

826. How long have you filled your present situation?—Since 1821; from the time the Act took effect, but I was connected with the Rules' Office previously.

827. What is your salary?—£400 a-year present currency.

828. Is that under an Order of the Judges?—Yes an Order made in 1840.

829. What had you before?—By the 1 & 2 Geo. IV., the salary was only £100 Irish, while the Principal had £800 Irish. The Act passed in a hurry, an extreme hurry, as I will be able to satisfy you, otherwise such a salary would not have been attached to my Office. The Act was to have been passed on Saturday, the 16th of June, 1821, being the last day of Easter Vacation, and was to have received the Royal Assent on Monday the 18th, being the 1st or Essoign day of Trinity Term. We had to metamorphose the Office on the Sabbath to meet the new arrangement, and commenced on Monday morning, being the 1st day of Trinity Term, in anticipation, when it was deemed necessary to have a meeting of the Judges of the Court, upon the subject of the receipt of the usual Fees and Stamp Duties, as no substitute had been provided or anticipated. The result of the meeting was that the Judges ordered Books to be kept in the different Offices of the nature of the business done, Parties' names, Attornies, &c., in order that the Attornies might be held liable. In the July following the Law Fund Act came into operation, but what was done

in the interim was done gratuitously, for the Act of Parliament was not retrospective and the Law Fund lost so much.

830. Was there not an intervening increase in your salary between the 1 & 2 of Geo. IV. and the year 1840?—There was, immediately after the passing of the 5th of Geo. IV.

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831. What was the increase then?—£80 Irish.

832. Was there a subsequent augmentation?—Yes, £70 British was added in 1829 or 1830. Afterwards I presented a Memorial praying an investigation into my case, in order that my duties and services might be satisfactorily ascertained by the Court, and after a consideration of two years, in the course of which I was on several occasions personally examined, the Judges increased my salary to its present amount. While the subject was under consideration there were 15 or 16 meetings of the Judges respecting it, delays being occasionally caused by the absence of one of the number.

833. You were examined upon oath?—I was.

834. Was the Clerk of the Rules?—Yes.

835. Do you do business in Court?—Yes, occasionally, when called upon for information as to practice; but it is no part of my business to attend the Court to enter Rules in the Court Book.

836. What are your duties?—My duties are numerous and very laborious. I enter all Rules which are called Office or Side Bar Rules, I extract and transcribe from the Court Book all Rules of Court upon which the Duty is paid, and Index all. In discharging these duties I have to take care that the Documents are such as warrant the Rules.

837. What is your authority for entering a Rule?—The Document produced according to the nature of the case.

838. Mr. Knox, or Mr. Costello attend while the Rule is being pronounced, and make an Entry in the Court Book. After this the Book is brought to you, and will the mere production of it be sufficient to authorize you to enter the Rule?—Yes as to the Court Book, but should a difficulty arise, Mr. Knox sometimes applies to me to know if the document will warrant the Rule; for, although an Order may be granted by the Court, yet it is so granted subject to the Officer's scrutiny of the documents and his knowledge of practice. This duty of the Officer was doubted I recollect, about two years since, upon which occasion an application was made against me for refusing to give out an Order that the Court had granted, but which we subsequently discovered the documents did not warrant. I stated my reasons, and the Court said I was perfectly justified, that it was the Officer's duty to protect the Court, that the practice of the Court was the law of the Court, and that the documents should be such as to warrant the Rule.

839. Before you enter the Rule you satisfy yourself of its correctness?—I do as to all Office or Side Bar Rules, which in point of number are more than three-fourths of the aggregate, but Mr. Knox takes down the Court Rules in the Court Book and examines all documents which warrant their entry, and it is only in very difficult or intricate cases he applies to me.

840. Do you do more than transcribe the Court Book?—No; and I transcribe such Rules and Orders only as the Law Fund duty is paid upon, an entry of which is previously made in a Book kept by me for that purpose, called the Duty Book.

841. If you had not to receive Law Fund Duty on Court Rules, would it not dispense with the use of that Book?—Yes.

842. Does the necessity of receiving the Law Fund Duty trespass much on your time?—It does, and besides it involves great risk of loss to me, for in the hurry of business I may receive too little, and there is not much chance of my being overpaid, and consequently great care is requisite.

843. How long are you on an average each day in the Office?—In Term time I attend before 10 and I may not get home until 9 o'clock at night.

844. Would you say that was the average attendance?—Why sometimes during Term, I am up until one or two in the morning at my own house, as the Rule Book cannot be delayed for an hour, it being the guide of the Suitor. The business of the day must be posted up ready for reference on the following morning; and this posting can only be done by a person of experience.

845. You make the entries?—Yes, and index the Book.

846. Could not that be done by a Writing Clerk?—No; for as I before remarked, the person must be experienced to know what Rules are likely to be intermediate, as it is important to prevent double entries, as the same Cause might be entered before, and it facilitates the Searches to have only one entry of the Cause. There might be five or more Rules in reference to the one Cause during the Term. [The Witness here explained that he made the index by carefully looking over the Book, and only once mentioning the title of the cause, although he gave the numbers of the several pages in the Book, containing any subsequent Rule or Order made in the same cause.]

847. As to the entering of Side Bar Rules, a Rule to confirm an Award for instance, upon what documents would you enter that?—Upon the production of the Award itself, and Affidavit or Affidavits of perfection.

848. Moving upon an Ejectment?—I see that the Ejectment is correct, and that the Affidavit of Service warrants the Rule.

849. Upon a Postea?—The Record of the Proceedings is brought to me, with the Judge's Signature to the Postea upon the back, and if a Rule for immediate Execution is demanded. I must also see the Certificate of the Judge pursuant to the Statute, is on the back of the Record.

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850. You satisfy yourself of the correctness of the Proceedings before you grant the Rule?—I endeavour, as far as the press of business will admit, to do so.

851. You are the only person who makes the entries in the Rule Book?—Yes.

852. Mr. Knox does not?—No, nor the Junior Clerk.

853. The Rule Book is all in your writing?—Yes, Rule Book and Index.

854. You enter the Court Rules upon the Book being brought from the Court?—Yes; such as the Duty is paid upon, as before mentioned; and if any Rule varied from the usual form I would correct it.

855. Your duty is laborious?—Yes, very laborious, and sometimes I am at work at home until 1 o'clock in the morning, as two or three days in the Term are peculiarly laborious.

856. The last days for filing Declarations you are more busy than usual?—Yes, a great number of Declarations are filed upon those days. The vast number that come in upon those days arises from the circumstance of its being the last day when the Rules to Plead could run out, so as to entitle the Parties to Judgments, or Pleas immediately after Term.

857. Are you as much occupied in Vacation as in Term?—My hours in Vacation are generally from half-past 10, sometimes 11 o'clock, until 4 in the day, or half-past 3 in the dead time.

858. Has Mr. Knox any Book but the Court Book to attend to?—Yes, independent of the Court Book Mr. Knox keeps a duplicate Book, composed of the Side Bar Rules, called the Office Book; that duplicate Book was introduced about 1803, a Book having been stolen from the Office. My Book goes to the Stamp Office to be Stamped the 10th day in the subsequent Term, pursuant to the Statute of 1 and 2 Geo. IV, cap. 112.

859. What do you do when it is away in the Stamp Office?—In its absence the Court Book and Office Book form a duplicate. He likewise keeps the Committal Book.

860. You have no account upon the Incidental Fund for those duties besides your Salary?—No.

861. Have you any sources of Emolument besides the Salary?—I have, but for matters completely independent; forming no part of my duties to the Court or the Public—for example, my experience causes me to be sought frequently by Attornies and their Apprentices to prepare the several Papers requisite for their admission as Attornies of the Court, and for this I of course receive a remuneration; and as I before remarked, this is no duty of mine, and in many instances the Attornies prepare their Papers themselves, it being quite an optional matter.

862. Does this interfere with the regular business of your Office?—Never, directly or indirectly.

863. Have you no other source of Emolument?—I have, but that payment is also extraneous to my Official Duties; it arises from my being solicited to apprise Sheriffs when Rules have been entered for Fines against them.

864. Is that charged against the Suitor?—Positively not. I give the Sheriff the earliest information in order that he might not lose one night to make a return, as the conditional Fine is generally but a two-day Rule.

865. You then give him immediate notice?—Yes.

866. The Rule is not served upon the Sheriff?—No, and the Sheriff is called upon to make an immediate Return, or he would be answerable, not only for the Penalty, but also for the Debt. From this source of late years I have not received more than about £30 a-year out of all the Cities and Counties of Ireland taken together.

867. The Sheriff's Returning Officer would otherwise have to search the Book every day?—Yes.

868. And the Returning Officer makes his arrangements with the Sheriff?—Yes.

869. Are those Letters to Sheriffs written during Office hours?—Certainly not, and the business is never delayed in consequence.

870. What does Mr. Marlow do?—He takes charge of the Office if I am called into Court, or am at the Stamp Office; protects the numerous Books in the Office from spoliation or removal; takes charge of Motion Papers, Original Bonds, &c.; assists in copying all Rules, Court and Office; Judges' Reports of Trials, and assisting generally in the Office, as press of business or occasion may require. I copy some of the Office Rules, if I have leisure to do so.

871. In those cases when you make copies of Rules, do you charge for the copies?—Nothing, as against Law Fund; but the Stamp and Paper are paid for by the Suitors, and I am rather a loser upon the item of paper.

872. If Mr. Marlow copies does he charge?—When copies of Orders amount to upwards of one sheet, Mr. Marlow charges 2½d. per sheet.

873. In consequence of your experience, you are much consulted by Attornies?—Yes; and I really consider my salary is moderate, if only for dispensing the practice of the Court, supposing that were my only duty.

874. How much is there in the General Rule Book in the hand-writing of Mr. Costello? His signature to the Certificate, containing the number and amount of the Rules, which I prepare previous to my paying in the money to the Stamp Office.

875. Mr. Costello confides all to you?—Yes, and Mr. Hyland did so before.

876. Did you act as Principal on the death of Mr. Hyland?—Yes; I was appointed, by the Chief Justice, Clerk of the Rules ad interim, as will appear from my appointment handed in.

877. Through your hand the money passes?—Yes; and I do not make by it, if I do not lose. I receive £1 duty on all Posters, and 4s. on all Rules and Orders (Court and Office.)

878. Upon a Declaration there is a duty of 4s.?—Yes, a 4s. stamp.

879. Do they ever file the Declaration without imposing the Rules to plead?—Sometimes, but seldom however.

880. In ordinary cases the Rules to plead are served?—Yes, subsequent to filing the Declaration.

881. Is there not upon the copy taken out for the purpose of serving an additional duty of 2s.?—Yes, I get the stamps for them signed in hundreds by Mr. Costello in blank, to have them ready when called for.

882. Would it not save trouble to have the 4s. and the 2s. duty consolidated?—It would save trouble decidedly, but there might be a difficulty in so doing.

883. Could it be so managed as to put upon the Declaration the whole of the Stamp Duty?—It could; but let us take a case of Non Pross, and suppose the Declaration to be demanded so late in the Term, that the Rule for Non Pross would run out in Vacation, the Plaintiff thus complying could not impose the Rule to plead till the following Term, and in the meantime the Defendant might settle the Debt and Costs incurred, or might lodge money in Court, giving the usual undertaking to pay Costs, and therefore it would be hard upon the Defendants to pay the cost of that not then in existence, though paid for by Plaintiff on his Declaration.

884. Generally speaking, the Stamp Duty might be charged on the Declaration?—Yes. The Declaration once filed, in the majority of cases, the copy might be imposed as well as the Rule itself; but if done in all cases, I have already shown that in some it would be oppressive to the Suitor.

885. Does the receipt of the Stamp Duty take up any substantial portion of your time?—It takes up time certainly.

886. When you could not be otherwise employed?—I do not say that, for though I could not write up the Rule Book in the day, it being the Suitor's guide, and they having, of necessity, a right to inspect it up to at least Three o'clock, yet my time would be taken up with the numerous documents which I have to examine, and the answering of questions relating to practice, &c.

887. Would it diminish your labour if you received the two duties at once?—It would be easier to receive Eight Shillings at once, than Four twice.

888. If the Plaintiff does not enter the Rule to Plead at the time of Filing the Declaration, and if the Defendant come in to pay, does he not save the Stamp Duty?—Yes, under the present system.

889. Then would not the Defendant, (if the duties were incorporated) when the Rule to Plead was not entered, be damnified?—Yes.

890. Upon entering the Rule to reply, what is your authority?—A Certificate from the Filacer of the Pleas Filed.

891. Is there a duty upon that Rule?—Yes, 4s. upon the entry, and 2s. upon the Stamped Copy.

892. Would it not be possible to consolidate that duty, to put it upon the Stamped Copy?—I think a duty upon the Certificate from the Filacer might be imposed when the document is Filed, and that without injustice to the Suitors, further than that circumstances might render the Service of a Copy unnecessary, for example, if the Plaintiff discontinued.

893. Is it not possible that by imposing the whole of the duties, the party might be damnified, when he ought not to be so?—The party may File his Declaration without his Rule to Plead being taken out, and in three Terms call for it; and therefore under the present system he would be saved the expense of the Copy if he settled in the interim.

894. Supposing now, a Defendant has Notice of a Declaration, and no Rule imposed, he goes to see if the Rule to Plead has been entered, and he finds it has not, he then serves a Rule to lodge money, and he would not then be charged for the Rule upon the Declaration?—Certainly not.

895. Suppose this was done, that each person who applied for any Rule should be bound to produce a Requisition on a Stamp, so that the Officer had only to see that there was the proper Stamp, would it not save time?—Most undoubtedly, provided that Requisition remained with me, as the Dockets at present do from the Filacer's department.

896. It would not be impracticable?—Not at all. It would save me trouble, responsibility, and risk.

897. Is much of your time occupied in giving change?—Yes. I have sometimes to change £50, £20, and other notes of different and lesser amounts.

898. Would there be no objection to the Attornies bringing the Stamp to you?—None whatever, if the Officer was on the spot to sign them, but at present, to prevent inconvenience and delay, I have to get them signed in hundreds in blank, and at my own expense till disposed of.

899. If you were to sign the Rules yourself, would it obviate the difficulty?—Undoubtedly, and would not impose much additional labour.

900. In that plan of bringing you the Stamped Docket, how do you suggest that the payment of the Duty upon entering the Rule and upon the Copy should be?—I could devise a plan in conjunction with others or with your Secretary, and such as would be practicable; but from the various plans suggested it is not easy at this moment to do so. I am

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free to admit, that the fund payable upon the entry of the Rule or Order could easily be impressed upon the Docket or Requisition in separate papers of 6s. 4s. and 2s. and the additional £1 upon Postage.

901. The party pays Stamp Duty upon the Parchment on which he engrosses his Declaration; suppose, along with the Declaration, he was obliged to take to the Filacer a Stamped Certificate for his signature of the Pleadings being filed, would not that take away the receipt of Stamp Duty by you?—It would, as far as the Declaration is concerned, and I think my answer to the previous question will meet all difficulties, as the Attorney could use either the 4s. or 6s. according to circumstances (i. e.) whether he wanted a copy of the Rule to Plead or not.

902. And if the Stamp were paid upon the Certificate given of the Pleadings Filed?—The objection which strikes me is, that the Filacer would not be able to sign a number of Certificates in blank for the despatch of business, if each Attorney had to bring his Certificate, and therefore should be always at his post.

903. Is there any thing in the nature of the Filacer's duty to prevent his signing each Stamped Certificate of the Pleadings Filed?—I do not think there is.

904. There is no duty upon Affidavits now?—Except Affidavits to Hold the Bail and in a Matter.

905. Mr. Costello said the business of the Office has increased of late—You see the incidental expenses are one-fourth less than last year?—Yes, very considerably.

906. There is a difference in one year of £100 odd, and as contrasted with a former year of £400. How has that diminution taken place in the expenditure?—There were incidental expenses incurred in former years, not only in the Rules, but Prothonotary and Filacer Departments by directions of Judges, and in consequence of a vast number of books requiring to be completed in the Rule's Department, I had been at my after hours and leisure moments in Vacation thus occupied, some 10 or 12 years. The duty of completing them was not a part of the business prescribed by the 1 & 2 Geo. IV. of any individual, but was recommended, if I recollect well, by the Commissioners of Public Records, by representations of the Profession as to the impossibility of properly searching for want of some Indexes to the Book; which, coupled with a Fine that occurred in the Common Pleas, I think about the year 1822, the Judges bestirred themselves to a minute inspection and examination of the Records, and finding that they were incomplete, gave directions for their completion; and the Rule Books being in my custody, and I being most conversant with the mode of Indexing, the duty was assigned to me.—[Witness withdrew.] Adjourned.

Friday, 24th December, 1841.

P R E S E N T.

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE in the Chair.

Mr. Howley, Q.C.
Mr. Martley, Q.C.

Mr. O'Ferrall.
Mr. Carey.

Mr. C. N. Duff, again called in and Examined.

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907. Is the Rule for Judgment upon a Declaration served upon the opposite party?—It is not.

908. Upon what is it entered?—Upon an Affidavit of Service.

909. You say that the Attornies' getting the Rule Book interrupts you?—The Rule Book, as I have before stated, is the guide of the Suitors; they have no other means to see what act is done by their Adversary in the progress of a Cause but by the Book; but whether or not, I am so otherwise occupied during the day, that I could not well apply myself to it.

910. If a Notice of the entry of every Rule was served upon the opposite Attorney, would it dispense with the necessity of recurring to the Rule Book?—It would, if his Adversary could or would rely upon the correctness of that Notice, and therefore being convinced that he would not, I have no hesitation in saying, that the Notice would have the contrary effect.

911. When an Attorney or a Plaintiff has to enforce the Rule to plead, he serves a copy of the Rule upon the opposite Attorney?—Yes.

912. Supposing every intermediate Rule was served, would not the Attorney give notice?—He would.

913. Is it not the constant practice of Attornies to look at the Book to know if Rules have been entered against their Clients?—Certainly; and as long as it is for their inspection, which, generally speaking, is till three o'clock, sometimes later.

914. Supposing an Attorney to keep a copy of the Rules served, if he kept a Rule Book in his Office, and made an entry of each Rule, would he not have sufficient notice of every Rule entered, without giving it to you?—Surely the Attorney has that opportunity, and such is the case at present; but I am quite satisfied he will not take the Rule upon the faith

upon the Suitors, as there are Rules entered which are not served, and the serving of every Rule would impose a duty upon the copy.

917. Suppose that of every Rule entered by the Attorney or Plaintiff, a copy was served without a Stamp, but that before anything could be done to the Rule, the party should take out a stamped copy?—Would not the Attorney be then entitled to a fee for the additional Notices; and which fee would far exceed the Stamp at present imposed upon the copy.

918. If a Notice of that description were served, stating the purport of the Rule, would it not give the opposite party more notice?—It would; but at what expense? certainly greater than the Stamp, as I before stated.

919. Supposing the practice were, instead of serving the Rule, to serve Notice of a Rule, would not the consequence be, to send the Attorney in every instance to the Rule Book?—It would unquestionably.

920. The practice in filing a Declaration on a Common Appearance is to enter an Eight Day Rule, and it may be some days entered before it is served?—Yes; on the fourth day, computed from and exclusive of the day of filing.

921. The notice of the Declaration is served on the Defendant's Attorney the day it is filed?—Yes.

922. May it not be serviceable to the Defendant's Attorney to see if the Rule is entered, so as not to lose the four days, if the Plaintiff should only serve the Rule on the fourth day?—Undoubtedly.

923. Does not the necessity for looking to the Rule Book partly arise from the practice of allowing four days often to elapse before serving the Eight Day Rule?—It does; and although they get notice of the Declaration, yet it is not evidence of the imposition of the Rule to plead; and notice of filing or imposing the Rule, in my opinion, would be the greater reason for referring to both Declaration and Rule Book.

924. Do you think that serving notice of Rules being entered would save the necessity of constant recurrence to the Rule Book?—It might, if the adversary would rely upon the correctness of it, which I do not think he could, besides it would be more expensive upon the Sutor, as I have before stated.

925. Do you think the practice of serving notice without serving copies, would save the necessity of recurring to the Rule Book?—It would not; the opponent would rely more upon the copy served than the Notice, inasmuch as the copy has the Officer's name, which is well known to the Profession, and the *original* is generally shown; yet, though shown, the service may be upon the servant of the Attorney, who knows nothing of original or copy.

926. Question repeated.—I think it would, in some degree, provided that the Notice was as well authenticated as the Rule is at present, thereby assuming that the Fund upon the copy Rule would be otherwise imposed and received; yet, as I before stated, the service might be upon the servant.

927. Would you approve of serving both Notice and Rule?—No. I think it would increase the evil upon the Sutor to do both; and if but one, I certainly would recommend the Copy Rule.

928. The Rule to plead double matter in Avowries, is that a Rule to be served?—Not the rule for liberty to do so.

929. The Copy need not be taken out?—It need not; but Notice must be served of filing the Avowry under that Rule.

930. Is it necessary to serve Notice of a Declaration on Common Appearance?—Yes.

931. Is it provided for by the Order of the Court?—It is, by a General Order.

932. If the Notice be not served, is the Declaration thus filed not good?—Not good upon that day by late practice; formerly it was set aside for irregularity.

933. Suppose a Declaration is filed with a Rule upon it, Notice must be served that day?—Yes; if filed with or without a Rule.

934. On the fourth day, the party takes out a Copy of the Rule to plead, which is served?—Yes; the fourth day from, and exclusive of, day of Filing; but he may do so previously if he wishes.

935. The Defendant has four clear days before entering the Rule, for Judgment?—Yes, he has; Party may serve the Rule within the time if he chooses, but according to practice is not bound to do so.

936. So far as the Rule for Judgment, the Party has double Notice to Plead?—He has double Notice, (i.e.,) the Notice of Declaration and Service of Rule to Plead, and also reference to the Book.

937. When he obtains the Rule for Judgment upon a Declaration, does the Party take out a Copy?—No; as Service of it is not necessary.

938. Is it not the case in practice often, that the Party does not enter his Rule for Judgment, until long after he is entitled to it?—That sometimes occurs.

939. After the Party has been served with the Eight day Rule to Plead, he has no further Notice of the necessity to Plead?—Except by reference to the Book.

940. Do you think an assimilation of the practice of the Queen's Bench, with the practice of the Exchequer, would add to the expense, (i.e.) by serving the Rule for Judgment, instead of Rule to Plead?—It would neither add nor diminish.

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943. The Common Four day Rule upon the Declaration is not taken out, nor served?—No.
944. Is the Rule to lodge money served?—Yes. It goes through four operations, it is obtained from me, approved of by Prothonotary, served upon the Party, and deposited with lodgment in Bank of Ireland.
945. The Rule to post a Declaration is not served?—No, but it is posted in a conspicuous part of the Office, as a substitute for Service, because the party could not be found.
946. The Rules to Plead and for Judgment upon the Ejectment are not taken out?—No, and I receive the Duties which are payable upon the two Rules at the same time.
947. What are the two Rules?—The Six day Rule and the Four day Rule.
948. What are the Duties?—Four Shillings upon each Rule.
949. Suppose the Ejectment brought to the Filacer, and that upon being Filed with him, the Attorney brought to you a stamped document, attesting its receipt, and that the document bore an 8s. Stamp, would it not save you the inconvenience of collecting the Duty?—Yes.
950. Do you see any evil in that?—No, except that in some instances it might be a hardship upon the Tenant, as in the event (if for non-payment of Rent) the Tenant might pay before Rule for Judgment imposed; this is possible, as I have under such circumstances in a few instances been periodically called upon to refund.
951. The practice is similar in Parliamentary Appearances, that the payment of the two Duties takes place at the same time?—Yes, but it is likewise open to the same objection, as I have on some occasions been obliged to refund the Rule for Judgment.
952. Take the case of a Common Declaration. When a Declaration is Filed with a Filacer, it is his practice to give a docket of the receipt of that?—Yes.
953. If it bore a Stamp there would be the like result?—Yes, but only in a partial way, as I think this Question was previously put with a view to consolidate the Stamp upon, and Rule on Declaration.
954. When the Rule for Judgment upon a Declaration is entered, you get 4s. upon it, and the copy is not then taken out?—I do, and it is not taken out.
955. Is there any document upon which you enter the Rule?—Upon the Affidavit of Service of Rule to plead, if a Common Appearance.
956. Would it answer if the party brought a Certificate from the Filacer that no Plea was Filed, and that it bore the Stamp Duty now payable to you upon the Rule?—Yes, assuming a change of practice.
957. Suppose in the interval before the expiration of the Four day Rule that it was served, and an Affidavit for the Rule for Judgment brought into the Office, and then a Certificate of no Plea Filed, it would warrant the entering of the Judgment?—It would, assuming also a change of practice.
958. Can you state to the Commissioners how many documents are kept in the Filacer's Office, upon which Rules have been previously entered?—The greater number go to the Filacer's Office, but come to me also.
959. Can you remember any document going to the Filacer's Office which is not entered in your Rule Book?—[*The Witness here detailed the documents.*]
- A Commissioner.*—The object of this Examination is to show, that many documents go to the Filacer's Office which might be kept in the Rule Office, thus preventing double entries.
- Witness.*—1st. Bail Pieces are in the Filacer's, and such only as are taken in open Court during Term, pass through our hands by entry of Rule. 2nd. Judicial Writs, which are very numerous, do not pass through our Office. 3rd. Replevins, many of them are in my Book, and some not. 4th. Recordaris, upon the same principle. 5th. Summonses against a Peer or Members having the Privilege of Parliament. 6th. Distringasses.
960. Is it not the custom that Attornies refer to the Rule Book to see if documents are Filed?—It is, but it is not the proper mode of ascertaining that fact. They are, however, often satisfied when they look into the Rule Book alone, provided they see the necessary Rule therein.
961. Do you conceive that an entry of the Filing of the Document could be with safety dispensed with?—It would in many cases facilitate business.
962. But would it be safe to dispense with the entry of the Filing of all Documents having only the entry of all the Rules?—Certainly not.
963. Suppose there was to be a new arrangement consolidating the Office of Filacer, and Clerk of the Rules, would you consider it safe to omit altogether an entry of the documents Filed?—Certainly not.
964. Suppose an entry of the Declaration in the Rule Book, in the margin, could there not be a number that would answer as a reference to the document?—It would be impossible for me to do this, occupied as I am at present.
965. Suppose a Bail Piece returned, and suppose it to be stolen, and that the Plaintiff came to sue on it, would the entry be sufficient?—Certainly not.
966. Suppose a Clerk to File the document, and at the same time to go to the Rule Book, and put a reference in the margin?—If so, there should be a duplicate Book for that purpose; but I beg to remark, that in my opinion the Rule Book is too serious and important a document to make it a Book of Reference to any other matter or thing save to its own contents by its present Index.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

William Johnson, Esq., called in and Examined.

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967. Are you the Filacer of the Queen's Bench?—I am.

968. How many years have you filled the situation?—Seven years.

969. Will you explain what are your duties?—An important part of my duty is the taking of Affidavits, both in the Office, at Private Houses, or at Prisons, and very frequently in my own house, after Office hours.

970. Affidavits of all kinds?—Yes, of every description. I have to examine every copy made in my Office; every matter previous to Judgment in a Suit is copied in my Office, and I have to examine first, and then attest the copy. I have beside to receipt every document coming into the Office, and to write the month and year in a large legible hand. Many days the documents amount to 400 in Term time, and most of them being on greasy parchment, it is difficult to write upon them. That duty often takes me two hours without stopping, as fast as I can do it.

971. Is that a laborious part of your duty?—Very. I have the general superintendence of the Office, and take care that the documents promised to Attornies are ready in the time stated. I have to give Certificates of every matter required of me, and to sign them.

972. Are they prepared elsewhere?—Yes, I merely sign them; but a Search for the necessary documents might occupy hours. I take the majority of the Affidavits, for the Clerk of the Rules being in Court, and the Prothonotary engaged often in references, the majority of the Affidavits fall to my share.

973. Do you remember anything more?—Not specifically.

974. What assistance have you in your Office?—I have two Assistants in the same Office with myself, and one in the large Writ Room behind. Every Document more than a year old, except Declarations, is kept in the Writ Room. In the Dome we keep all those Documents which are upwards of 20 years old; but it is an insecure place for the custody of Records, for in a great storm many of them fell down into the hall, and were swept up by the sweepers.

975. What is the name of your Clerk?—Thomas Byron; and my second is Mr. Thomas Church; and the person in care of the Writ Room is Mr. Wilson Hutchinson.

976. Are they appointed by you?—The Act of Parliament gives the appointment to the Filacer.

977. Did you appoint any of them?—Yes, Mr. Hutchinson. Mr. Church, who is in my Office, is an old Barrister, and he cannot do much.

978. What is your First Clerk paid?—His salary, as fixed by the Law Fund Act, amounted to £100 Irish, and this was increased by different Orders of the Judges, which I can give you. The first Order was on the 31st of May, 1824, upon a Petition from the Prothonotary, and the sum then granted was £73 16s. 11d. By Order of the Judges, dated the 24th of January, 1829, £70 British was given.

979. Is the Order signed by the Four Judges?—It is signed by three at least. The last increase was that made by an Order of the 31st of May, 1841, and the amount of it is £113 17s. 1d. That was in lieu of the accounts which he used to furnish quarterly. His salary now is £350 British. The odd sum in the last amount was added to make the whole even money.

980. Has he any other sources of emolument?—None whatever, and the £113 17s. 1d. was in lieu of his earnings. He could have made £200 this year if paid by accounts, because of the great increase of business in the Office.

981. What has your Second Assistant?—£80 Irish. He has no time to write a word.

982. How do you mean?—He is constantly occupied—he must watch all the Pleadings, and this is not very easy during a busy day in Term, when perhaps sixteen or seventeen persons may be trying to get sight of them at the same moment.

983. Your Third Assistant, how much has he?—£100 Irish, by an Order of the 2nd of October, 1821, and the four Judges certify that they thought it an omission in the Act of Parliament not to specify that there should be a Keeper of the Writ Room, and they recommended that an Act should be brought in to amend that enactment. I do not know however that this was ever done.

984. His name does not appear in the Return from your Office?—In the Return you are now looking at, the names of none of my Clerks are specified, it merely contains the total of the quarterly incidentals of the Filacer's Office. I examine the Clerks' accounts—they are totted up by me, and I make an Affidavit of the correctness of the accounts.—[*The Witness here handed in an account of the earnings of every Clerk from 1835 to 1841.*]

985. How many Clerks have you employed altogether?—Three salaried, and six copying Clerks.

986. The latter are paid for the writing they do?—Yes. I found twelve in the Office when I came in, and I reduced them to six. Some of them formerly did not earn £5 in the Term, and they have frequently, in the hurry of Term time been kept up until 12 at night.

987. Do you say that the services of six Clerks are necessary?—Quite necessary.

988. How did you reduce the number?—Vacancies occurred by death which I did not fill up.

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991. Who keeps those Books?—Five of them are kept by Mr. Byron, and it is for that he gets the additional salary, he used to keep an account.

992. When was his last account for this?—For Hilary, 1841.—[*The Witness here handed in an Abstract of all Documents filed in his Office.*]

993. These entries are made short?—They contain the Plaintiff's name, the Defendant's name, and that of the Attorney, and the number, referring to the number of the Document upon the file.

994. How many Office Books are there, besides the five Books kept by Mr. Byron?—In all there are ten Books,

995. Are all those entered with references to them?—Yes,

996. Enumerate the Books kept by Mr. Byron himself?—He keeps, 1st. The Book of Pleas, Replications, Demurrers, and Rejoinders. 2nd, The Judicial Writ Book. 3rd. The Book of Posteas, Inquisitions, and Elegits. 4th. Replevins and Recordaris. 5th. The Book of Confessions, Consents of Habeas Corpus.—The Book of Declarations in Case is kept by a Clerk of the name of Charles Byrne. He is one of the six Writing Clerks, and charges 2½d. for each entry.

997. What is the length of the entry?—It occupies one whole line, a space of about two inches being left between the lines.

998. Who keeps the other Books?—The Book of Declarations in Ejectment is kept by Thomas Byrne, one of the Writing Clerks, and at a similar charge; Common Affidavits and Affidavits of Service in Ejectment are kept by Francis Lacy, and they are kept in the same Book but distinct from each other. There is a short index by way of entry, and the charge for each entry is 1½d. There are other Files of which no Books are kept, the numbers not being so great as to require a Book.

999. What do they consist of?—Reports of the amount of debts due; the File of Pleas in Scire Facias when there are Pleas Filed. I have also files of Pleadings on which Judgments have been marked, when returned from the Prothonotary's Office.—When a Pleading is taken to the Prothonotary for Judgment to be marked, it is subsequently brought back to me, and it is then filed in the Writ-Room.

1000. Is much time occupied in answering Attornies?—Yes, Byron is very much engaged in taking Orders, giving change, and giving out Stamps to Clerks; but in addition to this a great part of his time is occupied in explaining the practice of the Court to Attornies or their Clerks.

1001. What Stamp Duty is collected in your Office?—The Stamps for Copies are paid for by the Attorney, but after we receive the money we send it down for other Stamps to the Clerk of the Writs, who sells Stamps.

1002. Might not an Attorney bring his own Stamps?—I believe he might, but I never knew an instance of it.

1003. Have you any mode of checking the accounts of the Copying Clerks?—I tot the accounts, and extract from them any items I please, and then I go and examine the Files, to see that the Pleading charged for by the Clerk has been actually copied by him, and the number of sheets is always marked on the Pleading copied.

1004. When the Clerk furnishes his account, he is sure then that you will take some of the items and go and check them by the file?—Yes two, three, or four of them.

1005. Suppose your Principal Assistant had not to attend on Attornies, could he discharge the duties that you discharge?—I suppose if he had merely the duty of taking the money and handing the Copies to Clerks, that he could do my duties besides.

1006. Is it not essential to the business of your Office that an entry in the Books should be made of all the Documents?—Quite essential. If you were to see the Files you would say that it would be impossible to have it otherwise. We had last Term 1,056 Declarations, and it would take an Attorney a long time to search through that File for the Declaration he wanted.

1007. What are your Hours of attendance?—The average attendance in Term time is before 11 o'clock to near, if not quite up to, 4 o'clock. In Vacation we do not come so early, and never stay beyond 3 o'clock.

1008. During that time have you constant occupation?—I am constantly liable to be called upon, and never absent myself from the Office.

1009. Do you think it advisable that information as to the practice should be denied to the Attornies by the Officers?—The majority of the persons who actually come to us could no more do the business there, than those who had never been in an Office.

1010. Is that because, owing to the present system they do not take the trouble of knowing the practice?—A majority of the persons who come into the Offices are unskilful.

1011. A great many Attornies' Clerks and Apprentices come to ask questions?—Yes.

1012. If the Clerk of the Rules was able to take all the Affidavits, would it not lighten your labours?—Yes.

1013. How many Affidavits do you take in a day?—Sometimes (I believe) in Term time, upwards of 100, towards the conclusion of Term they are very numerous, but I never counted them.

1014. Is that your principal duty?—There is the Attesting of Copies.

1015. Do you examine every Copy?—Yes, except those upon Motions of Course.

1016. Do you mean to say that when an Attested Copy is required, you compare the Copy with the Original?—I do not; that would take the time of three men. The Clerk who writes the Copy, compares over the document with another Clerk, or with the Attorney; it is then brought to me with the private mark of the Clerk who has made the

comparison, and then I attest it. With some Clerks whom I do not so much trust, I look over the Copy. Documents that are for proving in Court are frequently compared and cross-compared.

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1017. Then your attesting Copies means merely signing them?—Yes, in the great majority of cases.

1018. You have been obliged to be absent sometimes from illness, who was appointed by you as a Deputy?—Mr. Byron always.

1019. You authorized him to attest Copies?—The Deputation authorized him to act for me in every particular.

1020. Did your absence add much to the labours of Mr. Byron?—It did. He will no doubt tell you that himself, and a part of his own duty was then done by one of the Writing Clerks, without any expense to Government. I may observe, that there has been no increase of expense in my Office, although the business has increased.

1021. You stated that you examined every Document, of which an Attested Copy is given?—I examine and attest all Copies of Pleadings, and other Documents required in the Office, with the exceptions I before mentioned.

1022. What do you call "examined"?—I apply the word in its technical sense the word "examined" is written on the Copy before it is signed.

1023. Do you look over the Documents?—Some of them I do.

1024. Do you make a general rule of reading over the Documents?—Certainly not; it would be impossible.

1025. You have not enumerated the Books kept by Mr. Church?—He keeps none.

1026. Does your Third Assistant copy?—He does sometimes; but he has the entire charge of the Writ Room, and must find the Documents which are asked for.

1027. Is not your largest File composed of the Declarations in Case?—The File of Affidavits is much larger.

1028. Are the Ejectments very considerable?—They are.

1029. Do you consider it necessary to keep a distinct Book for Declarations in Ejectment and Affidavits of Service?—I consider it a great convenience.

1030. Is not the Affidavit attached to the Ejectment?—Not to the engrossed Ejectment.

1031. Are not Attested Copies sometimes made in a great hurry?—Yes; when they are required to be used in the morning.

1032. In a Motion, an Attested Copy of an Affidavit must be taken out?—Yes.

1033. And the Defendant resisting the Motion must take out one?—He must.

1034. What are the expenses accruing to the Suitor for each Copy?—Eight Pence a Sheet, including the two sides.

1035. Does not the fact of the Attorney's attending and assisting in comparing the Affidavit delay him?—He need not attend.

1036. Suppose the plan introduced, of the Attorney's making his own Copy upon Stamps, and serving it upon the other Party, would it not facilitate the business?—It would hurry the business, but not facilitate it; because by "facilitating business" I understand a mode in which it would be equally well done. A man used to the business of making Attested Copies acquires great accuracy, and would do the business better than any other man.

1037. Would not the plan, if adopted, give your Office less to do?—It would.

1038. Would it be of advantage to the Attorney as regards time?—I do not think it would; because he has only to order the Attested Copy from us, and it is prepared for him.

1039. If for a Motion a party served a copy of his Affidavit upon a Stamp, it would supersede the necessity of your Attestation?—It would; but the Office would not be responsible for its correctness.

1040. Suppose a third party wanted a copy, who would be responsible for its correctness?—That is the point. The Clerks in the Office are always so used to making Attested Copies that even when in a hurry, they do not make mistakes. It lies upon them to be accurate, as they know well that they would otherwise lose their situations.—[Witness withdrew.] Adjourned.

Wednesday, 29th December, 1841.

P R E S E N T:

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q. C.

Mr. Carey.

Mr. O'Ferrall.

Mr. Richard Hanley called in and Re-examined.

1041. We understand you wish to add something to your former Examination?—I have to state that I had several Deputations to act as Prothonotary; the last was from the 10th of August until the 13th of October, 1841.

29th December, 1841.

Mr. Richard Hanley.

1042. Had you more than one in any year?—No. The Deputation was generally in the long Vacation.

1043. Were any of the Deputations in Term?—No.

1044. During the time you held them, did you discharge the duties of the Prothonotary?—Yes, all of them, and my own duties beside, and also the duties of the Principal Assistant.

QUEEN'S BENCH.
 29th December, 1841.
 Mr. Richard Hanley.

1045. Explain that?—He was often absent during that time.

1046. Did he appoint a Deputy?—I am sure he was not absent without the privilege of the Prothonotary.

1047. Then there were times in which you discharged the duties of your Office as well as the duties of the Prothonotary and Principal Clerk?—I did all the duties properly belonging to the Prothonotary.

1048. Had you in consequence of that to resort to additional assistance?—No. I did the business myself without additional assistance.

1049. Was there much addition to your labours?—Of course, when I did the two duties.

1050. Were you kept longer in the office upon an average number of hours?—Certainly.

1051. Had you any additional remuneration for that additional labour?—None.

1052. You have been Prothonotary *pro. tem.*, can you tell what degree of labour is required of the Prothonotary in marking Judgments?—The Judgment is brought to him by one of his Clerks, and he enters the month and year of the reign, and the date of the day of its being marked.

1053. How does he ascertain the particulars?—He depends upon the Clerk that he is entitled to mark the Judgment.

1054. What Clerk?—The three General Clerks, or their Clerks. It is not the one Clerk gets all marked from the different Offices.

1055. Then the Prothonotary acts upon the report made to him by the Clerk who brings him the Judgment?—He does.

1056. Does he make an actual Search himself?—No.

1057. Is it a part of his business to sign Attested Copies?—Yes, of Judgments.

1058. When the Document is signed by the proper Officer, it is said to be "Attested" by him?—Yes.

1059. Generally speaking, does not the Prothonotary attest what is not the result of his own examination?—He depends upon his under Clerks. Any Copy going to him bears the initials of the Clerks, and the Prothonotary knows it to be compared.

1060. So with the entry of Satisfactions?—The Warrant is brought to me, and the Law Fund Duty is paid to me, and I pay it into the Stamp Office. I examine the Warrant, to see if it is in the usual form, and when I am satisfied in every respect, I give it to the Clerk in the inner room to make the engrossment upon the Roll, and then the Warrant is handed back to me, and I get the Prothonotary to sign the Satisfaction on the Roll.

1061. Do you send the Warrant to the Prothonotary?—I bring the Certificate to him that the thing has been done, and it is afterwards necessary to have his signature upon the Roll, but I wait until I have a number of Satisfactions to get signed on the Roll, and then I take them to the Prothonotary, after making out my list, and point out to him where the Judgments are which are to be satisfied. He does not see the Warrants.

1062. Does the same observation apply to Redocketting?—Under Moore's Act, 6*d.* a piece is allowed for those; this the Prothonotary presented to me. The sum derived from this source is trifling.

1063. So far as depends upon the accuracy of Documents, is not every thing compared before the Prothonotary signs his name?—It is.

1064. Does the signature of the Prothonotary give any additional authenticity as the result of any further examination?—No. It is not, however, considered perfect until he signs it.

1065. Suppose you were the person to sign, would it not practically be the same thing?—Yes, if the Act of Parliament allowed that.

1066. Have you often been under the necessity of discharging the duties of the three offices concurrently?—I have often discharged the duty of the Prothonotary by Deputation, but I cannot say I was often without the assistance of the Principal Assistant.

1067. How often did it happen that Mr. Hamilton was absent during the continuance of that Deputation?—The part of the duty he performs is small, so that his attendance was not necessary every day.

1068. During the last Deputation, on how many occasions has he been absent when his presence would have been useful?—His absence was merely occasional.

1069. Do you mean that his absence was for a whole day at intervals?—I do.

1070. Can you be more specific as to the times he was absent?—No, I could not.

1071. We wish to know the precise extent of the Principal Assistant's absence, during the Prothonotary's absence. Do you mean that he was continually absent?—No.

1072. You mean then a day at a time?—At intervals he was absent.

1073. Was he absent during the entire time of that Deputation?—Oh! no.

1074. Has he been absent for some weeks at a time?—I think he was not.

1075. One week at a time?—He might have been a week.

1076. Can you call to mind any specific occasion upon which the Prothonotary and the Principal Assistant were absent at the same time in a given interval?—The Assistant was absent for a week.

1077. Was this in the present year?—During the last Deputation.

1078. Was his absence for a longer period than a week?—I do not think it was.

1079. Was he absent for a week more than once?—I cannot call to recollection, but I know he has been for a week.

1080. Has he been absent during Term time in this way?—No.

1081. The Principal Assistant, in Vacation, is sometimes absent?—Sometimes for a week at a time, and I do his duties.

1082. Is your own specific duty considerable, during the long Vacation?—Indeed it is. I can never get a single day in the long Vacation, for Judgments come in as well in the Vacation as in the Term. QUINN'S BENCH.
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1083. Do they come in so numerously?—No. Judgments upon Bonds come in very much in Vacation. Other Judgments require Rules. Mr. Richard Hanley.

1084. Has it occurred that you have been absent yourself?—I never was absent these 21 years but once, and that for a very short time, in order to place my Son at School in England.

1085. Who then did your duties?—They remained over until I came back.

1086. For what length of time were you away?—I think for three weeks.

1087. According to the Act of Parliament the Prothonotary is directed to exercise a general superintendence over his department?—I am aware he is.

1088. Do you conceive that the general superintendence of a respectable person over the whole department, could safely be dispensed with?—I think not.

1089. Would it be compatible with the Prothonotary's general superintendence over the whole of the Officers, to go himself to the Files for Judgments, and to compare Attested Copies?—I think it would be more than any Superintendent could do.

1090. Is it not the case, that the Persons on whose accuracy the Prothonotary depends, are responsible to him?—I think they are

1091. Is not the Prothonotary responsible to the Public for what he attests?—I think he is.

1092. Is it not the case, that negligence by the Inferior Officers may be visited by dismissal? Are they not appointed by the Prothonotary?—Yes, except the Patentees; but when there is a complaint against an Officer, it is brought before the Court.

1093. The Officer who is guilty of neglect, on the fact being reported, is visitable by the Court for his neglect?—Of course.

1094. What is the nature of the Prothonotary's superintendence. Does he periodically visit the Offices?—He does not find it necessary.

1095. Does he, or does he not?—He does not examine the Offices. I do not know for what purpose he would visit them.

1096. Does he visit them periodically?—No.

1097. You said that during three weeks you were absent. Was not that an occasion for the superintendence of the Chief Officer?—I have no doubt that he did attend.

1098. During the time you were absent your business was not done?—I have no doubt that the Prothonotary attended to the Office to see if anything was wanting.

1099. His superintendence however was not of sufficient efficacy to see that the business was done?—At the time of the year I was absent there was not much business to be done.

1100. Does the superintendence go to see, what are the hours at which the Officers under the Prothonotary attend?—I think not; his Office is situated in the centre, and he can see if the Clerks are in attendance.

1101. Is there no Book of Attendance kept in the Office?—None.

1102. They gave you less in point of Salary than the Amount you received in Fees. Your Quarterly Account for Fees averaged £60, and your Salary was made £215 17s. 9d. Upon what information was the Salary given to you?—The Prothonotary saw I would not be compensated without that amount, and he thought it better that a certain Salary should be fixed for me.

1103. When did you commence the Account, charging Fees?—It might have been in 1821.

1104. What was the nature of the Work?—There came an Order from the Commissioners of Public Records, that second Copies should be made out of the old Judgment Books, and the first Books we had were of the time of Charles the Second. At that time Searches were made from the earliest period.

1105. During the last year, give an account of what your charges were for?—Entering so many Judgments at 3d. per, and so many Satisfactions at 2d. per.

1106. Are those the duties for which you receive £200 under the Act?—I consider I did a sufficiency of other duties for my Salary.

1107. When you were first appointed to your Situation, did you understand that you were to have more than £200 a-year?—I did not.

1108. How soon after you obtained your salary under the Act, did you make up your first account, charging for fees?—The reason I charged the fees was, that the business I had to do for them was no part of my duty.

1109. Are we to understand that the duties for which you received the fees, the foundation of the Judges' Order for the salary, did not exist at the time the Act of Parliament passed?—They did not.

1110. When did the copying cease?—The written document I sent in explained all.

1111. Did the fees for 1841 consist of fees for copying Ancient Records?—No.

1112. Do you mean to convey to the Commissioners that the duty of entering Judgments, and of entering Satisfactions, was a new duty, created subsequently to the passing of the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV.?—It was an additional duty on me.

1113. How long have you been in the Office?—Thirty-eight years.

1114. For the 18 years before the passing of the Act, what did you do?—I had the care of the Record Office.

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29th December, 1841.
Mr. Richard Hanley.

1115. What were you called?—I was a Clerk to the Prothonotary, having the custody of the Records.
1116. How were you remunerated?—By fees and by a salary.
1117. Did the Prothonotary pay you anything?—Yes, he paid me for keeping books. He used to give credit to Attornies, and I kept his books.
1118. Had you no duty then to perform, in entering Judgments and Satisfactions?—I entered Satisfactions and made Searches.
1119. Were you appointed to your present situation of Second Assistant to the Prothonotary immediately after the passing of the Act?—Immediately.
1120. Did you then contemplate receiving a greater salary than £200?—I always hoped and contemplated that I would.
1121. How soon after the passing of the Act did you commence to charge 3d. for the entering of Judgments, and 2d. for entering Satisfactions?—In 1824 I commenced to charge in my quarterly accounts, but I do not make any charge since I got an additional salary. The book did not before contain the additions of the parties.
1122. In the interval between the passing of the Act of Parliament and 1824, did you charge fees?—I think I did not; but another Clerk charged for the doing of things which afterwards came into my hands.
1123. What was his name?—Marlow.
1124. Did Marlow, between 1822 and 1824, enter the Judgments?—He entered them from the entry of the Principal Assistant.
1125. Then when you were paid by the Salary, you did not do the duties?—I did other duties. I made Searches, and entered Satisfactions and Assignments.
1126. Did you charge then?—I did not.
1127. When did you begin to charge?—After the death of Marlow.
1128. The salary the Judges ordered you was only £215, while your fees averaged £260. How was that?—The Prothonotary was referred to.
1129. Do you conceive the salary remunerated you?—I was satisfied with it.
1130. How many Books do you keep?—Two Final Judgment Books, two Interlocutory Books, two Books for Attornies' Admissions, one of Commissions for taking Special Bail and Affidavits, and one for the Enrolment of Attornies' Indentures.
1131. Do you mean to say, that those Books are kept exclusively by yourself?—All are generally kept by me, but the Interlocutory Books.
1132. Who keeps them?—The Principal Assistant.
1133. Does he enter them himself?—He does, with his own hand.
1134. Does he do anything more?—He may at intervals enter a Commission for taking Affidavits.
1135. How many Interlocutory Judgments are there in a day?—I can let you know soon, as there is £1 stamp on them. It is I make up all the accounts for the Stamp Office.
1136. Do you think that the labour of the Office being equally divided between two, that they would be sufficient to perform it, keeping up all the Books?—I think they would not.
1137. Suppose Mr. Hamilton shared equally with you the labour of keeping the Books?—We are obliged to keep them at present.
1138. Do you do all the business now, just as much as before you received a commutation of your fees?—Just the same.
1139. Has any part of your duty been transferred to any one else?—No.
1140. Is a charge made now by any one else for duties which you discharged before the salary was paid?—None.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. Thomas Byron, called in and Examined.

- Mr. Thomas Byron. 1141. What is your Office?—Assistant Filacer of the Court of Queen's Bench.
1142. How long have you been in the Office?—32 years.
1143. Have you been all that time in the same situation?—I may say I have.
1144. What is your remuneration?—A salary of £350 British.
1145. Granted to you by what authority?—£100 Irish by the Law Fund Act, and the rest by Order of the Judges at different times.
1146. Have they been made from time to time?—They have.
1147. Will you give us the dates?—The first Order was in May, 1824.
1148. What duties do you discharge?—I receive the Declarations, Ejectments, Pleas of every sort, Affidavits, Executions, Scire Facias, Postestas, Inquisitions, Defences, and various other things, for the purpose of Filing.
1149. What do you do upon receiving these documents?—I give a Certificate to the Attorney to take to the Rule Office.
1150. Do you fill up the Dockets yourself?—No. The Attorney or his Clerk does that, and I sign it.
1151. Does he bring you the Docket?—No. I give it to him, and he fills it up.
1152. What do you do with the Documents?—I select all the Documents, class them, and then File them upon different Files.
1153. Do you do this with your own hand?—I do.
1154. What are your other duties?—I give Attornies information, as to what Rules to enter on the different Pleadings, and as to the Practice.
1155. Can you form an idea of what portion of your time this takes?—About one-third.
1156. That is not strictly official duty?—We considered it so before the Law Fund

Act, and have kept up the practice. It was an advantage before that, as we carried on business for the Attornies as a sort of General Clerks.

1157. You have not the same duty or obligation to give instruction to Attornies, as you had before?—No.

1158. Do you conceive it to be purely gratuitous now?—I do.

1159. What other duties do you discharge?—I search the Declaration Book to see if there are any Filed Declarations, and give out Certificates of Non Pros. I also sign Certificates of No Cause. I have an Alphabetical Press which I must search to see if there is any Cause shown, before I can give out that Certificate.

1160. Are they signed by you?—Yes.

1161. Is your signature as good as the Filacer's?—It satisfies the Court.

1162. Has it been the practice for the Assistant to sign?—Yes; for a long time.

1163. Is it you or the Filacer that generally signs the Certificates?—I do. They are generally wanted early in the morning, at the Sitting of the Court.

1164. At that time is the Filacer not down?—He used to come down with the Judge very early, but latterly he has been ill.

1165. What time do you attend the Office?—In Term, from 8 o'clock, or a little after 8, to 8, 9, and 10 o'clock at night.

1166. Is that your usual attendance?—Uniformly.

1167. Is there a difference in Vacation?—Yes. I am from about half-past 10 to 4 o'clock in Vacation.

1168. Is it a part of your duty to compare copies of original Documents?—No.

1169. Are you the person who actually has custody of the files?—Of all but the old ones. I keep the Declarations and Pleadings for 20 years back. I keep the keys of every thing.

1170. Do Attornies often look at the original Records?—Every moment.

1171. Must you superintend them while they are doing so?—No, Mr. Church, the Second Assistant.

1172. Have your duties increased?—The Alphabetting part has. We had 1050 Declarations last Term.

1173. Do you do that Alphabetting?—No, I do not. I keep a Judicial Book, a Consent and Confession Book, a Replevin Book, a Postea and Inquisition Book, and a Book for entering Pleas. I enter the Pleas detached from the Declaration.

1174. What obliges you to remain so late?—I must be constantly looking through the entire Alphabet Press, and must prevent the Documents going out of their proper place or astray, by being placed under a wrong letter.

1175. You are paid for those duties expressly?—To continue that business I was expressly paid the increase of salary.

1176. Was the nature of your duties specified in your Petition?—Yes.

1177. What are the duties done by your Principal?—He signs Copies and takes Affidavits.

1178. What is the average number of hours of his attendance?—In Term, from a little before 11 o'clock to near 4.

1179. By whom were you appointed?—I was appointed by my uncle, the former Filacer. I was Filacer for five months, between the death of my uncle and the succession of Mr. Johnson, and this by order of the Chief Justice.

1180. When was this?—From October, 1834, to February, 1835.

1181. Since the present Officer came in, have you acted by Deputation?—I have.

1182. How often?—I cannot say. I gave them back to Mr. Johnson. I have had Deputations during the Summer, and at other periods if he was not able to attend.

1183. For how long a period had you these Deputations?—At one time from 1st March to the end of October inclusive, which contained Easter and Trinity Terms, 1840. Mr. Johnson was very ill, and not able to attend.

1184. Were the Deputations for shorter times before 1840?—Oh yes, that was the longest period.

1185. Did you act as Filacer this year, 1841?—Mr. Johnson was so ill that I did, from February to May, 1841, containing Easter Term, but the Deputations will tell the dates precisely.

1186. Were you able to discharge the office of Filacer, together with your own?—I was, but it kept me very busy.

1187. What additional labour devolved on you?—If there was a great hurry, I might call upon one of the young men, Mr. Lacy, to assist me, but this was without any additional expense.

1188. You had additional work?—Yes, I had to attest and swear Affidavits.

1189. What assistance have you?—The Second Assistant, Mr. Church, who is to see that no document is stolen or erased.

1190. Have you any one else to assist you?—No, unless I might call in one of the Copying Clerks that are in the same Office.

1191. Have you any source of emolument but your salary?—None in the world.

1192. No Agency for Attornies?—I receive money for Stamps from the Attorney, and purchase the Stamps from Mr. Cooper.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

29th December, 1841.

Mr. Thomas Byron.

Quinn's Bayon.
29th December, 1841.
Mr. Thomas Byron.

1195. Might not the Attorney furnish himself with the Stamps?—He would not know the quantity to bring, and this would lead to great inconvenience.

1196. Do you receive any money for the Law Fund?—Not a farthing. The Pleadings themselves bear the Stamp. No Stamp Duties are collected in my Office.

1197. When acting as Filacer, is much of your time occupied in taking Affidavits?—There is, a good deal.

1198. Is the Filacer more resorted to than the other two Officers of the Court?—He is, as to Affidavits, I think he takes three to one.

1199. Does not that arise from the facility of swearing and filing the Affidavit in the same Office?—That is not considered much.

1200. The Clerk of the Rules and the Prothonetary, are the other two Officers?—Yes, and while one is often in Court, the other may be engaged in References.

1201. How were you paid before the Order made upon your Memorial?—I was paid 2½d. per entry.

1202. Is information given to the Attorney at a time when you might be otherwise employed?—The information is given during the day, which interrupts me.

1203. Does it cause you to be kept later in the Office?—It does.

1204. Suppose by the Rule of the Court you were forbid to answer questions on Practice?—I would have more time to spare.

1205. Is any charge made to the Public in consideration of the time thus taken up?—None.

1206. If you were forbid to answer the questions of Attornies, would there be any saving to the Suitor, or to the Public?—I do not think there would.

1207. Would the business of the Suitors be as efficiently carried on, if Attornies were prohibited from resorting to the Officers of the Court for the Practice?—I think not.

1208. Do you consider the duties of the Office so intricate, that an intelligent Attorney could not know the Practice?—It would take a long time, and they generally ask what Rule is to be put upon this, and what upon that, Pleading.

1209. Is not the Practice of the Office very intricate?—It requires a person of great experience and practice.

1210. Would not the Office of the Clerk of the Rules be the place to look for what proper Rules should be entered?—The Pleadings come to the Filacer first.

1211. Do you conceive yourself competent to execute all the duties of Filacer, together with the duties attached to your own Office?—I think I would require some assistance. I might have sometimes to look for assistance.

1212. What is the amount of assistance would enable you to discharge all your present duties, and the Filacer's besides?—I would want one Clerk sometimes.

1213. One permanent Assistant would do you?—Oh, yes.

1214. You should attest all the Attested Copies, and take Affidavits?—Yes.

1215. Would you be competent to give any sort of supervision of Attested Copies, so as to see if they were correct?—The Clerk marks them and initials the Copy, and we make them answerable.

1216. Would you be still obliged to depend on the accuracy of the Clerk?—I think so. Before Mr. Johnson came, they were not marked as compared. If a man makes a mistake he is put into Coventry, and if it be a serious mistake he loses his place. Errors seldom occur.

1217. You said it would be very inconvenient for Attornies to bring their own Stamps?—Sometimes they would bring too many, and at other times not enough.

1218. They now deposit a sum of money with you?—Yes, and sometimes they do not bring enough.

1219. Would it be practicable to get rid of the system of giving Stamps in the Office?—I do not see how it could be done.

1220. Suppose that when the Attorney brought in the Pleading to File, he brought a a Stamped Requisition for the Rule, would it not relieve the Clerk of the Rules from collecting the Duty?—Yes, but it might increase the danger of forgery, I mean with Attornies' Clerks.

1221. Would it be practicable to put the Stamp upon the Copy of the Rule?—No, as all the Rules are not taken out.—[Witness withdrew.] Adjourned.

Thursday, 30th December, 1841.

PRESENT:

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q. C.
Mr. O'Ferrall.

Mr. Carey.

Mr. Thomas Byron again called in and Examined.

30th December, 1841.
Mr. Thomas Byron.

1222. If a plan could be devised to relieve you from all money matters, would a substantial portion of your time be applicable to other purposes?—Certainly.

1223. You would wish to be relieved from that duty?—I would wish it.

1224. You said it would not be practicable for the Attorney to furnish the Stamps for making out Attested Copies, but suppose the Attorney to bring his own Attested Copy,

made out upon Stamps, leaving to you the mere duty of comparing, would it not answer the purpose?—It would certainly.

1225. The 2½d. at present going to the Writing Clerk would then go to the Treasury?—It would.

1226. Are there not persons paid for the duty of making the comparison?—No; the Clerk who makes the Copy gets another to assist him in comparing.

1227. Are those Clerks paid by any salary?—No.

1228. Does the 2½d. cover the charge for writing and making the comparison?—It does.

1229. The comparison is made in point of fact by the Writing Clerk, but is supposed to be made by you?—Not by me. The Filacer signs the copy on seeing the initials of the Writing Clerk.

1230. If it were the practice that the party filing an Affidavit should make out his Attested Copy, would it be necessary to have a Clerk remunerated for the purpose of making comparison?—I think it would.

1231. Is it not necessary for a party making a Motion to have an Attested Copy of his own Affidavit?—Yes.

1232. And then if the other party desire to answer that, he must have an Attested Copy?—Yes.

1233. Would this be a feasible plan, when the party came to you to file an Affidavit, that he would bring an Attested Copy upon Stamps, that would enable you to say how many Office Sheets were in the Affidavit—would it not be feasible to mark then upon the Affidavit filed the number of Office Sheets, so that if the Attorney on the opposite side came to bespeak his Attested Copy, you could tell him to bring so many Stamps?—That would answer.

1234. Would not however a delay arise from the Attorney first going to know how many Stamps would be required and then going to purchase them?—No great delay, for Mr. Cooper, who is in the same building, is a Stamp Distributer.

1235. Do you think, that by the plan of the party's filing his own Affidavit, bringing it to you for comparison and attestation alone, and the opposite party's being told the number of Stamps he would require, that you would be relieved from the duty of intermeddling with the money?—Certainly I would.

1236. By that plan would not the Treasury be relieved from the expense of making out Attested Copies for the party who files the Affidavit?—Certainly.

1237. But with the set off of the expense of a Clerk to make the comparison. 2½d. per sheet is paid at present for the writing, paper, and comparison, and how much would you allow for a sufficient comparison?—Two Clerks would be required.

1238. Suppose the Attorney's Clerk should assist in comparing, would that lead to the Attorney making a charge which he does not at present?—It might, if the Taxing Officer would allow it.

1239. 2½d. per sheet being at present paid for the writing and comparison, what would be a fair remuneration for the comparison alone?—I think one farthing a sheet would be enough.

1240. And you think that would pay for it?—I do, for comparing all copies.

1241. We understand only 1½d. per sheet is the charge at present in the Exchequer, for the writing, &c. Can you account for the difference between that Court and the Queen's Bench in this respect?—I cannot, but I know that before the Law Fund was formed, the Clerks were only paid ½d. a sheet with us.

1242. Why was it raised?—I am not aware.

1243. Who paid for this copying before the Law Fund existed?—The Filacer, out of his own pocket.

1244. But when it came to be paid for by the Public, was not 2d. paid for the same work?—Yes, for the same work.

1245. Was this increase sanctioned by the Judges?—The accounts were passed by the Judges.

1246. Did the fact of the increase come to their knowledge?—I do not know.

1247. Were the accounts so furnished that they must have seen the change?—Yes, they must have seen it.

1248. Was it originally 2d. Irish?—Yes; and it was made 2½d. on the assimilation of the currency.

1249. What is the average remuneration of the Writing Clerks?—The quarterly accounts will show how much each Clerk is paid.

1250. Is the business greater now than it was a few years ago?—It is double now.

1251. Are the number of Clerks the same?—They are less with us now, in the Filacer's Department there were twelve, and now we have only six.

1252. Do you think that the payment of 2½d. per sheet for the Attested Copy of Affidavits, which had been filed, and were required by the adverse party, would be a sufficient remuneration to the Clerks you have?—Yes.

1253. Is their present remuneration, then, too much?—They are up to two in the morning often, and begin at seven, and are consequently greatly worked.

1254. Might not the present staff of Writing Clerks be kept up with a fair remuneration, giving them less business?—Yes.

1255. Would giving them 1½d. for writing per Office sheet be sufficient, exclusive of the farthing for the documents requiring to be compared?—Yes.

1256. The party who files the Pleadings may not take out an Attested Copy?—No, except

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in the case of proceedings against an Attorney; against a Prisoner; or in a Declaration by the bye.

1257. Would there be any difficulty in a Clerk in the Office being appointed, as soon as the Pleadings were filed, to ascertain the number of Office sheets?—I see no difficulty, if the Attorney would have the number of sheets marked prior to filing.

1258. Could not the number of sheets be added to the Plea Book?—Yes.

1259. The Clerk should ascertain, upon the Declaration filed, how many Office sheets were in it, so that the moment the opposite Attorney came in, he might be told what would be the number of sheets in the Attested Copy?—That could be done.

1260. Do you think that a person accustomed to estimate the number of Office sheets, would be able to tell how many Office sheets were in a Pleading?—I think he could nearly.

1261. Do you think, when each Pleading was entered, that the number of Office sheets could be put at once in the Book?—I think it is practicable, without any increase of expense, to have an entry made in the Book, in every instance in which a Pleading is filed, showing the number of Office sheets, so that when an Attorney came to take out his Attested Copy, he would be enabled at once to see what number of Stamps he would be required to bring.

1262. You think this practice might increase the opportunities for forgery?—I think so.

1263. The amount would be considerable?—The 4d. Stamps would amount to a considerable sum.

1264. Would the inducement be greater in this particular case?—No; in Declarations the Stamp is so much greater—4s. instead of 4d.

1265. Where are the Deputations of which you spoke?—I gave them to Mr. Johnson at different times.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

Robert Cooper, Esq., called in and examined.

Robert Cooper, Esq.

1266. You are Clerk of the Writs in the Court of Queen's Bench?—I am.

1267. Were you appointed under the Act 1 & 2 of Geo. IV.?—Yes. I was the first Officer appointed to the Situation under that Act. I have filled the Situation for 20 years as a Patentee Officer, and I acted as Clerk of the Writs for 7 years before that period.

1268. How were you remunerated before the passing of the Act?—I originally commenced on 50 guineas a-year, but that was merely a commencement until I should be initiated into the business. Afterwards I was paid by a portion of the Fees.

1269. How long were you paid by Salary only?—For two years.

1270. By whom were you paid?—By Mr. Harrison, the nominal Clerk of the Writs. He filled a General Clerk's situation, and the Office of Clerk of the Writs was attached to his Office. I was originally his Clerk.

1271. At the end of two years you commenced receiving Fees?—Yes; I was paid upon the Entry of all Writs.

1272. How much?—Sixpence upon every Capias; One Shilling upon Executions and Writs after Judgment; and Two Shillings and Sixpence I believe upon Nisi Prius Records.

1273. Did your Salary cease then?—Yes; I was allowed Fees in lieu of it.

1274. What was the annual value of the Fees substituted in lieu of the Salary?—They produced upwards of £500 a-year; but I was only paid a portion. I received about a third of the £500.

1275. What is your present Salary?—I receive £300 a-year.

1276. Do you receive any other emoluments?—Yes. I have been Distributer of Stamps for the Court of Queen's Bench for the last 17 years.

1277. What is the nature of your profit from this source?—I am allowed a discount of one and a-half per cent. by the Stamp Office; and I have also a profit on the Printing and Parchment which I supply.

1278. How much do you charge?—It varies according to the Document; 2d. for the Form of Capias; 4d. for an Execution; and 6d. for a long Form of Habere.

1279. You supply Stamps to the Profession?—I do.

1280. What has been annually the value of these emoluments?—They have produced me on an average £200 a-year, but are increasing.

1281. Every thing included?—Yes; every thing disconnected with my salary, connected with my Office.

1282. Have you any other sources of emolument?—None whatever.

1283. Is it necessary for you to have a stock of these Stamps?—Yes, a large stock; and I must pay for the Stamps at once.

1284. You have a species of capital embarked in this?—Yes. I have never less than £250 worth of Stamps on hands.

1285. Does any one else enjoy the privilege enjoyed by you?—Not in the same Court.

1286. How is the exclusive enjoyment of supplying the Printed Forms secured to you?—In consequence of the Forms all requiring to be Stamped under the Law Fund Act; I furnished them, being Stamp Distributer; and when the duty ceased, by the death of the late Patentees, Mr. Bushe thought that I was the proper person to have the privilege of still supplying the Forms.

1287. Mr. Bushe enables you to retain the privilege, by signing the Writs for you?—And to protect my rights, he has refused to sign a Form unless it bore my initials.

1288. If a person brought a Form from any one but you, would he sign it?—He would refuse, as he must be protected by having a proper Form, for otherwise he would have to read over every Form, in order to see that it was correct.

1289. Does he not sign a large number for you in blank?—He does, and he would not do that for any one else.

1290. Have you any Assistants in your Office?—One Clerk, Mr. Keen.

1291. What does he do?—He fills the greater number of the Writs of Capias, and Alphabets the Affidavits, which, however, have lately diminished in number, owing to the abolition of Arrest on Mesne Process.

1292. What is he paid?—By a salary of £200 a-year.

1293. Upon what authority?—In 1829 I found the duties of the Office were more than I could discharge, and I made an application to the late Prothonotary for an Assistant, when one was granted to me at a salary of £100 a-year. The business increased, and as a practice prevailed in the General Clerks' department of filling the Printed Forms, and charging for doing so, it was considered that my Clerk should make a charge for the portion of the Writs he filled, and that went on until nine months ago, from 1830, when it being found that my Clerks charging for all he filled made his income more than mine, I thought that was an anomaly that ought not to exist, and the Judges fixed his salary at £200, in lieu of the former charges.

1294. That last Order reduced his income?—It did, in point of fact, nearly £100 a-year.

1295. His Fees were a burthen to the Law Fund?—They were charged in the Quarterly Accounts.

1296. What length of time are you occupied in the course of the day?—In Term time from 10 to half-past 4; and in Vacation from 11 to half-past 3. No Office has received more constant personal attendance, and I have had but one Deputation in the last 20 years; from the nature of my Office I never could absent myself with safety.

1297. Is much of your time taken up in answering questions?—An immense portion of my time. An Attorney wants a Writ; he asks for a Capias, for instance, and he wants to know what Return he must put in, in order to have the benefit of a particular Term. I do not think I am bound to answer the question, but I turn to the Printed Term Sheet, showing the Return Days, and make the calculation for him.

1298. Has not the Attorney such Printed Lists himself?—He has.

1299. How much of your time is thus occupied?—Indeed there is a great deal.

1300. Would you say one-fourth?—I could with safety say one-fourth of the day.

1301. You say your Assistant fills a great portion of the Writs of Capias?—He does.

1302. If the Attorney brought his Writ ready filled up, would it not save time?—Decidedly; it would then only require the Signature of the Officer, the entry of it, and the Seal.

1303. In that way you could not be required to give information?—Decidedly not.

1304. Are there not Term Sheets hung up, giving the Attornies information?—There are, but great inconvenience is occasioned by the description of persons sent down to the Office by the Attornies—young, ignorant Apprentices, and Clerks, and if the Officers did not tell them, there would be nothing done.

1305. But if the Attorney in his Office, consulted as to what should be done, and prepared his own documents?—He should be capable of doing his business correctly. [*Witness here produced the Writ Book for inspection.*]

1306. Do you know the nature of the duties in the Seal Office?—The Seal Keeper has to make an entry of the Writs, with the same particulars as they appear in my Book.

1307. What is the necessity of the Seal Keeper doing that?—I never could see the necessity. It is the continuance of an old practice. By the old practice the Chief Justice derived an income from the Seal Office, and keeping the Writ Book was a check upon the Seal Keeper when he furnished his Monthly Return.

1308. Is there any advantage now afforded by the duplicate entry?—Decidedly not. My Certificate is the only proof required of the issuing of a Writ when any such occasion arises.

1309. Suppose now that duty were not done, what other duties does the Seal Keeper discharge?—He keeps a Book in which he enters all Attornies' Licenses, and that is the only other duty of his Office.

1310. Does he not affix the Seal?—He dates and stamps the Writs.

1311. Could not that be done in your Office?—It is very frequently done. When illness prevents his attendance I keep the Seal for him.

1312. Could you do that duty without much additional inconvenience?—I have done so.

1313. Would there be any objection or inconvenience to the Suitors, by the Sealing being done in your Office?—On the contrary it would be a great facility to the discharge of business.

1314. What is done as soon as you issue the Writ?—When I enter it in my Book, it goes to the Seal Keeper, who Seals it.

1315. Do you receive any duties?—None.

1316. What is the Clerk of Appearances duty?—He receives the Dockets of Appearances, and provides a Printed Form, with the parties' names to be filled in. He receives the Docket and a Duty of 2s. for each Defendant; he enters that in a Rough Book for the Public to inspect, and the entry is then copied into the Stamp Office Book.

1317. Could the duties of that Office be consolidated with yours?—I should say they could.

1318. Could the Offices of Clerk of the Writs, Clerk of the Appearances, and Seal Keeper, be consolidated?—I have no hesitation in saying that they might.

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1319. Could you carry on the business of a Stamp Distributer, discharging the duties of the three Offices?—Not without assistance.

1320. Suppose the Dockets of Appearances were Stamped, and brought to the Clerk of Appearances, would it not save a good deal of his time?—It would; and in Term time when there is a great hurry in collecting the money, impedes him very much.

1321. Do you see any objection to this plan?—I should say that it would facilitate business.

1322. At present it is the Officer's duty to collect the Law Fund. If there was to be the necessity of the Attornies bringing ready Stamped Instruments to the Office, would it not be likely to increase the probability of Forgeries of Stamps?—I do not think it could possibly do so.

1323. According to the present practice, a person who comes to enter a Rule pays the Duty to the Officer, and the Stamp is never affixed to the Rule?—It is in the Book the Stamp is put.

1324. Does not that prevent the possibility of Forgery?—It does.

1325. Suppose the practice were for the Attorney to bring a Stamp upon the Docket of the Appearance, might not the Stamp be then forged?—It is possible it might, but I will say that the precautions adopted by the Stamp Office would remove such danger.

1326. But is there not a possibility in the one case, which could not exist in the other?—There is in the one case a possibility.

1327. Do you hold that a change of the present system would not increase the facilities of Forgery?—I could not answer that. I have been a Stamp Distributer for 17 years, and the precautions adopted by the Stamp Office almost preclude the possibility of Forgery.

1328. According to the present practice the Attorney comes and buys Stamps from you, who are supplied by the Stamp Office. If the practice were for the Attorney's Clerk to purchase the Stamps where he pleased, would it not increase the possibility of Forgery?—I think detection could be surely effected by the Stamp Office. They oblige their Distributers to put a certain mark upon the Stamp, without which it would not be received.

1329. No precautions however could prevent the possibility of Stamps being Forged?—Decidedly not.

1330. Suppose you were transferred to the Department of Clerk of the Rules, would you have the means of detecting the Forged Stamps on Documents?—If the Stamps were to be the same as they are at present, from my experience, I would say it would be impossible that Forged Stamps could be allowed to pass without detection. I have had many years' knowledge of them.

1331. Would that apply to the Filacer who merely writes on the Stamps?—No. I must allow the present system is the more secure of the two.

1332. If the practice were changed, there would be an increased facility for Forgery in cases where it is now impossible, and in cases where it was improbable it would be less improbable. If an Attorney's Clerk possessed himself of a number of Forged Stamps, what precautions would the Stamp Office adopt to prevent them getting into circulation?—They have given positive instructions to the Distributers to initial their names upon the back of the Stamp, and if an Attorney sent out a Clerk to buy Stamps, and that they were found to be not marked, inquiries would at once be made.

1333. But might not a skilful person Forge the Initials as well as the Stamp?—He might.

1334. Is it not possible for you to sell Forged Stamps?—The Stamp Office guards against that, by making me give two sureties in £200 each.

1335. Would it not be difficult to detect you?—It would.

1336. Suppose a party had the exclusive sale of Stamps, would it not be more worth his while to introduce Forged Stamps, than if they were sold by many?—He would have a stronger inducement.

1337. Whether would a Stamp Distributer, or a common Attorney's Clerk, upon whom there was no sort of check, be the more likely to sell Forged Stamps?—I think the Attorney's Clerk.

1338. What are your specific duties?—My duties are to sign all Writs of Capias, with my name in full; when that Writ is filled, either by the Attorney, or by the Clerk according to his directions, I take it, and make an entry in the Book, I also mark the Writ with my initials, and enter every description of Writ that issues from the Civil side of the Court, both before and after Judgment.

1339. You do not issue any of those other Writs?—I issue the Form to the General Clerks, and when it is completed by them, it is brought to me to be entered.

1340. Is an entry made in the Office where the Judicial Writ issues from?—None.

1341. What is it necessary to do to complete the Judicial Writ?—It is not considered complete before it is Sealed.

1342. Do you attach any mark?—I initial it on the Stamp, and it would not be Sealed until then. I File Affidavits to ground marked Writs, but they are very rare now. I attest all Copies of Affidavits grounding Fiats.

1343. How many Affidavits are there now?—Only 150 since the passing of the Act.

1344. How many had you when the Writs were in full force?—About 500 a Term.

1345. When a Writ of Capias is issued by you, what do you do?—I enter it in my Book, and sign it.

1346. Do you charge for the Form of that Writ?—I do; to the Attorney.

1347. Is any other charge made?—No charge is made now. My Clerk used to charge for the filling up of the Forms.

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1348. Is it the case that your Clerk charges for Printing as if it was Writing?—It used to be so; but not now.

1349. Do you charge for the Printed Form?—I do.

1350. Did you ever know of a Party bringing in his own Printed Writ, or having it in Manuscript?—No. I would refuse the Writ; I should have to look over it to see that the Form was correct.

1351. Would your duties be increased, if you were obliged to read over every Writ to see if the Form was accurate?—Decidedly.

1352. That trouble is saved by your having the Forms prepared under your own eye?—Decidedly.

1353. When the Capias issues, and your signature is affixed to it, is it complete for Service when sealed?—It is.

1354. If you had the Seal in your custody, the Attorney might have all completed at once?—He could.

1355. You see no reason for keeping the Duplicate Book now, there being no Fee for Sealing?—None.

1356. Has the Clerk of the Appearances a Clerk?—Yes; one who is paid £75 a-year.

1357. Could you do all the business of the three Offices without an additional Assistant?—I think I would require a second Assistant. I have no hesitation in saying, that with the additional assistance of one Clerk, I could discharge the duties of the three Offices, and that of Distributer of Stamps also; and I do think, that with one Assistant, I could discharge all the duties, the Stamps being taken away from me.

1358. If you gave up the Distribution of Stamps, would you consider that you would be entitled to compensation?—After receiving the Profits for 17 years, I would consider myself fully entitled to compensation.

1359. If the Attorney brought his Writ printed, according to an established form, ready filled, would it not diminish your labour?—It would.

1360. Would not a Printed Form, approved by the Prothonotary, prevent irregularity?—Yes; if there were regular Law Stationers here as there are in London, who affix their names to the bottom of the Form.

1361. Who is responsible for the Form?—I consider myself responsible for every Writ to which I attach my name.

1362. What is the nature of your responsibility?—If a Writ, issued upon an improper Form, there would be an abatement of the Proceedings, and I would be saddled with the expense.

1363. Would you conceive it safe that the Attorney should take such Writ as he thought fit to issue, leaving you alone to Enter, Sign, and Seal?—It ought to be considered a sufficient protection to the Public, as Attornies are Officers of the Court, and amenable to the Court.

1364. Do you think there would be any inconvenience, if the Attorney were to provide his own Writ, and to be held responsible?—Decidedly not.

1365. What would then be the duties of your Clerk?—I overlooked another part of my Clerk's duty. He makes a Monthly Return of all Writs, for the purpose of making Returns to the House of Commons.

1366. If the whole of the duty was taken from you, of preparing Writs, and alphabetting the Book, what would be the duty of your Clerk? Would he not in that case have almost as much time to assist the Clerk of the Appearances, as the Clerk of the Clerk of Appearances has?—He would.

1367. What is the nature of the Seal Keeper's duty in respect of Attornies' Licenses?—The duty keeps him extremely busy for the first Fortnight in the Year. There are 1600 or 1700 regular Attornies, whose Licenses are entered.

1368. Has the rule of admitting the Attornies to all the Courts for the diminished duty increased the business?—It has doubled it.

1369. State how you would arrange the business as to the Attornies' Licenses?—Let the Attorney furnish a Docket with his name, residence, and containing other particulars, in accordance with it; I would every evening take the Dockets home with me, so as to have my Book complete by the following morning, for the entry should be complete.

1370. This business would not add much to your labours, as the great hurry would only last for a fortnight?—It would not.

1371. Do you keep your own Book of the Writs?—It is kept between myself and my Clerk.

1372. Are not some of the Writs now stamped?—None, except Writs of Capias and Writs of Habeas.

1373. Does the Common Capias bear a Stamp?—Yes, a 2s. Stamp.

1374. If the Attorney had to prepare his own Writ, he would not go to you for the Stamp?—He would probably go to the nearest Distributer.

1375. Suppose the Attorney to bring his own Writ, your emolument would be done away with as respects the Stamp?—I would lose the profit both of the Form and of the Stamp.

1376. You say you could discharge the duties of the three Offices? I wish to observe

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1377. Suppose the Queen's Bench Practice to be similar to that of the other Courts?—
 I would then undertake the duties of the three Offices with a single Clerk, the Stamps not being sold by me.
1378. Do you issue the Subpœna ad Test—I only provide the form, and the Attorney brings it to the General Clerk.
1379. Is it charged for to the Public?—I know it is charged for as so much writing. I charge 4d. for the Form.
1380. Is it not the fact that an Attorney may get as many Subpœnas as he pleases in the one case?—It is the fact.
1381. Although they may not be required?—It is so.
1382. And each of them is charged to the Public?—Certainly.
1383. What is done with the Form after you issue it?—It is taken up to the General Clerk's Office, and filled there, brought back to me to enter in the Book, and then Sealed and served.
1384. Do Attornies get more of them filled than they intend to serve?—I would say that with regard to Subpœnas more may be taken out than are required.
1385. And charged to the Public?—Yes. The Attorney may get ten Subpœnas, and only serve one.
1386. And is that charged to the Law Fund?—It is.
1387. Do you charge for the Paper Copy?—Yes, one Halfpenny.
1388. If the Attorney were to provide his own Subpœnas, and to take them ready filled up, leaving a blank for the Witnesses' names only, and you to Seal them, might not the practice of filling them up in the Office be very properly dispensed with?—I think so.
1389. What is the authority of the Seal Keeper to Seal them?—My Initial.
1390. If the Attorney filled his own Writ, would it not also be safe to allow him to fill his own Subpœna?—Decidedly.
1391. Would it be any inconvenience if the Attorney were to fill his own Writ of Subpœna, and to take it to you to be entered and Sealed?—Not the least.
1392. There would be no charge to the Public then?—None.
1393. Do you enter Subpœnas in blank?—I cannot enter them until the parties' names, and the Attornies' are in them. The Taxing Officer would not allow the Attorney for the Subpœnas unless he produced the Original ones, or saw that there was an entry of them in my Book.
1394. There would be a saving of time in the General Clerk's Office as to the filling of the Subpœna?—There would.
1395. Could not your Signature be dispensed with, if you were the Seal Keeper?—It could.
1396. If the Writ and the Seal Office were united, there would be no more authenticity in the Writ by having the Name than the Seal. Your Initials are at present required in the transference to the Seal Office as an authority to the Officer?—Yes.
1397. If the Attorney took his Writ to you, and you Sealed it at the moment, would it not be a saving of trouble?—It would.
1398. Was it at any time the practice for the Attorney to fill his own Writs of Capias?—It was always the practice.
1399. Was it not the practice as well before as after the Salary was given to your Clerk?—It was.
1400. Since your Clerk got the Salary does he fill up the Writs as much as he used before?—I should say my Clerk fills more since he got the Salary.
1401. Did he charge for filling up the Writs not actually filled by him?—No; his Account should be verified by me.
1402. How could you distinguish between the Writs filled by himself, and those filled by the Attorney?—I had a private Mark.
1403. Still, would not almost all depend on his integrity?—The check was not an effectual one.
1404. Have you heard complaints made of delays in the Seal Office?—Very frequently, but I do not wish to be pressed further on this point.
1405. Have you heard complaints, in consequence of the Clerk of Appearances thinking it necessary to canvass the validity of the Affidavits of Service?—Yes, they are very numerous indeed.
1406. How soon after you got your Situation did you require an Assistant?—I had always a necessity for a Clerk, and I was obliged to have my brother to assist me.
1407. What was the Salary granted for?—£100 was granted to a person as my Assistant.
1408. Did he not charge in the Incidentals for what he got his Salary of £100 a-year for?—There was a Quarterly account for his writing, besides.
1409. Were not those Fees made the ground-work of the additional Salary?—They were, decidedly.
1410. Was the subject of the increase discussed in full Court?—It was represented to the Judges by the Prothonotary.
1411. Were all the Judges present when the Order was made?—The Chief Justice, Judge Burton, and Judge Crampton were present.
1412. Were you examined?—I was not.—[Witness withdrew.] Adjourned.

Friday, 31st December, 1841.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q.C.
Mr. O'Ferrall.

Mr. Carey.

William Johnson, Esq. attended to explain.

Having been called on to produce the Deputation he had granted to Mr. Byron in 1840, he explained that it appeared from the face of the Instrument that it was dated the 21st of February, and comprised originally only the remainder of that Vacation. Witness stated that this leave had been granted him for the purpose of proceeding to England on private business. The Deputation appeared afterwards to have been renewed three times; first for a fortnight, then for a month, and subsequently to the end of the long Vacation. In explanation, Witness stated that in London he had been seized by severe and protracted illness, and that the different renewals of the Deputation were granted upon Medical Certificates from Sir Benjamin Brodie, forwarded to the Judge in this country, and were caused by the exigency of the case, the Witness being unable to leave his bed. It also appeared from the Deputation, that one half of the whole time embraced by it consisted of the long Vacation, and Witness stated that he had recovered, and was able and anxious to resume his duties by the latter end of June, but the long Vacation having then set in, his presence in his Office was not of importance, and with the concurrence of the Judge, he remained absent until Term, for the complete re-establishment of his health. The Deputation granted by Witness in 1841, was then called for and produced, and it also appeared to have been granted originally for a short period during Vacation, but renewed and extended over Easter Term. This, Witness stated to have been rendered necessary, by a dangerous attack of Influenza. Witness also stated that during the five years preceding 1840, he had never been once absent from his duties except for the usual leave during the long Vacation.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

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Mr. Thomas Byron again called in and Examined.

1413. During Mr. Johnson's absence, was not a portion of your own duty done by one of the unsalaried Clerks?—There was, without any additional expense. Mr. Thomas Byron.

1414. Was there any expense to Government in consequence of this arrangement?—None.

1415. How much of your time was occupied?—At different times when the Office got any way crowded, one of the Clerks would get up from his writing to assist me.

1416. Did that frequently happen?—Yes, during the Term. The Clerks would assist in getting the Files, and taking Affidavits out of the Press.

1417. How much of any man's time was so occupied?—I could not say.

1418. Who assisted you generally?—Mr. Lacy.

1419. How long has that Clerk been in the Office?—16 years and upwards.

1420. Does he understand the business and practice of the Office?—Yes.

1421. During Mr. Johnson's absence in 1840, was the business greater or less than ordinary?—It was much greater than the previous years, but not so great as 1841. The business nearly doubled itself in 1841.

1422. Could you continue for a constancy to perform the duties you then performed, without another Assistant to perform your own duties?—I should require some assistance.

1423. Doing what?—Taking down the Files and making Memorandums for Copies.

1424. Would he have full occupation?—He could copy besides.

1425. Does not the period you have stated as being that of Mr. Johnson's illness include two Vacations, one of them the long Vacation?—Yes.

1426. So that in point of fact the only part of Mr. Johnson's absence which was very important to the Office, was during the months of April, May, and June, 1840, and April, 1841?—Yes.

1427. Are those the busiest or the least busy Terms?—Trinity is the busiest on account of the Assizes, and then Hilary.

1428. Was Mr. Johnson ever a day absent during the five years preceding 1840, except during a portion of the long Vacation in each year?—I cannot be precise as to a day, but I don't recollect that he was absent any day during the five years previous to 1840, except in the long Vacation.

1429. In the event of having an Assistant appointed, would he have to discharge some of the duties you now discharge?—Some of them during Term.

1430. What duties in point of fact, does Mr. Johnson himself do?—He takes Affidavits and signs Copies, generally speaking, except those for the early Motions in Court.

1431. Does he sign all?—Not all.

1432. Would the addition of those duties require an additional Assistant?—I would require assistance to regulate the Files.

1433. Does Mr. Johnson interfere in that?—Not at all.

1434. Is there any other duty he performs?—I don't recollect.

1435. You say that during Mr. Johnson's absence you were obliged to have the assistance occasionally of one of the Clerks in the Office. Do you mean to say it would take that assistance every day?—It might some days in Term.

H

Mr. Philip Lawless called in and Examined.

QUEEN'S BENCH.
31st December, 1841.
Mr. Philip Lawless.

1436. Are you Clerk of Appearances in the Court of Queen's Bench?—I am.
1437. How long have you been in Office?—Four years and a half.
1438. What are your duties?—First of all, I take the Common Appearances, and for each Defendant I receive a Law Fund Duty of 2s.
1439. Who fills them up?—The Attorney. The Common Appearance I take from him and receive the Stamp Duty of 2s. for each Defendant.
1440. Who furnishes the Forms?—They are furnished to me by the Stationery Office.
1441. Do you receive the money on Parliamentary Appearances?—Yes, and it is the same amount.
1442. Is there no limitation as to the number of those you may include in an Appearance?—None.
1443. Upon the Docket being produced to you, what is your duty?—I receive the Stamp Duty, and enter the particulars of the Docket in the Rough Appearance Book, which lies open for public inspection, that persons may see if an Appearance has been entered.
1444. Is there another Book kept?—Yes; but it is in some manner the duplicate of the other, and is kept for the Stamp Office. It gives the Appearance in full, and is made up from the Dockets. The Rough Book is an index to the other. I only have two Books.
1445. Do you allow reference to the Book kept for the Stamp Office?—Yes.
1446. During the time it is in the Stamp Office the Public must have access to the Rough Book only?—They have the Dockets themselves to refer to, and when I give Copies of an Appearance, if required to be brought into Court, I take them from the Dockets, not from the Books.
1447. Does what you have stated include all your business?—The Declarations in Parliamentary Cases, and the Pleas in Common Appearances, have my initials attached to them before they are Filed.
1448. Is it only the Defendant's Attorney who requires to have access to the Books?—Yes. Sometimes the Plaintiff's. I find it often happens that Notice of the entering of an Appearance is not given, and it sometimes happens that a person coming to file a Parliamentary Appearance, finds a Common Appearance entered.
1449. What do you do on entering Parliamentary Appearances?—I require the Attorney to look at the Book to see if there is a Common Appearance entered. If there is not, and he is entitled to the Parliamentary Appearance, he gives me the Affidavits. The practice in the Queen's Bench is to examine the Affidavits, to see that they tally in all particulars with the Forms required, before a Parliamentary Appearance can be entered, and this is a source of considerable trouble to me. When I am satisfied with the Affidavit, I give a Certificate to the Rule Office, stating the day, the Attorney's name, and that a Parliamentary Appearance has been entered. I understand the Docket used formerly to be sent down to my Office, from the Rule Office, in order to enter the Parliamentary Appearance.
1450. What else do you do?—I mark the Parliamentary Declaration, because it is a peculiar mode of proceeding, requiring the Parliamentary Appearance to be marked on the Declaration.
1451. What assistance have you?—One Clerk. I found him in the Office when I came.
1452. What remuneration does he get?—He gets £75 a-year. When I came he had £50 a-year, and he got £25 additional since, by an Order of the Judges, dated the 19th of June, 1840.
1453. What is the nature of his duties?—He makes entries in the Books. He and I write in them, but I chiefly leave him the Books, taking the Appearances myself.
1454. How are you remunerated?—By a salary of £200 a-year Irish.
1455. Have you any additional remuneration?—None. I receive no emoluments.
1456. Does your Clerk?—He gets writing to do sometimes from the Office above stairs.
1457. The writing is not part of the business of your Office?—No, he gets it from the Prothonotary's Office.
1458. Is not a good deal of your time taken up in receiving money?—Yes, to a great extent.
1459. Would it not relieve you if the Attorney brought the Appearance with a Stamp upon it, instead of your receiving the money?—It would save a good deal of time.
1460. Would it give you a good deal of time available for other purposes?—Yes.
1461. If that plan were adopted, could you enter in one Book the Appearances?—Yes. That would be much less trouble, as I might have 1700 Appearances to get entered in one Term.
1462. Have you much to do in Vacation?—My trouble diminishes exceedingly then, but the Office is open to receive Appearances every day.
1463. Would you be relieved completely from resorting to the Stamp Office, if the Appearance was brought stamped?—Completely.
1464. Do you see any objection to the practice?—None.
1465. Would it afford increased facilities for using forged Stamps?—Attornies would scarcely use such.
1466. But if persons of a humbler rank came to you?—There might be a liability of Forgeries taking place.
1467. Have you the Rough Appearance Book written up every day?—The Appearances

are entered in the Rough Book, but the Book for the Stamp Office is not every day completed. On the General Return Days it would be impossible to enter up at once all the Appearances, but it is my ordinary course of business.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

31st December, 1841.

Mr. Philip Lawless.

1468. What was the number of Appearances last Term?—Last Term, 1,690.

1469. Are those written up in the Stamp Office Book?—Yes, all but 300.

1470. When the Attorney files the Parliamentary Declaration, he takes the Declaration to you before going up stairs, and you mark it?—Yes. I mark it "P. A. entered."

1471. You consult the Book?—I request the Attorney to show it to me in the Book.

1472. Suppose a person comes to plead upon a Common Declaration, does he take the Pleadings to you before he files it?—He does.

1473. Do you give a Certificate of the Common Appearance?—No, unless a copy is required to be produced in Court, and that is upon a 4d. Law Fund Stamp.

1474. Does the Attorney bring you the Stamp upon that occasion?—He does.

1475. Could one person discharge the duties of your office, and that of Clerk of the Writs?—He would require additional assistance I think.

1476. Would he require more than one Assistant?—On certain days he would require two Assistants, but generally one would be sufficient.

1477. Is your Assistant competent?—He does the business of my Office.

1478. Does not the Clerk of the Writs get through the business of his Office in one day, and with one Assistant, having also the distribution of Stamps?—If the business of the Clerk of Appearances were to be added, in ordinary days he might get through the business with one Assistant, but not on the busy days.

1479. How many of them are in each Term?—Two in each Term.

1480. Have you heard complaints from Attornies, of the practice of the Officer taking upon himself to examine the Affidavits before entering a Parliamentary Appearance?—Some find fault with it for the delay, and more prefer it.

1481. Are not the great bulk of Writs issued in the Vacation?—Yes.

1482. And the Appearances entered upon certain days in the Term?—Yes.

1483. Then when the Clerk is busiest in the Appearance Office, the business is light in the Writ Office?—I do not know that.

1484. Is the Book for the Stamp Office often referred to by Attornies?—Sometimes.

1485. Do you file the Dockets?—No. They are tied up in bundles.

1486. Are they arranged alphabetically?—They are, and I refer to them for full particulars when my Book is at the Stamp Office.

1487. Might it not be better to have them alphabetically arranged in boxes?—When I came I found the practice was to tie them up.

1488. During the whole Vacation how is your time occupied? From the latter end of July to the beginning of November, how long is the Office open?—I attend a couple of hours—I write up the Stamp Book.

1489. Suppose the Clerk of the Writs was to be relieved from signing the Writs, and had only to seal them, would not that be a relief?—It would.

1490. Do you see the necessity of keeping a Book for the Stamp Office?—Not if the plan proposed be adopted.

1491. Do you know of the Seal Keeper's duty in entering Attornies' Licenses?—Yes. It is a very troublesome duty for a short time of the year.

1492. Might the duty of entering the Licenses, be entrusted to a Writing Clerk?—It might, accuracy alone is required.

1493. You state that your Clerk gets writing to do. If you were absent could he do your business?—Yes.

1494. And if he was absent could you do all the business?—The duty would be too much in some days in Term, but it has not happened that either of us was absent.

1495. What portion of the day does your Clerk devote to the business of the Office?—Some days in Term he is constantly occupied.

1496. How many?—The majority of days in Term he is constantly occupied.

1497. How was the Clerk paid, before he had the salary, for the work in your Office?—I believe by writing, but I cannot speak with certainty. He had much more writing then.

1498. Does the Assistant in your Office require to be confidential?—In case of my absence he would be in the receipt of the Stamp Duty; he ought to know something about the business of Parliamentary Appearances.

1499. Is much of your time engrossed by answering the questions of Attornies?—A great deal, and the questions are constantly reiterated.—[*Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

[*Close of Evidence as to the Queen's Bench.*]

COMMON PLEAS.

Saturday, 1st January, 1842.

PRESENT:

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE in the Chair,

Mr. Martley, Q. C.

Mr. O'Ferrall.

The Hon. *David Plunket*, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, called in and Examined. „

COMMON PLEAS.

1st January, 1842.

Hon. David Plunket.

1500. When were you appointed?—In December, 1827, but my Patent was not made out until January, 1828.

1501. What are the duties of your Office?—The 1 & 2 Geo. IV, gives me a general superintendence over all the Officers and Clerks of the Court. It is my duty to receive all complaints concerning any neglect, delay, or misconduct in any of them; to admonish them if necessary, and to report the facts specially to the Court, if of sufficient importance. Besides this, a certain number of the Officers and Clerks are more particularly in my Department, about half the entire number employed in the Court. The appointment to their Offices is vested in me, and they hold them during my pleasure. I am responsible to the Court for their good conduct. They are the First Assistant, who has two Clerks to assist him; the Second Assistant; the three General Clerks, and the Clerk of the Recoveries, each having one Assistant; the Clerk of the Assignments and Satisfactions, and the Clerk of the Record Room.

1502. What are the names of your three General Clerks?—Thomas Howard, John Meagher, and John M'Causland.

1503. What is the duty of the First Assistant?—His duty is to make Searches. His name is Richard Hill, and he has two Clerks to assist him.

1504. What is the duty of the Second Assistant?—His duty is to keep all the Judgment Books.

1505. Is it Mr. Hill's duty to Search?—Yes; Positive and Negative, and Common Searches; he has also the Enrolment of Commissions for taking Affidavits, Special Bail, and Recognizances.

1506. His Salary is regulated by Statute?—Yes; he has £500 a-year, Irish Currency.

1507. Who is the Second Assistant, and what is his Salary?—Mr. Macken is the Second Assistant. His Salary is £200 a-year.

1508. What has Mr. Reid, the Clerk of Recoveries?—He has £500 a-year.

1509. What duties do you personally discharge?—I sign all Judicial Writs, and Records for Trial at Nisi Prius, both in Dublin and on Circuit. I attend in Court as Registrar at all Trials at Bar, swear the Jury, mark the Documents, and take the Verdict.

1510. Is the attending at Trials at Bar a duty specified by the Act of Parliament?—I have always done it. In Court I also attend to take Recognizances, and administer the Oaths to Attornies and Persons qualifying in Court. I have to sign the Positive and Negative Searches, and to receive the money upon Orders made by the Judges; as also the Stamp Duty upon Interlocutory and Final Judgments, and Satisfactions, and to pay the amount over Quarterly, to the Stamp Office. I also give Certificates for all the Documents that go out of the Office when they are called for.

1511. Do you discharge the duty of References?—Yes, in Elegit Cases, and Sequestrators' Accounts, and all matters referred to me by the Court.

1512. References to sums due to Attornies?—I have nothing to do in the way of Taxing. As one of the Examiners it is my duty to examine all persons seeking to be admitted Attornies of the Court; to take care that they have complied with all the provisions of the different Statutes, and to report their fitness to the Court; to administer the Oaths to them on their admission, and to see that they sign the Roll.

1513. The Searches you sign upon the Clerks bringing them to you?—I do. I have also to mention that I take Affidavits. Three Officers take Affidavits, the Clerk of the Rules, the Filacer, and myself.

1514. How many Affidavits do you take?—As many as the other Officers, if not more.

1515. Is your time a good deal engrossed in the Receipt of the Stamp Duties?—I do not receive them myself.

1516. Who receives the money?—Mr. Macken, upon Interlocutory and Final Judgments, and Mr. Reid upon Satisfactions.

1517. How do you account with the Stamp Office?—I depend upon them. They account with me about twice a-week for Judgments, and once a-week for the Satisfactions. I account once a-quarter with the Stamp Office, as required by the Statute.

1518. What are your hours of Attendance?—In Term from 11 to 4, sometimes earlier, and sometimes later.

1519. What time in Vacation?—From 12 to 3. The Office, however, is open from 11.

1520. Is your Attendance required every day in Vacation?—In Vacation there is very little indeed to be done. I am not required every day.

COMMON PLEAS.

1521. Is your Attendance requisite in Term time?—In Term time it is necessary to be present every day.

1st January, 1842.

Hon. David Plunket.

1522. Have you been absent during the Vacation?—In general every Summer for a couple of months, sometimes more.

1523. By leave of the Chief Justice?—Yes, or in his absence, by leave of the Senior Judge then in Dublin. The Deputation always contains the cause for granting leave of absence.

1524. How are the Clerks paid for making Searches?—They have a Salary of £12 10s. each per Quarter.

1525. When was the Salary granted?—In 1829.

1526. What is their income on an average?—About £250 a-year each. They are paid upon each Negative Search 2s. 2d. The Stamp Duty is 7s. 6d.

1527. Do you mean 1s. 1d. to each Clerk?—Yes. If the Term exceeds 20 years, they get for the Negative Search 4s. 4d. between them, and the Stamp Duty is then 15s.

1528. How many are engaged in the Negative Searches?—Three.

1529. How many in the Common Searches?—One.

1530. Is it necessary to have three in a Negative Search?—Indeed I should say so for my own security. One person first goes over the Search, and he writes out in full the names of the parties. The others go over the Search also, and separately, and then they compare the number of Judgments they have found, and if one has more, or less than the others, they go over the list again.

1531. Who is the third party to make the Search?—Mr. Manning, and Mr. Charles Hill, assist Mr. Richard Hill in making the Negative Searches. Mr. Richard Hill actually makes the Search.

1532. Does Mr. Richard Hill get anything for making the Searches?—No. The Clerks get 2d. a sheet for enrolling or copying Commissions, for taking Affidavits, Special Bail, and Recognizances; they also get 8d. for copying each Negative Search, of any length, and about £3 per Quarter for entering all Judgments in the Docket Book.

1533. What is the charge for the Common Search?—1s. 1d. for the first 20 years, and the same sum for every additional 20 years, or fractional part thereof.

1534. Is the 2d. per sheet charged to the incidentals?—Yes.

1535. Is nothing more than 1s. 1d. charged for the Common Search?—Nothing whatsoever, unless it exceeds 20 years.

1536. What Clerk makes the Common Search?—Any one of them.

1537. Are the three Clerks engaged solely in the duty of Searching?—Besides Searching they enrol and copy Commissions for taking Affidavits, Special Bail and Recognizances; they copy all Searches and enter all Judgments in the Docket Book.

1538. Is the 1s. 1d. divided between the two junior Clerks in case of a Common Search?—Yes.

1539. Have you heard of any mistake made in making the Common Searches?—I have never heard of a mistake having been made during my time, but on one occasion.

1540. Upon the occasion of your being absent, you have appointed a Deputy?—Yes, Mr. Carey has for some years past acted as my Deputy during my absence. He is Clerk of the Pleadings.

1541. Is your time much occupied by answering questions of Attornies?—Sometimes; but not often.

1542. Who keeps the Revival and Redocketing Book?—Mr. Macken. He has a salary of £200 a-year.

1543. Who receives the Fee for Entering?—He does. The Act gave it to me, but I allow it to him.

1544. Is each Search, when made, entered in a Book?—I do not think so. They keep the Papers on which the Searches have been made, they also have Books.

1545. Do the Clerks keep a Receipt Book as a check upon Attornies?—I do not know.

1546. Do you think a saving of time would be effected by the Stamp Duty not being received in the Office?—Indeed there would.

1547. Might not the Attorney bring his own Stamp?—It would be very easy, and very desirable.

1548. Might not the Attorney bring his Docket with the Stamp Duty impressed upon it?—I often thought it would be a desirable arrangement, and it used to be formerly the case.

1549. Is the Stamp Duty impressed upon the Warrant to Satisfy?—There is no Warrant Filed, but the Affidavit is Filed, which recites the Warrant, and the Stamp Duty might be put upon the Affidavit.

1550. Is one person sufficient for making Common Searches?—Yes. There is no responsibility; if the Attorney chooses to take it, there is no responsibility attaching to the Office.

COMMON PLEAS.

1st January, 1842.

Hon. David Plunket.

1552. Has the new arrangement as to the admission of Attornies, increased the business of the Common Pleas?—I think so; and other arrangements are likely to do so. I allude particularly to the taking away of the Common Law Subpœna from the Court of Exchequer.

1553. Is there any mode of ascertaining the average number of Searches in a given time?—I think there must be some Document in the Office, which would enable the Clerks to make a Return.

1554. You say you have little to do in Vacation?—During the first fortnight or three weeks after Term there is as much business in my Office as during Term; and after Issuable Terms the business continues until the Assizes are nearly over, then there is but little to do.

1555. Do you think a system of Taxation could be devised, by which the Principal Taxing Officer might be assisted, by an Assistant taking the common and more usual business, the more important business being reserved for the Principal?—I am ignorant of the duties of the Taxing Officer. Some days I am quite busy in Term time, and sometimes I am not.

1556. Is it part of your business to make Reports to the Court?—I make Reports in all matters referred to me by the Court, for instance, if there be a mistake in the Enrolment of a Judgment, or of any other Record, the Court directs me to inquire into and report all the circumstances; I also make Reports in all Elegit and Sequestrator's Accounts.

1557. Have you not made a Report to the Judges as to the general business of your Office?—No. I made a Return to Parliament of the duties of every Officer.

1558. Is there an efficient mode of checking the Accounts as to the business done?—It is the duty of the General Clerk to examine every Item in the Account, to count the number of Office Sheets in each Enrolment, and to prove on oath that every charge is correct.

1559. How does he satisfy himself?—By actual inspection. As to the copies of Judgments they are checked by Mr. Carey, the Clerk of the Pleadings.

1560. Is not the General Clerk obliged to take his account of the business done from the Subordinates?—In some instances he must. He has a Day Book, in which he enters all the business that comes into the Office, and he compares what is charged for with what is actually done.

1561. Could he receive any benefit personally, by making a return that greater business was done than that which had been really performed?—Certainly not. He has not the least interest.

1562. What duties has Mr. Reid been left to perform?—The whole system of his Office has been changed, but he is still Clerk of the Recoveries.

1563. Has he anything to do with Disentailing Deeds?—He examines and files Certificates of Deeds acknowledged by Married Women; he also makes Searches for Fines and Recoveries. I have the custody of the Recovery Rolls.

1564. With respect to the responsibility of your Office, if a mistake happened to be made in a Negative Search, do you think you would be responsible?—I think a party would be entitled to bring an Action against me, but I do not know whether or not I should be made to pay.

1565. Did any case of mistake ever occur?—No. There never has been a complaint of any mistake in a Negative Search since my Appointment.

1566. When was the last increase given to the Assistants in the Office, and on whose recommendation was it made?—In 1829, and it was made upon my recommendation.

1567. Were the salaries given in commutation of Fees?—No. It was thought that £200 a-year to the First Assistants would be a fair remuneration, and the salaries were raised in every instance, some from £100, and others from £120 to £200.

1568. Was this given upon the ground of increased business?—No. But because they were not sufficiently remunerated.

1569. Has there been any increase since?—None since, except in the case of Mr. Macken; all the other Persons presented petitions at that time, for the increase, and I brought the subject before the Court, when it was fully considered by the Judges, and thought to be a very reasonable one. Mr. Macken's Salary was raised from £200 Irish, to £200 English in the year 1835, in consequence of the additional duty imposed on him by the General Rule of the Courts in 1834, which required that all Warrants to Confess Judgments collateral with Bonds should be Filed and entered in a Book.

1570. How long had they been doing business on their former Salaries?—Some had been 30 years in the Office.

1571. Did they make any complaints before 1829?—I heard that they wished their Salaries to be raised.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. Richard Hill, called in and Examined.

Mr. Richard Hill.

1572. You are Principal Assistant to the Prothonotary in the Common Pleas?—I am.

1573. How long have you been in that Office?—I have been in that employment since the 1 & 2 of Geo. IV., but I have been for 40 years in the Common Pleas.

1574. You are paid by salary?—Yes, £500 per annum, late Currency.

1575. Do you receive any other emolument?—No, Sir.

COMMON PLEAS.

1st January, 1842.

Mr. Richard Hill.

1578. Do you receive any remuneration, exclusive of Salary, for Searching?—Certainly not.

1579. Do you yourself actually assist in making the Searches?—Yes; and as far as I am concerned no charge is made.

1580. Do you take an equal share of business with the others?—Certainly, except as to the Copying, after the Draft of the Search is made.

1581. Is a Copy made?—Yes, upon a Stamp.

1582. Who makes that Copy?—One of my two Assistants.

1583. You look to the Original Rolls?—Yes; we refer to the Original Rolls to see if the Judgment has been satisfied, or assigned.

1584. If at the time of the Original Judgment, a memorandum in reference to it, was made beside, would the necessity of applying to the Roll be dispensed with?—It might, with some additional trouble for accruing Judgments.

1585. You say the plan could not be applied to Judgments heretofore enrolled?—I should say so; but it would make the Book very unwieldy, and liable to be torn from the additional weight, and the great number of references to it.

1586. Suppose that instead of making any alteration in the Book, a distinct Book were to be kept at some other place where all Searches could be made, and that the person who entered the Judgment was obliged to make an entry in that Book, would not the one Search, say at the Registry Office, answer?—For accruing Judgments it might, but it might put an additional expense on the party to be obliged to enter the Judgment in another place.

1587. With reference to future Judgments, do you think that the Satisfaction and Assignment being on Record, the entry in a Book would promote facility in the way of Searching?—The entry might be put opposite to the parties' name in the Judgment Book, and state, if satisfied, and when, and if assigned, and when. The bulk of the Book, however, would be increased, and the number of people having access to the Book is very great.

1588. When you complete the Search, a Copy is made out, for which the Clerks charge how much?—8*d.* for each Negative Search, whether long or short, over and above the charge for the Search itself.

1589. Is any other charge made by the Clerks?—None.

1590. Do you keep a Receipt Book for Attornies to give Receipts for Searches?—We do not.

1591. Did you ever find any inconvenience from not keeping such a Book?—No. I never heard of a Search being lost.

1592. Are others employed in Searching but yourself, and the two Assistant Clerks?—No. Mr. Macken receives the Stamp Duty, and enters Judgments, Re-dockets, and Revivals, under Moore's Act.

1593. You are confined exclusively to Searching for Judgments?—Yes. I make the Draft, and the other two compare with me to see if all three correspond.

1594. Is much of Mr. Macken's time occupied?—A good deal. He keeps the Judgment Books, and Revival and Re-docketing Books.

1595. What is his salary?—£200 a-year. He is the Second Assistant, and receives as a fee 6*d.* for Re-docketings, and 6*d.* for Revivals.

1596. Has he any other emoluments?—The Judges increased his Salary from £200 of the late currency to £200 of the present currency.

1597. How is the duty on Judgments at present paid?—It is received by Mr. Macken.

1598. Suppose the Attorney brought the Document ready Stamped?—I do not see any objection. The practice now in force was resorted to to guard against Forged Stamps, and to make the Officer responsible.

1599. Would the security against Forged Stamps be lost by the plan suggested?—I think there would be increased facilities for Forgery.

1600. How long do you remain in your Office?—From half-past 10 o'clock till 4, and longer in Summer. I seldom close my Office until it is too dark to do any more business.

1601. Are you aware of a difference in the rate of charge, between your Court and others, as to the making of Searches?—I have heard there is a difference, but I do not know the reason of it.

1602. Give us all the items composing the Search?—A Negative Search for a period not exceeding 20 years costs 2*s.* 10*d.*, 2*s.* 2*d.* for the Search, and 8*d.* for the Copy.

1603. You speak of the charge to the incidental Fund?—Yes.

1604. Would 1*s.* 4*d.* be charged for the Copy of a Negative Search, extending beyond 20 years?—No. Only 8*d.*

1605. The Negative Search for 40 years would be 5*s.*?—It would.

1606. What is the cost of a Common Search?—1*s.* 1*d.*

1607. Is the same 8*d.* charged for a Copy of it?—No.

1608. What is the relative number of Judgments entered in the Court of Queen's Bench and Exchequer, and in the Common Pleas?—I do not know; but I think the number might be ascertained easily, in consequence of Accounts being kept of the Stamp Duty payable on them.

1609. Would you suggest the possibility of a Book being made out in one place, and kept in another. Must not the Judgment Book be made in the Office where the Judgments are entered?—Yes.

1610. Supposing a Judgment must be entered in the Office, but that it were necessary for the party to obtain a Docket, with which to go to another place, and that this Docket

COMMON PLEAS.

1st January, 1842.

Mr. Richard Hill.

was to be the authority for the entry there, would not that obviate the difficulty?—Yes. They usually get a Certificate as to the entry of Judgments, I mean as to Cognovits.

1611. If it were the duty of the Attorney to go to the other place, would it not answer the same purpose?—I think so, for the accruing Judgments.

1612. Suppose that to be done, what sort of Book can you conceive to be available for the entering of all Assignments as well as Satisfactions?—There is certainly a difficulty, for there might be three or four Assignments of a Judgment on the Roll, although that does not often occur.

1613. Suppose a Search to be made for Judgments, and that there was no necessity to refer to different Books, and different pages, would it lessen the trouble of a Search?—I do not know that it would; I should conceive it would be better to have a separate Book for Assignments alone. The Satisfactions are easy of entry, as there can only be one. The Judgment Book might show the Judgments and the Satisfactions.

1614. Suppose that were the case, and that there were separate Books kept, do you think that a reference to the Roll which shows at foot all the Assignments at one view, or a reference to a number of Books would be more easy?—I would conceive it easier to refer to the Books than to the Rolls; the Books need not be very large, and many Judgments are never assigned at all.

1615. At present, whether there is an Assignment or not, it is necessary to go to the Roll?—It is.

1616. You say that a Book in which an entry should be made of the Satisfactions and Assignments would only be useful for the future. At what time would it be practically useful?—I would say, according to the general idea, that the Book should be 20 years old.

1617. Suppose a Judgment found in a Revival, or Re-docketing Book, is it not absolutely necessary to go back more than 20 years; would you not recur to the Roll to see if the Judgments were satisfied?—I think the Attorney ought to see if it was assigned, or satisfied. There is a column in the Book of Revivals, and Re-dockets, as to the person in whose behalf the Judgment has been revived, or re-docketed.

1618. How long would it be before a perspective Judgment Book could be relied on, for any practical purpose?—20 years at least.

1619. Suppose the Book to be in full force, and that you had for 20 years a Book in which there was a column for Satisfactions: a Re-docketing Book with a column for Satisfactions: and a Revival Book with a column for Satisfactions, besides a Book for Satisfactions, do you think that in making Negative Searches through the several Books, very much time would be saved, as compared with the present system?—I think there would be a saving of trouble in the Search for Judgments.

1620. Having to go over the Judgment Books, would not the labour be much the same as at present?—About the same.

1621. Would you not have to make your abstract, and having done that, should you not proceed to ascertain if the Judgments you had found, were satisfied?—Yes.

1622. Suppose you got 20 Judgments for 20 years, and that none were satisfied but 2 or 3, you would have then to go to all the Assignment Books, and find whether or not number one in your list had been assigned. You might find it assigned by the Cognizee to an Assignee, and so have to trace it further?—The Book might have 20 columns, and save the necessity of incurring all this trouble.

1623. But although all the Assignments might be for the year in one Book, you would still have to Search through 20 Books, one for each year, would not that take more time than resorting to the Roll?—I do not know if much time would be saved by a change, but we would be saved some trouble. There are not so many Assignments of Judgments, and there need not be a Book for each year.

1624. Should not every one of the 20 Judgment Books be inspected when you find that a Judgment has not been satisfied?—Yes, but at present I must refer to each Roll.

1625. Would your labour be abridged if you only had to look for the Judgments which were assigned?—It would.

1626. Would it enable you to dispense with any of the hands in the Office?—Certainly not.

1627. Would it not save your time if you had a column for Satisfactions in case of Judgments?—It would.

1628. Do you think that with the new System you could make double the number of Searches within the same time, the Judgment Book having the Satisfactions and Assignments in separate columns?—We would be able to make all the Searches required, and do other duties beside.

1629. Would you make three Searches in the time you now take to make two?—I think we would. If you take into consideration the Re-dockets and Revivals we would fully.

1630. Is 2s. 10d. charged for making a Search for Revivals?—Yes, just the same. I wish to remark that so late as yesterday I got a Negative Search to make from the Year 1755. It does not go, however, for many years from 1755.

1631. Then you find it necessary sometimes to give Searches for Judgments from 1755?—Sometimes, but rarely.

1632. Would it be practicable to make an arrangement by which Negative Searches could be made for all the Courts, in Books collected in one room?—I do not conceive it would.

1633. Suppose the Judgments brought to you, you might make the entries?—I would not be able to go over the three Searches for the one I do now.

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1st January, 1842.

Mr. Richard Hill.

1634. Would it be practicable for two sets of persons to be making Searches through the same Books at the same time?—Yes, by taking different periods.

1635. Do you think a staff of six persons would be sufficient to make all the Searches for all the Courts?—From the difficulty I understand there is in making the Searches in the Exchequer, I would conceive not.

1636. You are the Principal Assistant of the Prothonotary. Does making the Searches take up all your time?—It does.

1637. You say your Office is open from half-past 10 o'clock. Would you say that the time of the three Searching Clerks is generally occupied during the entire of the day, or are they sometimes idle?—They are generally busy more or less, but not always.

1638. Is the whole day ever idle?—I never knew a day to be entirely idle.

1639. How many Searches have you to make at present?—Yesterday we had 29 Requisitions for Negative Searches, and 7 for Common Searches. Some days 50 Negative Searches may be required, and another day there may be none at all, but still the Clerks will be busy in pulling up the arrears of the previous days.

1640. Would it be possible to apply the slack time in any other business?—It might be done.

1641. Owing to the uncertainty of the periods of leisure, would it not be very difficult for them to perform any duty but that of Searching?—Certainly, as to specific duties.

1642. Is there any duty to which a Clerk might go just as he happened to be idle?—Yes.

1643. During any of the leisure hours, could you enter the Final Judgments?—I could with proper assistance.

1644. Entering and marking the Judgments?—Yes, I could.

1645. There is a Duplicate Book kept for the Stamp Office. Might not that be dispensed with by the change of System?—I consider a Duplicate Book ought to be kept for security, even if the collection of the Stamp Duty were to be taken from the Officers.

1646. Does the Prothonotary exercise a superintendence over your Office?—He does.

1647. How often does he visit the Office?—I cannot say he visits it for that purpose at all; he does not consider it necessary.

1648. Does he inquire as to the attendance of the Clerks?—I cannot tell. He is in a different part of the establishment.

1649. Is there a Book for the attendance of the Officers?—No. The Officers come when they please and retire when they please, but if any neglect arose it would be investigated.

1650. You speak of the absolute necessity of three persons making a Negative Search. How many are employed in a Common Search?—Only one.

1651. Have there been mistakes in Common Searches?—Not many indeed. I have known a few.

1652. Is not the same accuracy required of the Clerk?—There is no responsibility. When I was Deputy Prothonotary to the late Lord Ranfurley, a Judgment happened to be left out in a Negative Search, and the Officer was obliged to pay the amount of the Judgment. That however was before the 1 & 2 Geo. IV.

1653. If two were fully qualified to make Negative Searches and paid the same attention to it, is there any reason why they could not be as accurate as three?—No reason, but the liability of making a mistake; and I have known instances in which the third person found a Judgment omitted by the other two Clerks.

1654. Might not that arise from the two knowing that the third would come after them?—That would not have any weight with me.

1655. Do you consider the general superintendence as it is actually exercised tends to the general regularity of the Office?—I would conceive that if there were no controlling power there would not be the same regularity.

1656. Do you know if the Prothonotary comes into the Office with a view of supervision. Do you conceive he depends on the Officers under him?—I cannot pretend to say what his feelings are, but I hope he has confidence in me.

1657. Suppose instead of a person of your experience at the head of your Office, a very inexperienced Officer, unlike yourself, came in, would not the Prothonotary find it necessary to exercise an actual supervision?—He would, no doubt.

1658. Do you think it possible that misconduct in the inferior Officers could be carried on without coming to the ear of the Prothonotary?—It might. The Prothonotary's Office is at the far end, and he may not know what the Clerks are doing.

1659. If there was no Prothonotary, could not the Judges exercise sufficient control over the Officers?—I conceive the Judges have the power.

1660. Could the Judges be sufficiently cognizant of the proceedings in the Office?—I conceive the Officers would require the general superintendence of some one.—[Witness withdrew.]

Mr. James Macken called in and Examined.

1661. What is your situation?—I am Second Assistant to the Prothonotary.

Mr. James Macken.

1662. What salary are you paid?—£200 a-year British; it was Irish money.

1663. When was it made British?—In 1835, upon an additional duty being put on me, the Warrant Book.

1664. What are the regular duties of your situation?—I receive the Law Fund upon all

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1st January, 1842.

Mr. James Macken.

the Revival and Redocketing Books, under Moore's Act, and also the Book for entering Attornies' Admissions. I file the Affidavits to re-docket Judgments, and receipt them.

1665. Upon Re-dockets and Revivals you receive a fee of 6d.?—Yes.

1666. Have you any other emoluments?—Very trifling. Upon the Parchment Forms of Cognovit I am paid by the Attorney.

1667. This does not go against the incidental fund?—Certainly not.

1668. Is a good deal of your time occupied in receiving the Law Fund?—It engrosses some of my time, but the least considerable portion of it.

1669. Then of course some time would be saved to you if the trouble was taken off your hands?—Of course some time would be saved, but this duty although it takes up time, is by far the least, I mean the receipt of the money. Posting the Books is complete labour, and requires great care, as they are subject to the revision of the Stamp Office every Term.

1670. Do you do that duty yourself?—All the Books are kept with my own hand.

1671. Are you assisted by any one?—No. I do the work myself.

1672. Are you obliged to attend late at your Office?—My average hour is from half-past 10 or 11 to 4 o'clock, but if there be anything like hurry, owing to any increase of business, I have been very frequently obliged to devote some Sundays to have the Books ready for the Stamp Office.

1673. Would not the necessity of keeping a Duplicate Book be obviated by your receiving no money?—One Book would then be enough, one Interlocutory and one Final Judgment Book; but I may observe that these Books for the Stamp Office were ordered so far back as 1815, and some alteration took place in 1821, when they were under the Act, made Books of Record, as well as for Stamp Office purposes. The intention, I believe, was to do away with the possibility of forgeries, by causing the Duties to be received in the Office.

1674. You think that was the purpose for which the Books for the Stamp Office were framed?—I think so, and it has been since that period found to work well.

1675. Is it your opinion that there would be any serious danger of forgery, if the Attorney brought Stamps for the Judgments as he does for Searches?—The temptation would certainly be greater, and consequently the danger. It might be worth while to forge Stamps of £1 and 11s. where it might be thought scarcely worth the risk to forge 4s. and 2s. Stamps.

1676. What is your duty on entering a Judgment—take an Interlocutory Judgment for instance?—The General Clerk brings me the Interlocutory Judgment, or the Attorney may be sent with it, and when he hands it to me he pays £1 duty, for which I am responsible, and I enter the Judgment. He hands me the original Declaration, with a Docket annexed, containing the words, "Judgment by Default," or "for want of a Plea," and that Docket is signed by the Prothonotary. With respect to the Final Judgment the Attorney or his Clerk who is sent to me, pays me the Duty, upon which he may get a Certificate under Moore's Act, which we have printed. When the Law Fund Duty has been paid I initial the Certificate to show that it has been paid, and the General Clerk attaches that over the Docket of the Judgment by Default. He then inserts in the Certificate the amount of damages and costs, and that is afterwards signed by the Prothonotary through me; I having made the entry in the Final Judgment Book.

1677. How do you enter the Judgment?—I enter the date of the Judgment; the surname in large letters; the christian name in small; the Defendant's christian name and addition; the amount of the debt or damages; then the payment of the Law Fund—if in Case £1, if in Cognovit 11s.; and then the number of the Roll by way of reference.

1678. Would there be any inconvenience in so framing the Book as to have a column for Assignments and Satisfactions?—Not in future; but I do not think it would be practicable with a retrospective view.

1679. In what length of time would such a Book be available as superseding the necessity of resorting to the original Rolls?—It would be impossible for me to say, unless the searching back were limited to a certain time. Even this day a Search has been required for Judgments from 1755.

1680. How could you manage to have a column for all the Assignments of the same Judgment?—By leaving a large space. I could write a great deal in legible characters in a small space.

1681. Suppose the machinery could be made complete, would such a Book save time in the Searching Department?—It would save a great deal of time and trouble, because the Clerks, when there is a Requisition for a Negative Search, have to take down every Roll. It would tend greatly to the convenience of Suitors, if, instead of the loss of time occasioned by taking down the Rolls, they could see the complete entry in a Book.

1682. Would it be well to have a separate Book for Assignments?—I think not; I would have the general Search at one view.

1683. What would you write in the Book?—I would have only "assigned to such a person," and "further assigned to such a person," I take it that the Book should only be a little wider. The fact of Assignment would be sufficient.

1684. Suppose the Judgment assigned six times?—I would leave a sufficient space for each entry to guard against a difficulty of that kind. Many Assignments of a Judgment

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1st January, 1842.

Mr. James Macken.

1687. Is it not very important to prevent increasing the chance of error in Judgments?—No doubt.

1688. Suppose the person registering the Assignment of the Memorial were bound to carry to you a Docket of such Assignment, do you think that would be a convenience?—I think it would.

1689. Whose duty is it to see the Assignment entered on the Roll?—Mr. Alex. Reid's.

1690. The Attorney does not look to it?—That is discretionary with him.

1691. The Officer must see that the Judgment is correctly described in Deed and Memorial as to Term, and other particulars, and that the Judgment professing to be assigned, corresponds with the real Judgment on Record?—Yes.

1692. Does the Clerk of Assignments and Satisfactions keep a Book of the entry of Memorials?—He does.

1693. Is the entry in it made contemporaneously with the actual Satisfaction or Assignment?—The entry is made at his convenience.

1694. Does not that Book inform the Public if a particular Judgment has been either assigned or satisfied?—It would not answer this purpose, as it is not kept alphabetically. It is more as a private Book of reference to the enrolment of the Memorial.

1695. But if kept alphabetically, would it not answer the same purpose as an original Book for Assignments and Satisfactions?—Surely it would.

1696. How long has that Book been kept?—Since 1821.

1697. Suppose, instead of having one Book for Judgments, Assignments, and Satisfactions, you had an alphabetical Book for Assignments, would there be much difference in point of time between resorting to the original Roll, and searching through the Books?—I think the Book would be far more convenient, for a great deal of time is lost even in looking for the Roll itself. There might not be more than six Assignments in a day, and they could be easily posted up.

1698. You say that in consequence of keeping a Book for the Stamp Office, you cannot be too particular; do you think that the keeping of a Duplicate Book conduces to accuracy?—I speak of being particular in totting the amounts up, for one Book is merely a copy of another.

1699. What is done for Searches when you send your Book to the Stamp Office?—The Duplicate remains in the Office. A Docket Book is kept with merely the names of the Plaintiff and Defendant. It is kept by Mr. Manning. If the Public had to resort to those Final Judgment Books, I never could complete them. We used to keep one Book for the year's Judgments, but now two years' Judgments are comprised in one Book.

1700. When did the business slacken in the Common Pleas?—It gradually declined since Lord Norbury left the Bench.

1701. Is there any appearance of its increasing?—Not the slightest, judging from my own duties.

1702. Has there been a change as to the quantity of Judgments entered on Cognovits?—There has been a very considerable decrease. The Attorney does this business in the Court in which he transacts his other business.

1703. Since the change in the duty on the Admissions of Attornies, has there been an increase?—Not the slightest so far, and this has been spoken of among the Officers as a matter of astonishment. The Attornies were admitted in numbers, having seized the favourable opportunity lest the Statute should be repealed. Seven hundred have been admitted since the change.

1704. Do you calculate upon an increase of Practice from Pigot's Act, which virtually abolishes the Common Law Subpœna in the Court of Exchequer?—I have made no observation of any increase.

1705. How long have you been in office?—Since 1808; 34 years.

1706. You cannot say but that there may yet be an increase of business?—I cannot. It is a matter of caprice with the Attorney as to what Court he goes to.

1707. Was there a sensible diminution of business in 1830?—There has been a sensible diminution from 1827.

1708. Has it continued since?—Yes.

1709. In what year were the salaries increased?—There was a rise of salary given by Lord Plunket in 1829-30.

1710. Suppose an Interlocutory Judgment is marked, is it enrolled at once?—Not at once. I believe it is not put upon the Roll until it becomes final.

1711. Suppose an Interlocutory Judgment marked, and then set aside, and that the Defendant is let in to Plead, and Judgment against him, would there be more than one Roll made up?—No more than one.

1712. If the Interlocutory Judgment be marked, although no Final Judgment is had, is not the Enrolling of the Interlocutory Judgment charged to Government in the Quarterly Accounts?—I presume so.

1713. Supposing then the Judgment to be subsequently set aside, must there not be a new entry upon the slip?—All they have to do is to notice the fact on the Enrolment. All that is enrolled is what is in the Declaration, and there is no loss to the Public by the writing for the Interlocutory Judgment. They do, as a matter of course, copy the Declaration upon the Slips, when the Interlocutory Judgment is marked.

1714. Suppose the Interlocutory Judgment marked, and that there is no necessity of

Monday, 3rd January, 1842.

P R E S E N T :

MR. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q. C.
Mr. O'Ferrall,

Mr. Carey.

COMMON PLEAS.

3rd January, 1842.

Mr. John Meagher.

Mr. John Meagher, called in and Examined.

1715. What is your Situation?—I am General Clerk in the Court of Common Pleas.
1716. How long have you held that Situation?—Since the year 1821.
1717. Were you in the Office before 1821?—I was. I am there since 1794. I am now forty-seven years in the Office.
1718. What were you first?—I was employed first to enrol Cognovits.
1719. What was the first Office you got?—I was first in the Record Room, the Office which Mr. Richard Hill now holds.
1720. How were you paid then?—By Fees.
1721. Were those Fees received from the Public?—Certainly they were received from the Public.
1722. What was your next Office?—Then I got liberty, that is in two or three years after I got that second Office, to act as General Clerk.
1723. When was that?—That was, I think, in 1805, and I continued to act as General Clerk until 1821.
1724. Was that until the Regulation Act was passed?—Yes.
1725. Were you appointed General Clerk after that Act was passed?—I was first appointed Principal Assistant to Mr. Hill, the Prothonotary.
1726. By whom were you appointed?—By the Prothonotary.
1727. How are you paid now?—I get £500 a-year, Irish.
1728. Do you get any other Salary?—No.
1729. What duties do you do at present?—The duties discharged in my Office are to take off the Files Declarations in Case, Debt, Ejectment, Replevin, Dower, Quare Impedit, and other Pleadings for further Proceedings; to make out all Records for Trial at Nisi Prius, and for the Circuits, Inquiries, and Transcripts of Records for the Court of Error; to enrol all Judgments, Interlocutory and Final; to make out Books for the Judges for Argument and Demurrer, and Bills of Exceptions; to prepare all Judicial Writs of Execution, viz: Fieri Facias, Capias ad Satisfaciendum, Venire, Subpœnas, Habere Facias Possessionem, Elegits, Restitution and Attachments; to prepare and make out all Writs of Scire Facias, whether against the Person or Heir and Terre Tenants. My hours of Attendance are, in Term, from 10 o'Clock in the forenoon until 4 o'Clock in the afternoon; in Vacation, from 11 o'Clock in the forenoon until half past 3 o'Clock in the afternoon.
1730. Do you do all those duties now?—Yes, with the assistance of my Clerks.
1731. How many Clerks have you?—I have one Assistant or Chief Clerk, and he employs the others.
1732. What do mean by "the others"?—I have but one Principal Clerk myself, and he may employ others.
1733. How many has he under him?—He may have three or four.
1734. How is he paid?—He gets Two-pence a Sheet for Extra Work, and £80 a-year Salary.
1735. What do you call "Extra Work"?—Writing for the Office business, and Engrossing, I call Extra Work.
1736. What do call Ordinary Work?—I cannot make any difference.
1737. Has he any other Fees?—He has Two-pence an Office sheet for Executions.
1738. When did he get the £80 a-year Salary?—I believe it was since Mr. Goulburn's Act.
1739. Was that after or before 1821?—It was a long time after 1821, it was in 1824 or 1825, he got that Salary, by order of the Judges, as well as I recollect.
1740. What for?—I had two Clerks at that time, and so had the other General Clerks in the Offices, and those Clerks were allowed £40 a-year each for taking Pleadings off the Files, for taking Extracts of Judgments from the Rolls, and for doing other extra work, for which they could not charge. The Judges considered they ought to get some remuneration for their trouble, in doing that work, and they gave them £40 a-year each. One of the Clerks that got that Salary died, and his Salary was added to that of the other.
1741. For what does your present Clerk get Two-pence a Sheet?—For every Record, Inquiry, Judgment, and for all the Writing he does in the Office, he gets Two-pence a sheet.
1742. When he is not able to do all the Writing of the Office himself, what does he do?—He employs one or two Clerks under him, to assist him.
1743. How does he pay them?—He gives them a Penny a sheet.
1744. Is it for the same Writing he charges Two-pence a sheet, that he pays his Assistant a Penny a sheet for Copying?—Yes—he is allowed Two-pence a sheet for himself by the Court.

1745. What does he make altogether of the Office?—He tells me he makes £200 a-year.

1746. What is that Clerk's name?—Thomas Monk.

1747. Do you mean to say he makes £200 a-year of the Writing in the Office, besides the Salary, or that £80 a-year, is included in it?—I mean to say that the £80 a-year, Salary is included; he told me he thought he made £200 a-year altogether of the Office, but I don't think myself he does.

1748. Have you any idea how much of that work is done by himself?—He does the most of it, indeed.—He is a very industrious man.

1749. Are not a great many of the Documents he charges for Writing, printed?—There are some.

1750. Does he charge for the printed part of those Documents, as well as the part he writes or fills up?—He charges for all, he charges for the part that is printed, and the part he writes too. I made an objection to that first, and Judge Johnson opposed me, he said the Clerk had a right to charge for all, and that it was no matter to me whether the copies were written or printed, provided they contained the number of Sheets charged for; I was saying it would be better to give the Clerks so much, for instance, for filling the Executions, for fear that we would not be correct in computing the number of Sheets it contained.

1751. What is the charge for filling an Execution?—One Shilling. I did compute a Fi. Fa. at that time, and I ascertained that there were six Sheets in it; ever since that, a Shilling was allowed for every Testatum Execution.

1752. Does every Execution contain six Sheets?—A single Execution is four Office Sheets.

1753. Suppose an Attorney brought in a Document to the Office, to be filled up, and that it was partly printed, is it the practice of your Office, in that case, to charge for the whole, as if it had been written?—I don't know that, because the Attornies do not do it.

1754. Were you a General Clerk before the Act of Parliament was passed?—I was.

1755. How long?—I was General Clerk since 1811.

1756. How were you paid before the Act of Parliament was passed?—By Fees. The Schedule of my Fees is in the Fifth Report, and the amount of what I made.

1757. Who paid you these Fees before the Act of Parliament was passed?—The Attornies. I kept accounts with them and they paid me. I had accounts with some of the most respectable Attornies in Dublin.

1758. When you say you enter and make out all Records for Trial at Nisi Prius and enroll all Judgments, do you mean to say that they are all done in your Office?—No, there are two more Offices in which they are done; it is at the option of the Attorney to choose any of the three Offices, when he requires to have his Pleadings taken off.

1759. What do you do with an Interlocutory Judgment?—I enroll it.

1760. Suppose an Attorney comes in to mark Judgment upon a Common Appearance, the time being out, that is an Interlocutory Judgment—now what is the entire process of marking such a Judgment as that?—He goes into Mr. Macken's Office, and brings me a printed Document, upon which are Macken's initials, to show me he got One Pound on it. I then bring it up to Mr. Plunket, who puts his name upon it.

1761. What do you do then?—The Document then remains there, until Judgment is marked upon it.

1762. What do you do with it?—I enroll it, and then when it comes to Final Judgment there are only five or six sheets added to it.

1763. Suppose that after the Interlocutory Judgment, the party was let in to plead, would there be any additional expense?—There would, of course.

1764. Suppose an Interlocutory Judgment is set aside, is the expense of that Enrolment lost to the party?—It is not with me, because when the party gets liberty to plead, if there is a Record upon it or a Plea of Confession, I have nothing more to do than to add that to make up the Final Judgment.

1765. Suppose a Defendant comes in after an Interlocutory Judgment marked, and settles with the Plaintiff, what is done then?—It remains a dead letter then.

1766. Are all the charges incurred?—Yes, the Stamp Duty pays the expense.

1767. Is not that then an expense unnecessary to be incurred under those circumstances. Would there not be a saving of expense if there was no Judgment at all enrolled until the Final Judgment?—There is but one month to enroll the Judgment, we are under a penalty to enroll it whether the parties themselves settle the business or not, so that there would be no saving of expense to the Public.

1768. Does that arise from the necessity of your being ready for the Stamp Office every month?—Yes.

1769. If the Enrolments were taken from your Office altogether, would not that be a great saving of expense. Suppose you had not to enroll the Judgments at all?—I don't know that it would.

1770. Would you loose anything by it?—I would not, but the Clerks would. I think the Judgments should be enrolled at any rate.

1771. Suppose the Attorney brought you the Record of the Judgment ready, leaving it to you to see whether it was accurately done, do you see any objection to that?—I don't see any objection to it, but I don't think any Attorney in the Hall could do it; unless an

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Mr. John Meagher.

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Mr. John Meagher.

the part of the Clerks, but with reference to the convenience or despatch of the public business?—I don't see any objection, if the Attornies could do it, and save anything by it.

1773. Do you know what an Attorney is allowed for engrossing?—1s. an Office sheet for engrossing a Declaration.

1774. Do you suppose he would expect the same upon Inquiries, Judgments, &c.?—If he should expect it, he ought not to get more than 2d. a sheet, what the Clerks get for enrolling Judgments.

1775. Would the Clients be injured if Attornies were allowed to make up Judgments?—I think they would.

1776. As long as you remember were the Enrolments prepared at the expense of the Public before the Regulation Act?—No, they were not—the Attornies used to pay for them; I got 2s. 6d. a Roll for enrolling those I got marked.

1777. Were there Stamps on the Judgments at that time?—Yes, there were always Stamps upon marking Judgments.

1778. What was the amount of the Stamp?—It varied according to the amount of the Judgment, 5s. was the usual Stamp on an Interlocutory Judgment.

1779. Upon the passing of the Act, was there not a new duty of £1 imposed?—Yes. That was to cover the Fees of Enrolment, and it was not sufficient.

1780. Why?—Because sometimes I used to have three hundred and four hundred Office Sheets in one Judgment.

1781. Was the Stamp Duty imposed as a commutation, or in lieu of the Fees?—It was. The Attorney was not charged anything but the £1 duty, though the Judgment might contain three hundred Office Sheets.

1782. Would you think it fair to put upon the Suitor the whole expense of preparing the Record and the Enrolment besides, after paying duty, the Fees having been commuted?—No. I think he pays enough.

1783. You say that the difference between the former and the present Stamp Duty never paid the expenses of Enrolling?—I don't think it has; because I don't think the Law Fund is able to meet the expenses of the Office.

1784. Does that deficiency exist still?—I think so. I am sure it does.

1785. Do you make out every quarter an account of the sums drawn from the Law Fund?—Yes.

1786. Does that Quarterly Account specify the particular items for which each sum is paid, and the duty performed?—It does, always.

1787. How is the Stamp Duty upon Nisi Prius Records regulated?—The Stamp Duty upon Nisi Prius Records is according to the length of them. £3 is the Duty upon the shortest Record, and then 15s. is charged for every ten Office Sheets, after the first Nineteen Sheets.

1788. What do you mean by the shortest Record, how many Sheets does it contain?—If it does not amount to more than Twenty Sheets, there is nothing upon it but the £3.

1789. Who pays the Duty?—The Attorney pays for the Stamp at once.

1790. To whom does he pay it?—To Alexander Reid, who is the Stamp Distributer of the Office.

1791. Prior to the passing of the Regulation Act, was the duty on the Nisi Prius Records the same as after?—It was not; it was a great deal less.

1792. What was the amount of the Duty then?—I forget now what the amount of the Stamp was. Ten shillings, I think, paid for the whole, it made no matter what the length was.

1793. Would it be possible to tell what the total expense charged to the Suitor was formerly?—Yes, I think it would; he paid 10s. first to the Prothonotary, 2s. 6d. to the Clerk, that was for every six Office Sheets, and he paid also 5s. for what they called the Nisi Prius part of it.

1794. Were there any other Fees payable on Nisi Prius Records besides those you have now enumerated?—There were Fees on the Postea when it came back, but there were no other expenses than these upon taking out the Record.

1795. Was there any Certificate of the parties' names?—No.

1796. What were the expenses?—enumerate them again?—10s. Stamp Duty, 10s. a Roll of six Office Sheets to the Prothonotary, 2s. 6d. for the first six Office Sheets to the Clerk, and then for every other six Office Sheets the same, and so on till the Pleadings were finished; and besides that there was 5s. to the Prothonotary for the Nisi Prius part of the Pleadings.

1797. Did that pay the expense of writing out the Pleadings?—Certainly.

1798. Do you conceive that the increased Stamp Duty was put on in lieu of the former Fees?—It was certainly.

1799. Do you think it was intended that the Suitor should get his Record afterwards without any further expense than the Stamp Duty?—Certainly, and also that it was to meet the Registrar's Fees.

1800. What Registrar?—The Judges' Registrar always got £1 upon every Record, he gets nothing now; he had also several other Fees.

1801. Had not the Judges' Registrar a Fee of 2s. 6d. upon every Exhibit?—He had as I was informed.

1803. Do you see any objection to allow an Attorney to fill up his own printed form of the Writ of Execution?—No; but I don't think he could do it; I would not let an Attorney do so if I could help it.

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1804. Why?—I knew instances of Attornies making alterations in Pleadings.

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1805. But suppose before it was filled up that there was a competent person in the Office to look over it and see that it was properly done, would it not be a saving of expense to the Suitor or to the Public, to let the Attorney bring in the Writ ready prepared?—Yes, of course it would.

1806. Suppose he came to your Office with the Writ filled up, and told you to read it over to see that it was all right, and then to take it to the Prothonotary if it was right, and have it signed by him, would not that save expense?—If I was appointed to do so, I would look at the Document and see that it was right.

1807. Don't you do so now?—Yes, I must now go and see that it is correct and put my initials to it before the Prothonotary would sign it.

1808. And could you not look at it just as well if the Attorney brought it to you prepared?—Yes, but I think it would be a very awkward thing to send it back to the Attorney if it was wrong.

1809. Are you not obliged to examine it now and see that it is right before it is signed?—I am.

1810. And if there is anything wrong, your duty is to rectify it?—Yes.

1811. What difference then is there? could you not correct it in the same way if the Attorney brought it prepared?—I would give it back to him if it was wrong, because the fault would be the Attorney's and not mine.

1812. Would it not be a saving of expense?—The charge is only one shilling to the Public, if the Attorney could do it it would save that.

1813. Does the Prothonotary sign every Writ of Execution?—He does.

1814. Does he sign any Writs in blank?—He sometimes signs them in blank.

1815. Does he sign them all in blank?—Not all; very few of them, it is necessary for convenience that he should sign a few of them in blank; suppose it was half-past three o'clock and that Mr. Plunket went away, I stop in the Office until four o'clock in Term time, and if Mr. Plunket was gone, an Attorney could not get out a Writ unless I had one or two signed in blank. The Seal is always gone before I leave the Office.

1816. Who is the Seal Keeper?—A person named Cummins.

1817. Does he seal all the Writs issued by the Court of Common Pleas?—He does.

1818. Is the Seal Keeper appointed by the Prothonotary?—No. He is appointed by the Chief Justice.

1819. Supposing that the Enrolments were all made out by the Attorney—that all Judicial Writs and Nisi Prius Records were made out by him, would that materially decrease the business of your Office?—We would not have anything to do then.

1820. Would it not be necessary to have a competent Officer to see that the Enrolment and Judicial Writs were regularly and properly filled up?—No doubt of it.

1821. Would one competent Officer be able to perform that duty?—If he got good assistance he would.

1822. What assistance would he want?—I think he would require four or five Clerks.

1823. Suppose he was relieved of the whole of the duty of enrolling and filling up Judicial Writs and Nisi Prius Records, would one person be able to inspect them when brought in by the Attorney, and to see that they were right?—I don't know, it would take one man a long time to do that.

1824. How many Assistants would you give him?—I would give him two Assistants; one General Clerk and two Assistants.

1825. Do you think those Clerks ought to be remunerated by Salaries?—I don't know, there should be entries of all those things made in a Book. I would rather give them Salaries than pay them for writing.

1826. Are the Judgments, whether Interlocutory or Final, marked at present upon a certain Document being brought from Mr. Macken's Office to your's and then to the Prothonotary?—Yes.

1827. Do you think the present system is preferable to the Stamps?—I would rather see the Stamp upon the Document when brought to me by the Attorney.

1828. Is it your experience that since the abolition of the Stamps upon Executions the renewals of them are more frequent?—Yes, double and treble.

1829. And are each of these Renewed Executions charged for to the Public?—Yes, of course they are.

1830. Each Renewed Execution being a new Writ, is not each of those Writs charged one shilling for to the Fund?—Yes, according to the length or nature of them.

1831. Does the Attorney also charge the Suitor?—Yes, the Attorney charges 8s. 10d. on every Renewal.

1832. Would you prefer the Stamps upon Writs?—I would much rather see the Stamps on them.

1833. Do you think it would render Stamps more liable to be forged if they were used in that way?—I don't know whether it would or not.

1834. Do you consider that the danger of forgery would be an objection to the system of using Stamps?—I don't know how that could be.

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1835. Would the danger be much increased?—If they commence the Stamps again there may certainly be forgeries.

1836. Do you conceive the plan of receiving Duties in the Office was devised for the purpose of avoiding forgeries?—I believe so.

1837. What was the reason then that the Duty for the Declaration was not paid to the Officer?—I cannot say. That was always brought in by the Attorney; all Declarations are brought in by the Attornies.

1838. Does not that leave the danger of forgery still open?—I cannot tell how that may be.

1839. Where is the £3 Stamp on the Nisi Prius Record bought?—It is bought in our Office from Mr. Reid who is the Stamp Distributer.

1840. Must the Attornies purchase all those Stamps from Reid?—They may buy them any where else they please, but they principally buy them from Mr. Reid.

1841. Is that the largest Stamp that is purchased from Mr. Reid?—It is, I think, and it may be purchased at any Stamp Office as well as from him.

1842. If Attornies were reasonably competent to make up their own Judgments, surely the mere comparison of them to see that they were right, would not be very troublesome, contrasted with the trouble and loss of time necessary to make them up?—If the Officer was responsible and bound to see that the Judgments and Writs were right when brought to him by the Attorney, there would be a great deal of trouble and loss of time in reading them over and comparing them.

1843. Don't you say you compare all the Pleadings you have done in your Office now?—Indeed I do, I read them over and compare them all myself, or my Assistant, for if there was the slightest error the Attorney would become displeased with me, and might report it to the Prothonotary.

1844. Are you answerable then for any errors that may be committed in your Office?—Certainly—either myself or my Clerks are responsible for any errors.

1845. You consider yourself responsible under existing circumstances?—I do, for my Clerks are responsible to me.

1846. Who first appointed you?—I was appointed by Mr. Saurin, the former Attorney General.

1847. Then you were not appointed by the Prothonotary?—No.

1848. Who was the first Prothonotary appointed under the Act then?—Mr. Geo. Hill.

1849. Who is the Head of your Office now?—Mr. Plunket, the Prothonotary.

1850. Is it his duty to exercise a general superintendence over all the Offices of the Court of Common Pleas?—Yes, I think it is.

1851. Do you think that such an Officer as that tends to ensure regularity?—Certainly, I think there ought to be a Head in the Offices, at any rate, to insure regularity; I think there would be no regularity at all unless there was a person who had some control or command over them.

1852. Is it any benefit to you to have business brought into your Office now?—No, but it used to be made a matter of competition in the other Offices between the Clerks, so far as this, that they used to be treating young Attornies and the Clerks and Apprentices, in order to get business from them, but that was never done in my Office, I would not allow it; it used to be done in the other Offices.

1853. Does that competition continue?—As long as ever there is any writing to be done in the Offices, and that the Clerks are paid for it, there will be that competition.

1854. If the Clerks were paid by Salaries, do you think there would be that degree of competition?—Of course not.

1855. Who gives out the Subpœnas ad Test?—I give out such as are bespoken from me.

1856. What is the fund charged on each?—6d., that is 2d. a Sheet.

1857. Do you think there would be any objection to Attornies filling them up?—As far as the Public are concerned, there would be no objection that Attornies should fill them up.

1858. Do not Attornies take out a great many more than are absolutely necessary?—Not latterly, for unless the Witnesses are served, the Taxing Officer does not now allow anything for the Subpœnas, therefore the Attornies do not take out more than are necessary.

1859. Does the Attorney get any Fee on them?—He gets 2s. 6d. on each; they cost the Attorney nothing, except the 3d. for the Form.

1860. Who gets the 3d. for the Form?—Mr. Reid.

1861. Is that the Distributer of Stamps you spoke of?—Yes.

1862. Does he hold any other Office?—He is Clerk of the Assignments and Satisfactions, and he also keeps a Book in which he enters Consents.

1863. Is the Attorney obliged to procure those Forms from Mr. Reid?—Yes, but if the Attorney brings them from any place else, they will be filled for him by us; but when he gets them convenient to him in Mr. Reid's Office, he buys them from him.

1864. Would Mr. Plunket, the Prothonotary, sign them for an Attorney if he bought them any place else than from Mr. Reid?—He would.

1865. Then the Attorney is not necessarily obliged against his will, to buy the Forms from Mr. Reid?—No.

1866. Do you take an account of all the Enrolments as they are made up?—I do regu-

1868. Do you know of an irregularity in the Accounts having occurred in one of the Offices?—I do.

1869. How long was it going on before it was discovered?—I don't know indeed, it might have been going on for some time before it was discovered.

1870. Does the Prothonotary visit the Offices regularly himself?—Not my Office; he passes by my Office every day, and he never takes any notice of me at all, or of what I do.

1871. He trusts you I suppose?—He does indeed.

1872. If the General Clerk had done his duty, and attended properly to his business do you think that irregularity could have taken place?—I think it could not.

1873. Could such a thing occur now, if the General Clerk keep his Check-Book regularly, and do his duty?—No, certainly not. I can go over my accounts now for the last 21 years down to the present day; I can refer to any Quarter and show exactly the number of Office Sheets in any Writ or other Document—I challenged Mr. Plunket to inspect my Books and Accounts, and he could not find any irregularity in them.

1874. Did any irregularity occur in your Office?—None.

1875. Were the Clerks continued in their Situations?—Mr. Plunket dismissed them.

1876. What were their names?—Thomas Hartley Howard was one.

1877. Who was appointed in his place?—Mr. John M'Causland was appointed by Mr. Plunket, in the place of Thomas Knox Hill, about a year and a-half ago.

1878. Was the Prothonotary aware that 2d. an Office Sheet was got from the Public, and only one penny paid by the Clerk for that writing?—I don't know.

1879. Is that practice still going on?—It is.

1880. Did Mr. Plunket know it all through?—No. I mentioned it myself to Judge Ball more than eighteen months since.

1881. Was that the first time it was brought under the consideration of the Judges?—I believe it was. Mr. Plunket said that the working Clerks should get the two pence a Sheet.

1882. Was it with the sanction of Mr. Plunket that the working Clerks got two pence a Sheet for the writing, for which he paid but one penny a Sheet?—Yes.

1883. Would one penny an Office Sheet, be sufficient remuneration for that writing?—I think not.

1884. How much per Sheet would be sufficient?—I should say three half-pence a Sheet would be fair, the writing should be very good and legible, and clear.

1885. Do you hold your Principal Clerk responsible for the writing done for you?—I do certainly; and if it was not well done, and written without a blot, I would cut it in his presence, and he should do it all over again.

1886. Then, three half-pence a sheet is, in your opinion, fair remuneration?—Yes, I think so, for the writing should be very good. One of the Judges looks over the Roll every Term, and if there was the slightest blot or error he would discover it.

1887. Does Mr. Macken get the Stamp Duty now?—Yes.

1888. What is his salary?—£200 a-year.

1889. Do you think there would be a greater degree of security to the Public if a competent Clerk with £500 a-year salary, was made responsible for those Stamps?—I should think there would.

1890. Are you obliged to verify your Quarter's Account?—Yes.

1891. Does each specify the charges made in separate items?—Yes. It specifies the number of Writs, Postea's, Fi. Fas., &c.

1892. Is the Quarter's Account sent to the Castle?—No. The Account sent to the Castle is only an abstract from it.

John M'Causland, Esq., called in and Examined.

1893. You hold a situation in the Court of Common Pleas?—Yes.

1894. What situation do you hold there?—I am one of the General Clerks of that Court.

1895. When were you appointed?—I was appointed in October, 1839.

1896. Has any irregularity existed in any of the Offices?—Yes. An irregularity did occur in one of the Offices, it was in my Office it occurred.

1897. How was it that that irregularity did occur in your Office, was it from any want of a sufficient check that it was practised?—I discovered it in the passing of the first Quarter's Account, which I was bound to verify on oath.

1898. How did you discover it?—I found when the Clerks presented the first Account to me, to verify for them, that there were a greater number of Office Sheets than should have been charged for. I had not time to examine the Account then, but I examined the Enrolment afterwards, and I found that they were charged far beyond what they contained. I counted them myself, and I found that one of them, was charged very nearly three times what was in it, at two pence an Office Sheet.

1899. Did the irregularity consist in putting an improper number of Office Sheets in each Enrolment, or was it that there was an improper number of words in each Sheet?—In each Roll there should be Ten Sheets, or 700 words; but I discovered that there were not

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1900. What did you do then?—I then went to Mr. Plunket and informed him of the charges which were made.

1901. Was your discovery, that there were more Rolls charged for than put on, or more words charged for than there were in each Roll?—I discovered that there were not enough of words put into each Roll. In some instances nine Office Sheets; in others ten or twelve were charged when there ought to be but seven.

1902. What check is there to prevent that?—Only counting the Rolls.

1903. Could that check be used, compatible with the despatch of business in the Offices?—I think it might, but it would be very laborious.

1904. Did you ever hear how long that irregularity was going on, before you discovered it?—No. I knew nothing of it before that Quarter.

1905. Was that error committed by the man who actually wrote the words?—I suppose it was. I don't know how it could have otherwise happened.

1906. Did the person filling the Office of Principal Clerk in your Office, actually himself make that charge?—He made the charge, but he had an Assistant in the Office who did the business.

1907. How was that Officer paid, had he any profit from that writing?—He charged two pence an Office Sheet.

1908. Did not the Clerk who actually wrote it, charge two pence a sheet?—He did.

1909. Was there a practice in your Office for the person who did the writing to receive only one penny a Sheet, and that the other penny should go to the Principal Clerk?—I am not aware of that. Those persons who assisted in that way were employed only as Writing Clerks.

1910. Do you, as the General Clerk of the Office, keep any check over those persons who are under you?—I keep a Day Book. I enter all Writs of Scire Facias, and any other Judicial Writs that come to us. We enter in that Book whatever is bespoken by the Attornies.

1911. Do you keep any other Book?—We have an Execution Book, in which we make entries of all Writs before we take them up to be Signed. We keep an account of the Enrolments too in the Draft Day Book.

1912. Do you think it practicable to keep an account of all the work done in your Office?—Yes, perfectly so.

1913. Could a person experienced in those matters tell, with very little trouble, what quantity of writing was in each of those Enrolments you speak of?—I think so. There ought to be 720 words in each Roll.

1914. Was it in that way you made the discovery?—It was. I looked at the Roll, and I guessed there could not be so many Sheets in it. I counted them, and found there were not so many as I ascertained by the Draft Quarterly Account were charged for. I then refused to certify.

1915. Do you think there is a sufficient check?—I think there is so far a check that we protect the Revenue.

1916. If the Officer did his duty, and regarded his oath, do you think the present check is sufficient?—I do, indeed.

1917. I mean to say, is it sufficient to prevent the Fund from being charged with too much?—Yes. If the General Clerk attended to his duty, and did his business properly.

1918. How do you keep your Books?—I make an entry when I see that the business is done.

1919. Do you continue the practice of counting the Rolls, before you certify for the Clerks?—I do, certainly. I do it for my own satisfaction. [*A Book of Accounts is here produced, and Mr. M'Causland explains how it had been kept.*]

1920. Were you not a practising Attorney for many years?—I was.

1921. From your experience as an Attorney, do you see any particular objection to allow Attornies to prepare Judicial Writs themselves, instead of having them filled up in your Office, as it is done now?—I think there would be a great deal of difficulty about it.

1922. The Forms of the Judicial Writs are now sold by Mr. Reid, are they not, and are they not filled up in your Office by your Clerks. Now, do you see any objection that the Suitor's Attorney should fill up those blanks instead of the Clerks in the Offices?—I don't know.

1923. Do you see any objection to allow the Attornies to bring those Forms to your Office ready filled up and prepared?—If the Attornies brought them correctly filled up, I don't see any objection, but the Officer would be responsible if anything wrong appeared afterwards in filling up the blanks.

1924. Is the Clerk responsible now?—Yes. But we go to the Roll and compare the Writ, to protect ourselves.

1925. Suppose the Officer was prohibited from doing that duty, would that relieve the Public from the charge for those Printed Forms—would it not save time and trouble too?—I don't think it would. We would fill up the blanks as quickly as we could read them over.

1926. Do you see any objection then to the Attornies bringing it to the Office filled up and ready?—I am afraid I would see an objection to the Attornies being allowed to do that.

1927. What is the objection?—First, an Attorney never goes to the Roll to compare the Writ.

1928. But as the Attorney must know the names of the parties, and has all the materials for making a perfect Writ, would you not have a saving of time in not having to fill up those

Writs, only to examine them?—Yes, there might be a saving of time, but we make it the practice in our Office to go to the Roll and compare the Writ, my Clerk hands it to me to make an entry of it, which I do.

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1929. Do you ever discover a clerical error in the Writs?—Very seldom, but if I did I would correct it.

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1930. And could not that be done by the Attorney?—Yes, if we were not responsible for the errors.

1931. Do you compare Writs of Scire Facias and Judicial Writs?—I do.

1932. Do you see any objection to the Attorney himself preparing his own Writs of Scire Facias—do you think they would be able to do it?—I think any Attorney of respectability who comes to the Courts regularly, would be able to fill the Writs of Scire Facias, but he should be responsible for any errors. If there was any wrong word put in by our Clerks now there would be a Plea or Demurrer, and the expense of that would fall upon them.

1933. Do you mean to say that the Clerks should pay the Costs of a Plea or Demurrer, filed on account of that error?—I do.

1934. Did you ever know of a case in which that occurred in point of fact?—I knew it to have occurred in practice. I knew myself that a Clerk who was in the Office when I came there first, was obliged to pay Costs of proceedings taken for an error of that sort.

1935. Do the Officers consider themselves responsible now for any irregularity which may occur?—Certainly, they do.

1936. Don't you think it more the business of the Attorney than the Officer to make out the Scire Facias?—Under the present System it is the business of the Officer.

1937. Why should the Attorney not make out the Scire Facias as well as the Declaration?—I fear that if an Attorney brought a Scire Facias to the Roll, and had no copy of the former Judgment, he would find a great deal of difficulty, and he should get a copy of the Roll; he must have the Attested Copy of his Judgment at all events, but our Clerks have greater facilities, for they have liberty to go to the Roll at any time.

1938. If a Scire Facias be liable to an error of that sort, which may be the subject of Demurrer, is it not the business of an Attorney, with the aid of his Counsel, to prepare it?—Yes.

1939. If Attornies brought their Writs prepared and filled up, and you had only to read them, and see whether there was any error in them; would you require more time to do that than to fill up the Forms now used?—I should read it at all events, for I would not present it to Mr. Plunket without reading the entire of it.

1940. But you don't read the entire of it now?—No, I only read the blanks in the printed Forms.

1941. And must you not compare the Scire Facias with the Roll; does not that take up time?—I must compare them, but it does not take much time. I could do one in about fifteen or twenty minutes. There are only nine or ten Office sheets in a Scire Facias.

1942. Could not the Attornies do that?—Yes; but the Attornies should be responsible for any errors in the Writ. If I did not compare the Writs, I could not protect myself. I consider it essential that if Attornies were allowed to act in that way, the Officers should have no more to say to Writs of Scire Facias than they have to Declarations; merely to put them on the Files.

1943. From your experience as an Attorney, and as an Officer of the Court, do you consider the preparing of the Enrolment of Judgments the business of the Attorney or the Officer of the Court?—I don't see any objection in the Officer's taking it from the Attorney, if it is legibly and correctly written.

1944. If it was plainly and legibly written, it would not cost you much time to compare it?—I must compare it at all events before Mr. Plunket signs it.

1945. But would it not save you some time to have it written and ready for you to compare?—It would save me the entire of the writing.

1946. Would it be essential that the Officer should have a discretion to reject writing that was not legible?—I think it would indeed. We don't admit erasures on the Records now; if there was the slightest blot or erasure, we would have the entire of the Document copied over again, at least that is always done in my Office.

1947. You say if an erasure occurred the entire should be written over again; in that case would the Clerk be allowed the two-pence an Office sheet for both copies?—Certainly not; only for the copy put on the Record. If they were erased or blotted in any one, we would not allow the Clerk to put them upon the Roll.

1948. When is the Enrolment made up?—Not until after the Quarter Day; it must be enrolled before the succeeding ten days. We are now getting the Roll made up for this Quarter.

1949. How are the Rolls made up?—The Parchment Rolls are written out separately, and then put together.

1950. Are the Parchment Rolls the same size?—They are all the same size.

1951. Do you consider that essential?—Certainly I do.

1952. Is it your opinion that any great Public inconvenience would arise if these Parchment Rolls were not all the same size?—I think it would alter the face of the whole Record or the entire Roll, and it would be very inconvenient, for it would render Searches much more difficult than if the Roll was all made up of Parchment of the same size.

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1953. In making up the Roll, have you each Judgment upon a separate piece of Parchment of the same size?—Yes.

1954. If you conclude a Judgment in the middle of a page, don't you go on with another Judgment on the same sheet of Parchment?—No.

1955. Suppose the Judgment don't fit on the one side of the sheet of Parchment, what do you do?—The sheet should contain 720 words; sometimes the Clerk might write a wide, loose hand, and then it would be extended on the other side of the sheet of Parchment, but a man writing a cramp hand would put the Judgment on one side.

1956. Suppose it extended to the second side of the sheet of Parchment, would the Clerk charge for the number of sheets that might have been put on that side, and also for the second side?—No; he should charge only for what he had actually written, that is the number of sheets.

1957. Do you mean to say two Judgments would not be engrossed upon the same sheet of Parchment?—Yes; but there are several Judgments on the Roll.

1958. Would there be any inconvenience if each was kept separate?—Searches would be more difficult.

1959. How are they put on the Rolls?—They all follow in consecutive numbers, each being numbered according as it is received.

1960. As to Nisi Prius Records, who makes them out?—It has been always the custom to have the General Clerks to make out the Nisi Prius Records.

1961. From your experience as an Attorney, do you consider that it is more particularly the business of an Attorney than of the Officer of the Court to make out the Nisi Prius Record?—I am afraid that the Attorney would find it very often difficult to bring it in in time to us, because after it was brought in we should have to compare it with the Pleadings.

1962. According to the present system, the Attorney goes to the Offices and bespeaks the Record a day or two before the Trial, or perhaps the very day of the Trial. You must be very often put to great inconvenience from the great number of Records that are required?—So we are.

1963. Would it not diminish your trouble if the Attorney brought you the Record prepared?—It might be so.

1964. Suppose that he delayed till the last moment in bespeaking it, what would be done?—We should endeavour to have it prepared.

1965. Suppose that, instead of delaying to bespeak it, or, instead of bringing it in to you a little too late, the Attorney brought it in prepared, would it not promote the despatch of business, or diminish your trouble very much?—I don't know that. If there was a press of business, and that Documents were bespoken in a hurry, I would give the Clerks directions, and we would sit there until they were done.

1966. Are you obliged to employ extra hands to do those things in a hurry?—Yes, always.

1967. Would you not have less trouble in comparing a Document, suppose the Attorney brought it to you prepared, than in comparing and writing it?—I cannot say that.

1968. What is the practice in your Office of issuing Execution; don't you issue the Execution before the Judgment is enrolled?—Very often, but we have ten days to enroll the Judgment after we mark it; we have that by Act of Parliament: because when a man comes to issue a Scire Facias he goes up and taxes his Costs, and then comes down and marks his Judgment.

1969. Suppose an Attorney got immediate Execution, is there not a risk that the Judgment would never be enrolled at all?—I think there is.

1970. If an Attorney got a Certificate for immediate Execution from a Judge, suppose upon Circuit in Vacation, what would you do?—I think I would issue the Execution.

1971. But as of what Term would you mark the Judgment?—I think I would mark it as of the preceding Term; I think the Prothonotary would be protected in that respect, provided that there was no fault committed. If an Attorney gave me a Letter undertaking that he would be responsible for any advantage that might be taken, I would mark Judgment myself as of the preceding Term; but if the Attorney did not do that, I would consult Mr. Plunket before I would do so.

1972. Does the Revenue derive any benefit from the Enrolment of Judgments?—No.

1973. How many Clerks have you in your Office?—One.

1974. Does he do all the writing?—He does now.

1975. In case he could not do all the writing, what do you do?—He would have to get assistance.

1976. Does he get any Salary?—He does; there is a Salary paid under the Act.

1977. Was it paid under the Act, or by Order of the Judges?—I think it was by Order of the Judges.

1978. Do you know the amount of it?—The amount is £18 9s. 2d. a Quarter.

1979. Has he any Fees?—Yes, he is paid Fees for copying besides.

1980. Does he do all the copying business?—He does.

1981. Did the Prothonotary ever ascertain how much the fraud you discovered had amounted to?—I don't think he did.

1982. Could it be easily ascertained?—Yes, certainly.

1983. Could you form any idea of it yourself?—Unless by contrasting the amounts of the Quarterly Accounts at that time, with those in my own time.

1984. Did you do that?—I did. I found that the Fees for copying in the Quarter pre-

ceeding my appointment amounted to £29 7s. 8d. and the corresponding Quarter in my time they were only £8 6s. 2d.

1985. How long was the Officer who preceded you in his Office?—A long time; I should think he was Twenty Years at least.

1986. Was not there a fraud discovered in another Office?—I believe there was.

1987. Which of the Officers was accused of that fraud?—The Clerk of one of the General Clerks.

1988. Was the amount of it ever ascertained?—I believe not, except by contrasting the amount of the Quarter's charges since then.

1989. Do you know how long that Clerk was in Office before that fraud was discovered?—I do not.

1990. Is that Clerk alive or dead?—He is alive.

1991. Was he dismissed?—He was.

1992. Is the General Clerk who was in the Office when that fraud or irregularity was discovered, still continued?—Yes.

1993. Were the Judges informed of the irregularity?—They were. Two of the Judges refused to pass the Accounts until they directed the Prothonotary to investigate the matter.

1994. Did the Prothonotary investigate it?—Yes.

1995. Did he make a Report to the Judges?—He did.

1996. Where is that Report; would it be possible to get it?—I think the Chief Justice has got it.

1997. Was the Sum of Money of which the Public were defrauded or deprived by that irregularity, made good by the person who held the Office and died since, or by the person who succeeded him?—I never heard that it was.

1998. How many Clerks were there in your Office when you were appointed?—Only one.

1999. Was he sufficient to assist you?—He was, with other assistance occasionally.

2000. What other assistance had you?—We were kept very busy in the Office at that time, issuing Scire Facias, and the Clerk arranged with other men to assist him and enroll for him, and he paid them for it, but there was no additional expense to the Public.—*[Witness withdrew.]* Adjourned.

COMMON PLEAS.

3rd January, 1842.

J. M'Causland, Esq.

Tuesday, 4th January, 1842.

PRESENT :

MR. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q. C.

Mr. Carey.

Mr. O'Ferrall.

Peter Jackson, Esq. called in and Examined.

2001. Are you Clerk of the Rules of the Court of Common Pleas?—Yes.

2002. Were you appointed Clerk of the Rules upon the passing of the Regulation Act?—No. I was appointed in 1793.

2003. Was that the date of your first appointment?—No. I came into the Office in 1790.

2004. What situation did you then hold?—I was appointed then Deputy to the Clerk of the Rules.

2005. What was his name?—Isaac Bomford.

2006. By whom were you appointed Clerk of the Rules in 1793?—Lord Chief Justice Carleton appointed me by Patent for my life; this appointment was always by Patent from the Lord Chief Justice.

2007. You have been the Principal since 1793?—Yes.

2008. Have you been Clerk of the Rules since the Regulation Act passed?—I have, and am.

2009. Were you then appointed by the Government?—No. I got my grant from the Chief Justice, who appointed me for life, and he exercised that power, and appointed me.

2010. Do you receive a Salary under the new Act?—Yes.

2011. How much?—£800 a-year.

2012. Is that Irish currency?—It is, and I lost between £1,300 and £1,400 a year, at that time, and got no compensation, this was by the loss of fees received for the Office business.

2013. What are the details of the business of your Office now?—To take down the Rules and Orders of the Court, and to compare and see they are correct.

2014. You are now detailing what you do with your own hand?—Yes.

2015. And for that purpose are you obliged to sit in Court, and attend there every day?—Yes. I never could be absent, and I have attended in Court for the last 51 years, and in all that time, I never was absent for four days from sickness, or any other cause, that I can recollect in Term.

2016. Have you any one to assist you?—Yes. I have a Clerk, and Copying Assistant.

2017. When were they appointed?—Under the new Act of Parliament.

2018. In what year were they appointed?—I think it was in 1821, but I had the same Assistants from my commencement.

2019. Were they appointed by yourself?—Yes, they were.

2020. Under what authority?—The Commissioners directed that I should have a Clerk, as an Assistant, and that he should have £100 a-year; he got the Salary under the Act.

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Peter Jackson Esq.

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2021. Has he any other emolument but that?—Pursuant to the powers vested in the Judges by the 5th of Geo. IV. cap. 4, that salary was increased to £180, and afterwards increased by the Judges to £200 a-year, the present Salary.

2022. When was it increased?—I think it was increased in 1823 or 1824.

2023. Was it on your representation it was increased?—It was not.

2024. On whose representation then was it increased?—On the representation of the Clerk himself to the Prothonotary and Judges.

2025. Is the Salary of that Clerk paid out of the Incidentals?—Yes; but I want to show that the Stamp Duty considerably overpays all the expenses of my Office. [*Hands in a Document to the Commissioners.*]

2026. Is there any other person connected with you in your Office, except that Clerk and the Copying Clerk?—No.

2027. Do you and he do all the business of the Clerk of the Rules?—Yes, but as to taking down the Rules, &c., I call in a Copying Clerk to enter and give out Copies.

2028. When do you call for the assistance of a Copying Clerk?—We generally call upon a Copying Clerk, to copy the Rules, for instance. I am obliged to be constantly in Court and my Clerk above stairs is employed entering the Rules of course, and answering Questions, and giving Instructions to Attornies, then there must be another person to write out Copies when called for.

2029. What does that other person get for that?—I declare I don't know, I think it is Two Pence an Office sheet, but I never interfere in it.

2030. Is there not a Book of the Rules kept in your Office?—Yes, the Rule-Book of the Court, and the Clerk who is paid from the Incidentals to copy it fair.

2031. Is there any Law Fund received in your Office?—Yes, a very considerable amount.

2032. How is that disposed of?—My Clerk receives it, but I am accountable for it.

2033. Would you rather get rid of receiving it?—I would, indeed.

2034. If the receipt of the Duty was taken off the hands of the Officer, don't you think it would rid him of a great deal of trouble?—Indeed it would, and I would be very glad of it, for there is not a Term that I am not out of pocket by it.

2035. Do you mean that you are obliged to pay it to the Stamp Office?—Yes, certainly I am, whether I get it myself or not.

2036. Are Copies of the Rules always taken out?—The Attornies may take out Copies of the Rules, or they may not, just as they please.

2037. What is the Duty on every Rule now?—Four Shillings, besides on each Copy two Shillings.

2038. Is that paid in your Office?—It is.

2039. Suppose when the Attorney comes to enter the Rule, he brought a Stamped Requisition to the Office for the Rule, instead of giving the Officer Money, do you see any objection to that?—No; I would be very glad of it.

2040. Do you think that is quite practicable?—I do, certainly.

2041. Do you keep a second Book to be used while one is at the Stamp Office —Yes; I keep a Rough Book.

2042. Do you see any inconvenience in sending the Book to the Stamp Office?—No, none whatever.

2043. Do you think it would be necessary at all events to have a Rough Book and a Rule Book?—Yes; I keep one Rough Book in Court, and I give that Book afterwards to my Clerk above stairs to copy; he makes the fair Book out from that.

2044. Which of those Books do the Attornies look at?—The fair copy.

2045. Is it the fair copy that is sent to the Stamp Office?—It is.

2046. What do you do while it is there?—It remains only two or three days there at a time; the Attornies look at my Book while it is away.

2047. And do you copy into the Book that goes to the Stamp Office what is entered in the mean time in your own Book?—The Clerk does.

2048. What hour does your Office open?—At ten o'clock in the morning. I must be always in Court at its sitting. I never could be absent in Term.

2049. But when the Court is not sitting what is your occupation in your Office?—Making out the Rules and attending the Judges upon Motions in Chamber; appointing particular days to hear Motions in Chamber. The Judges do not hear any Motion in Chamber without me.

2050. Is any part of your time occupied in giving information to Attornies?—Yes indeed, a great deal of my time is occupied by answering questions from Attornies, and giving them information as to Practice and other matters.

2051. Are you obliged to attend in your Office in Vacation time?—I am.

2052. If you had not to answer questions put by Attornies, would you have much business to do in your Office when the Court was not sitting?—I would not.

2053. When extra hands are to be called in, how are they paid?—I don't know.

2054. How many extra hands have you generally a necessity to call in?—I don't know of any except one, who comes in occasionally when we are in a hurry to copy Papers.

2055. How is he paid?—I believe he is paid 2d. a sheet for what he writes.

2056. What check is there upon the accounts?—My Clerk counts the number of Office sheets; he then goes over the Book, and I go over it, and we are all examined before the Judges. There could be no fraud committed in my Office; but I only speak of my own Office.

2057. So long as the Chief Officer does his duty, is there a probability of committing irregularity in the accounts?—Certainly not, except as to mistakes that may occur.

2058. Does the practice prevail in your Office of paying only one penny to the person who writes the Documents, while two-pence is charged to the Fund?—That practice does not prevail in my Office.

2059. Is there any time lost by the present Stamp System?—I don't think any of my time is lost by the Stamp Duty at all.

2060. Has the business of your Office been on the decline for some years past?—Yes; the Court business has, but taking down Orders in the Office has not.

2061. Has the business in general decreased?—The Court business has, but the Office business has not.

2062. What other business in the Office, besides taking down the Orders, has increased?—Side Bar Rules, and Rules on Declarations Ejectments and Consents; a variety of which are brought into the Office, and never come before the Court at all.

2063. Is it because the parties settle amongst themselves?—Yes; a great deal of business that is done in my Office ends in Pleas of Confession, and settling by Consent Rules.

2064. Have you any assistance in Court?—No. I do all the business of the Court myself.

2065. Could the duties of your Office be possibly done with less hands than you employ?—Certainly not. It would be impossible.

2066. More or less do you attend each day in Vacation in your Office?—I do, indeed, and I find it necessary to do so, especially to swear Affidavits and collect Stamp Duty.

2067. Why?—I take Affidavits, which is another reason why I must attend every day in my Office, and if I am not in my Office, the Attornies come to my house with Affidavits.

2068. Have you ever appointed a Deputy?—I have done so, but very seldom latterly.

2069. Do you sign all the Rules yourself?—I do.

2070. Do you ever sign them in blank?—Never, on any account whatever.

2071. Do you actually discharge in your own person all the duties of your Office in Court?—I do.

2072. Do you compare the Rules before you give them out of your Office?—Most of them I compare. I don't leave them to any one.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

Joseph Reid, Esq., called in and Examined.

2073. What Office do you hold in the Court of Common Pleas?—My Office is of a three-fold character. Originally I was Clerk of Recoveries, but there were since two other Offices superadded to that.

2074. What are those Offices?—I keep the Records of Fines, and I also give Certificates of the Acknowledgment of Deeds of Married Women.

2075. What are your hours of attendance in your Office—do you attend every day in Term and out of Term?—I attend every day in my Office, both in Term and out of Term. My hours of attendance in Term are from about 11 o'clock, until half-past 4 o'clock or 5 o'clock; and in Vacation from about 12 o'clock until 3 o'clock.

2076. What are the duties you discharge?—My principal duties are making Searches among the Books and Records for Fines and Recoveries; receiving Certificates of Deeds of Married Women, and entering them in a Book, the Act don't require Enrolment, they are merely placed upon a file. Deeds for barring entails are Enrolled in Chancery.

2077. What assistance have you?—I have one Clerk.

2078. What is he paid?—He is paid for copying at the rate of two-pence a Sheet for English, and three-pence an Office Sheet for Latin Copies.

2079. Has he any salary?—He has a salary of £60 a-year.

2080. When was that salary given to him?—It was given to him by Order of the Judges. I believe it was since the Regulation Act in 1821, but I cannot exactly say.

2081. Can you state whether his salary was increased, and when?—His salary was never increased.

2082. Is his present salary British currency?—No, it is Irish currency.

2083. What are the Latin Copies you spoke of?—Copies of old Records.

2084. Is your principal duty to make Searches?—Yes, that is my principal duty.

2085. Are you in attendance at your Office every day in Term, and in the Vacation?—I am.

2086. What hour do you attend in Vacation?—I come to my Office usually about 12 o'clock in Vacation, and at the sitting of the Court in Term.

2087. What are the duties for which the £60 a-year was given to your Clerk?—For actual duties which the Clerk was then performing.

2088. Was that salary in lieu of Fees he had heretofore received?—No.

2089. Have you the same Clerk still?—The Clerk who acts for me now was not with me then, but the payment is the same.

2090. Have you occasion to employ another Assistant at any time?—Yes, sometimes my Clerk has.

2091. How is that Assistant paid?—He is paid by my Clerk.

2092. But is it not charged against the Fund?—It is not.

2093. Are you aware that the person employed by your Clerk receives the whole of the

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Sum charged against the Fund for copying, or that he receives less than the Sum charged?—I rather think that he receives less, but I don't interfere at all in the matter; I believe there is an understanding between them.

2094. Would you say that your duties are such that you could not discharge any others in addition?—No, I could not say my time is fully occupied.

2095. Do you receive any Stamp Duty for those Searches?—None; the Stamps are furnished to me, and I put the Certificates upon them.

2096. Are your duties confined to your Office?—No; I do no business in Court, but I attend the Judges in Chamber.

2097. How are you paid?—I am paid by Salary under the Act.

2098. Have you any other source of Emolument whatever except that?—No.

2099. How is it that the business respecting Fines is in your Office; does not it properly belong to the Chirographer's Office?—Yes, but it was transferred to my Office, to make it analagous to the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster.

2100. Has that duty been taken off the Chirographer?—It has, by Order of the Court.

2101. Are not your labours considerably diminished still?—They are certainly considerably diminished, so far as regards the Enrolment of Recoveries, because that is now done by Enrolment of Deed in Chancery.

2102. Had you not before that, the duty of making up the Recoveries?—Yes, that is what I call the Enrolment.

2103. Was that very difficult?—No indeed, it was not very difficult.

2104. How were you paid?—I have been paid by Salary since 1821.

2105. Do you receive any Fees?—I never receive Fees.

2106. Do you make all the Searches yourself?—I make the Searches myself, and the Clerk makes them after me.

2107. Do you do that duty actually with your own hands?—I do.

2108. Does your Clerk charge for those Searches?—He charges in his Account for assisting in making the Searches.

2109. What is the charge for those Searches?—The charge is 1s. for every 20 years, the same as in Searching for Judgments.

2110. Has your Clerk three sources of income?—He has the charge you spoke of now; he has his Salary, and the amount of copying.

2111. Do you know what the whole of those charges may yield?—It is stated in the Accounts every Quarter.

2112. Do you find that the Searches for Fines have been latterly diminishing?—No, indeed.

2113. Do you ever give a Negative Certificate?—No.

2114. Is this duty difficult?—Exceedingly so, because the Search must necessarily extend over a great many years. They are not arranged in Alphabetical order from the reign of Henry the VIII. down to the year 1774; and that makes them much more difficult than they would otherwise be.

2115. Do you make entry of the Certificate of Deeds by Married Women?—I make an entry of them in a Book,

2116. Have you had many?—Yes, and they are becoming more numerous every day.

2117. In making the Search you speak of, what Documents have you to refer to?—All the old Recovery Rolls are in my custody. I have occasion to refer to them to find out the names of the Lands. There is no Book kept in the Office to dispense with that; the Book only gives the first denomination of Lands "*and others*," and that is the way in which the Book has been kept since the earliest times.

2118. Have you to furnish Copies of the Recoveries?—Yes; the Copy of the Recovery is generally required by Counsel.

2119. What other Copies are called for?—Copies of Deeds leading uses, and making tenant to the precipe are required; we have them on our Rolls, and we give Copies of them with the Recoveries and Fines.

2120. How are these Copies paid for—do you receive Fees for them?—There are no Fees for those Copies;—they are all paid for by Stamps.

2121. Do you receive the Money for the Stamps?—We get the Stamps from the Distributors, and the Solicitors pay us the amount of the Stamps when they get the Copies, or they lodge a deposit when they bespeak them, and we get the Stamps ourselves.

2122. Is there any important portion of your time consumed in consequence of your having to receive the Money for those Stamps?—No,—there is not.

2223. Do you say there is not at present any Book in existence that would enable you to dispense with the Recovery Rolls, so as to ascertain the name of the Lands?—No such Book could be kept.

2224. Can you state any specific duties which your Clerk discharges in consideration of the salary of £60 a-year which he receives?—Principally Copying.

2225. Is he not paid separately for that?—Yes, he is paid two-pence an Office Sheet.

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2127. Is his attendance always necessary?—He must be always in the Office.

2128. Is he always employed?—I think he is. His hands seem to be quite full at present, and there is an additional duty, the Copying of Judgments, which he has lately undertaken, occupying him very much.

2129. Is he not obliged to employ others to do work for which the Fund pays afterwards?—He employs others when he has over-work.

2130. What does he pay for doing that work?—I understand he only allows One Penny an Office Sheet, but I don't know it, for I never interfere.

2131. Does he charge the Fund with Two Pence an Office Sheet for that work?—I believe so.

2132. Was that ever brought before the Prothonotary?—Frequently, and latterly it was brought before the Judges.

2133. Did the Judges sanction that practice?—No;—I believe it was disapproved of by them latterly.

2134. How did they disapprove of it?—They have disapproved of what is called farming out the business of the Offices, by the Clerks charging the Fund with Two Pence an Office Sheet for the Writing for which they paid only One Penny an Office Sheet themselves; the Judges have latterly expressed their disapproval of that, but they did not do so in the beginning.

2135. What would you consider a fair and adequate remuneration for writing?—I think it could not be less than Two Pence an Office Sheet.

2136. Do you think One Penny an Office Sheet would be sufficient remuneration?—Indeed, I don't think it would.

2137. Is it not the case that the Clerks who are attached to those Offices must give their whole time and attendance there, whether there is work to remunerate them or not?—Yes, decidedly.

2138. Is it not the case that the Clerks who employ others have the same advantages from the writing, although they do no part of it, and may have all their time to themselves?—Yes, they assist each other.

2139. Do you think it would be practicable, consistent with the despatch of business in the Office, to have the Writing Clerks not regularly attached to or connected with the Offices, but to send out for them whenever they were wanted?—No. I consider it essential to the safety of the Offices, that the Clerks who are employed in them should be known and tried, and that they should be persons of respectability.

2140. Do you consider that that would justify you in giving something more per Sheet to persons of that sort, rather than get the writing done for the lowest sum that could be given?—I do; besides there are various duties to be discharged by Clerks in the Offices which cannot be charged for; I think the persons who are employed ought to be such as could be safely trusted.

2141. But when they are first brought into the Offices are they not trusted?—They are.

2142. Would it not be hereafter as safe to call in Clerks to write for One Penny an Office Sheet as it is now?—No. I don't think it is safe at any time; I would not permit a stranger to come into my Office in my absence, or unless my own Clerk was present.

2143. Is it not the fact that temporary Clerks are very frequently employed in the Offices?—No, they never come in, unless in cases of emergency, and those do not occur very often.

2144. Do you say that the work is generally done by the persons who charge Two Pence a Sheet for it?—Certainly.

2145. How do you check your Clerk's Accounts?—With my Day Book.

2146. How do you check it with your Day Book?—I compare the number of Sheets he charges for with my Day Book, in which the business of every day is regularly entered.

2147. Do you actually do that yourself?—I do that myself.

2148. What are the entries you make in the Day Book?—The entry made in the Day-Book is a Memorandum of the business called for.

2149. Do you keep a Memorandum of the number of Sheets?—I do.

2150. Suppose an Attested Copy of a Recovery and Fines was called for, how do you ascertain the number of Office Sheets it contained?—I would know by looking at it.

2151. From mere inspection of the Copy?—Yes, certainly.

2152. Do you always inspect the Copies yourself, before they are given out to the Attornies?—I do, generally.

2153. Then is it possible that the Clerk might make an overcharge?—It is barely possible, but if there is ever an overcharge made, the instances must be very rare indeed.

2154. When you are absent who makes the entry in the Day Book of the number of Sheets called for?—The Clerk does it in my absence; it is just possible he might commit a fraud, but it is not likely he could do so without been discovered.

2155. Do you conceive it to be your duty to ascertain yourself the number of Office Sheets done?—I do; I see the number of Office Sheets the Attested Copy which is charged for contains before it goes out. I ascertain that almost in every case.

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whereas in the other I am only a Clerk under the Prothonotary; I am only a Clerk in one respect but in the other two cases I am Principal and appointed by the Court.

2158. Have you received an increase of salary on account of the alteration made by the abolition of Fines?—No.

2159. Could you say how much of your time is occupied at present in the discharge of your duties; is it fully employed?—I could not say that my hours are fully occupied.

2160. Could you say how much more business would you be able to do?—I could at least do a third more similar or analogous duties to those I now discharge.

2161. Does there appear to be any possibility of any increase in the quantity of your duties?—Yes; they are increasing every year, I mean with respect to Certificates of Deeds of Married Women. I have made a memorandum of the numbers—in 1836 they were 235, and in 1840 they amounted to 393; they are gradually increasing every year.

2162. Can you tell us what you consider analogous duties to those you discharge now?—I think the duties of the Chirographer and Custos Brevium are; these Offices were always joined, even so early as 1695.

2163. What are the duties of that Officer?—It is his duty to receive and file Writs returned by Sheriffs and Coroners, &c. I think both our duties could be discharged by one Officer. I don't see any reason why I should not discharge those duties with my own.

2164. Do you think it necessary to have those duties now discharged by the Chirographer and Custos Brevium continued?—I think it is necessary to discharge those duties.

2165. What assistance would you require to enable you to discharge the duties of both Offices?—I think I should be able to discharge them with the assistance of one Clerk—the duties of the Chirographer and Custos Brevium are very simple.

2166. How is the Chirographer appointed?—By Patent.

2167. Have you such an Officer in your Court as the Clerk of Appearances?—No, we have no such Officer.

2168. Does the Filacer of your Court file all the Pleadings?—No, the Filacer of our Court does not file the Pleadings, but Mr. Carey the Clerk of the Pleadings does.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. John Carey called in and Examined.

Mr. John Carey.

2169. What situation do you hold?—Clerk of the Pleadings in the Court of Common Pleas, and am appointed by Patent.

2170. Will you specify the duties you have to discharge?—My duties are to receive and file all Declarations, Pleas, Replications, Rejoinders, Surrejoinders, Rebutters, Surrebutters, Demurrers, Joinders, Suggestions, Affidavits, Ejectments, Submissions, Awards, &c., to number, enter and index them in books kept for that purpose; to give Attested Copies of such of said Records as are required; to amend Pleadings pursuant to Order of Court; to give Certificates of Pleadings and Affidavits; to calculate the proper days in every Term for Suitors to proceed in the different stages of a Cause from the time of commencing a Suit up to Final Judgment, specifying every particular day so as to prevent any premature or irregular proceeding; to attend to and produce such Books, Pleadings and Affidavits as the Agents require to inspect; to take all Pleadings off the Files for the General Clerks for further proceedings; to inspect all Pleadings and Affidavits and other Documents filed in said Office, and to see that the proper Stamp Duties are impressed thereon as required by the Stamp Act, (56 Geo. III.) to make an entry of all Copied Pleadings and Affidavits in a Book kept for that purpose, pursuant to said Stamp Act.

2171. Do you discharge all those duties?—I do.

2172. Pray how are you paid?—I am paid by salary under the Regulation Act.

2173. Do you receive any other emolument?—No.

2174. Have you any Assistants?—I have an Assistant and Copying Clerks besides.

2175. What are the duties discharged by your Assistant?—He assists me in receiving those Documents, and marking the proper Stamp Duty on Attested Copies; he takes memorandums of the Copies, he enters the Pleadings, &c., in alphabetical order in the Books kept for that purpose, and assists me generally.

2176. How is he paid?—He receives a salary of £200 a-year.

2177. Is that salary paid under the Regulation Act?—It is paid under the 5th Geo. IV., the Amendment Act.

2178. How was he paid before the Amendment Act, that is between the time the Regulation Act passed and the Amendment Act?—The first payment he had received was an allowance of £60 a-year by the Judges, that was before the Amendment Act passed; then he was allowed £120 a-year, and afterwards when Lord Plunket became our Chief Justice, the salaries of the Clerks of the other Courts in similar situations having been raised, Lord Plunket and the other Judges of the Court of Common Pleas increased his salary to £200 a-year.

2179. How is that salary paid?—Out of the Consolidated Fund.

2180. Which is it British or Irish currency?—British currency.

2181. When was it raised to £200 a-year?—Since 1827, I should think it was some time about 1829.

2182. Does that Clerk receive any emolument whatever but that salary of £200 a-year?—No.

2183. How many Copying Clerks have you permanently employed in your Office?—There are only two permanently employed now; but I am obliged to bring up other Copying Clerks occasionally from the Court of Exchequer, when we are in a hurry.

2184. What is the income of the two Clerks who are permanently employed?—About £60 a-year.

2185. Have they any other emolument?—I don't know that they receive any other emolument, unless a Gentleman coming into the Office said he wanted the copies of whatever Documents he was getting in a hurry, and he would give a shilling perhaps to one of the Clerks for leaving them at his house.

2186. What is the name of your Clerk?—Michael Carey.

2187. Refer to those Books in which the Accounts of your Office are kept and state what the salary returned there for each of your Copying Clerks is?—[*After referring to the Accounts*]—I find it is £14 each for this quarter, but there is one quarter they have only three or four pounds.

2188. Do you receive any money for Stamps?—I receive no Law Fund or Stamp Duty except for the Attested Copies. I don't receive any Law Fund.

2189. What are your general hours of attendance?—My average hours of attendance in Term, are from half-past 10 o'clock until 5, and sometimes 6 o'clock; and during the last few days of Term I am obliged to remain until half-past 6 o'clock in the Evening. In Vacation my usual hours of attendance are from 12 o'clock until 3 o'clock.

2190. Is there much of your time occupied in giving advice or information to Attornies?—A very considerable portion of it is occupied in that way, and a great deal of that duty falls on me, because one of our General Clerks is not long in Office, and the other is 57 years in it; then Mr. Meagher, the third General Clerk, is old, he is now 47 years in his Office.

2091. How long have you been in Office?—38 years wanting 5 months.

2192. Could you state how much of your time is occupied by Attornies asking you questions?—A great portion of it; I could not state exactly, for it is just according to the nature of the Cases, with reference to which they require information; not only my days but even my nights are frequently occupied with them; for instance, if there was a Special Writ or a Special Judgment to be made up, and that there were Issues in Law as well as in fact, the Assistants to two of the General Clerks would come to me to assist them.

2193. Is not that assistance voluntary on your part?—It is.

2194. Is any of your time that would be otherwise devoted to the Public service, occupied in answering those questions put by Attornies to you?—Yes there is, and while it is so employed the burthen of my real business comes more heavily on my Assistant.

2195. Is it in consequence of your long experience with the practice of the Office, that you are considered capable, or that you are resorted to for the purpose of assisting Attornies in making up those difficult Judgments to which you have alluded?—Yes; it appears Mr. Meagher, one of the three General Clerks, does not interfere in the business of Mr. M'Causland's or Mr. Howard's Offices; one of them is not long in Office, as I said before, and the other is old. Mr. Meagher, though in his Office every day, and though he pays the strictest attention to his own business, does not interfere in the practice of the other two Offices, so that I being a long time in the Office, and in consequence of my being mixed up with the business of the Prothonotary, am constantly applied to for information by the Attornies.

2196. Do you think that it would be consistent with the interests of Suitors and the despatch of Public business, if the making up of Nisi Prius Records, &c. was left to the generality of Attornies?—I think many of them could not do that business.

2197. Which do you consider it more the business of the Attorney or the Officer of the Court to make up the Records?—I think it is more the business of the Officer, for he is responsible for them to the Court and to the Public.

2198. Do you see any means by which the Attornies would become more competent to make up such Records as those you speak of?—I do not; I don't think they would be prepared for it for a long time; there are some of them not respectable, and I think there should be some person between them and the Public in the making up of such important Documents, and between them and the Prothonotary; if there was not—if some of the Attornies had the entire control over those Records and Judgments, they would turn the practice of the Courts into a sort of gambling business, as many acts which the Officers would not now sanction or allow, would then be done by the Attornies at their risk; but I am now talking of a portion of the Attornies.

2199. Is it your experience that the Common Law business of the Courts is not generally transacted by the highest class of the Solicitors?—It is; a small portion of them practise in the Common Law Courts.

2200. Is it not less profitable?—It is. I will just mention, as a proof of what I was saying a while ago about Attornies, when they go up to the Offices to get anything as a matter of course, when they demand it as a right, the General Clerk looks, in order to see whether they have a right to do so, and if they have not, the General Clerk will not give a particle more than what they are entitled to. When an Attorney is refused, suppose in the Common Pleas, he would say that he would not be refused in the Exchequer.

2201. Can you particularize that more distinctly?—If an Attorney is told it is not the practice of the Court of Common Pleas to give certain Rules; suppose he would say that he was in the habit of getting them in the Exchequer, then, in order to find out whether that was true, or whether the Attorney made a false representation, the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas would consult the Clerk of the Court of Exchequer on the matter. In elucidation of this I will just mention a case that occurred last Term; a Gentleman who

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has a great deal of business, marked a Judgment upon a Bill of Exchange, at the suit of one of the Joint Stock Banks; after the Judgment, which was by default, on Common Appearance, there was a Summons issued to Tot; the Plaintiff sued as Endorsee, and the Declaration contained that averment, but the Bill was not Endorsed by the Drawer. I refused to Tot. The Plaintiff's Attorney came up to my Office and said he had just been at the Exchequer, and that the General Clerk there told him it was always the practice to hold that the Judgment by Default was a full admission of the Plaintiff's claim, and that I ought to Tot; I refused to do so, and went down to Mr. Maguire to ask him whether the Plaintiff's Attorney was speaking to him about the matter—Mr. Maguire said he had not stated so. Now taking that as a general principle, what consequences would you expect to the Public if the duties of preparing Enrolments, or those important Records were entrusted exclusively to Attornies, and not left to the Officers of the Court.

2202. Suppose the Attorney brought the Enrolments to be put on the Files, prepared with Counsel's name to the foot of them?—I would then say the Enrolments might be received, but I don't think Attornies, generally speaking, would be able to prepare them. Suppose an Attorney brought an Enrolment on a Judgment upon a Scire Facias, where several Tenants pleaded, and Demurrers were taken, suppose those Demurrers were allowed and Judgment given upon them, and then there were other Demurrers to be disposed of, and that an Issue, in fact, was to be tried, if the Officer in making out a transcript of the Record in such a complicated case as that, was to be made responsible for its correctness, he should read over the entire Pleadings, and see whether the Judgments were awarded, &c. If the Officer was responsible he would not give or receive till he had read the Case through, and until he had perfectly understood it. His duty would be to see that Execution should not be issued until he had read over the Pleadings, and ascertained that it was warranted by them, and what the Plaintiff was entitled to; but if the Attorney was responsible, and if there was no responsibility upon the Officer, it would be quite different.

2203. According to the present system, must not the Officer do that?—Yes, the General Clerk must see what the parties are entitled to, and his course is to draft a form for the Assistants and see that all is right.

2204. Before Judgment is now enrolled, is it not the fact that the utmost accuracy must be used in order to ascertain whether each Issue in Law and in Fact is disposed of?—It is the fact.

2205. Might not the Attorney be safely entrusted with the mere copying of the engrossment of the Judgment?—Yes, certainly, if he had the proper form of Judgment to add to it.

2206. Do you think, from your experience, it would be incompatible with the despatch of business, to require the Attornies to bring the Enrolment prepared to the Offices?—I think it would be just as easy for the General Clerks to enrol them. It would certainly be more congenial to the General Clerks to see that part of the business done in their own Offices, for which they are responsible to the Prothonotary.

2207. Would you expect that the Attornies would be found to bring in the Enrolment of the Judgments after they had issued their Executions?—I doubt that very much.

2208. Is it your opinion that allowing Attornies to make out the Rolls in that way, would tend to confusion and irregularity in the Courts?—I am sure it would; I have no doubt of it.

2209. Is it your opinion, then, that this is the business of the Officer of the Court more than the Attornies?—Yes.

2210. And do you think it is a greater benefit to the Public?—Yes; because these three General Clerks and their Assistants are absolutely standing between the Public and the Attornies; for those Clerks always see that the Attornies do not get one single particle more than they are strictly entitled to.

2211. Can you state what is the practice with respect to Judges' Certificates for immediate Execution, suppose upon an Action of Assumpsit on a Bill of Exchange?—The Attorney brings in the Postea with the Judges' Certificate to the Clerk of the Rules; he gets his Rule upon the Postea. That differs from the usual Rule; it is a Rule upon the Judges' Certificate, pursuant to the Statute. The Postea and the Record, is then brought in to the General Clerk. The Postea has the Registrar and Judges' name upon it, the Judgment is marked, because the Statute says that it may be marked immediately if the Judge certifies.

2212. When is that Judgment marked—as of what Term?—As of the preceding Term. The Judgment is regularly enrolled. The Act of Parliament says it is a Judgment of that particular day. There is £1 additional Duty on Postea Rules under the Law Fund Stamp Act, independent of £1 upon the Judgment. There is £1 4s. Duty on all Rules on the Postea, that Stamp Duty is paid in the Rules' Office.

2213. You say you have two Clerks permanently employed, whose salary scarcely averages £60 a-year; have you any other Assistants in your Office?—Sometimes we call in the assistance of Copying Clerks. Suppose on the last day of Term, if the Court was likely to rise early, I would be obliged to go down to the Exchequer, and employ Clerks there to assist me in my Office.

2214. How are those Clerks paid?—I pay them at the rate of 2d. an Office Sheet.

2215. Is that paid from the Law Fund?—Yes, I include it in the Quarterly Accounts.

2216. Then there is no practice in your Office of allowing the inferior Clerks to get the work done for what they can, and charge themselves two-pence an Office Sheet for it to the

Law Fund?—Never, since the 16th of June, 1821. The persons I employ in the Exchequer Offices, I find employed copying there all the Term.

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2217. Would you consider it safe, on an emergency of that sort, to bring in Clerks from any place you could get them?—I would not like to do so, unless I had some knowledge of them. Mr. John Carey.

2218. Do you think it would be safe?—I think it would be safe if the superior Clerks were there at the time to superintend them. It has been done, but not in my Office. In a Quare Impedit case, where the Pleadings were very long, in the case of the Irish Society against the Bishop of Derry, the Transcripts of the Record and Exceptions could not be had in time for the Court of Error, only for the assistance of Copying Clerks. On that occasion the Attornies in the cause assisted to make out the Transcript.

2219. What did the Record consist of?—All the Pleadings, the award of the Habeas Corpora, and the Venire, the whole of the Judgment on the Pleadings, and the Bill of Exceptions, all of which were Enrolled.

2220. What is done with the Record transmitted to the Court of Error, when Judgment is given in Error?—It comes back again, the same Record, with the Judgment of the Court of Error upon it, either confirming or reversing the Judgment below.

2221. What is done with it eventually?—It is Enrolled.

2222. When the Transcript comes from the Court of Error what becomes of it?—The Prothonotary puts it on the files, but he adds to the original Roll the Judgment of the Court of Error, and the Writ of Mandamus.

2223. Does that very Transcript go to the House of Lords?—Yes, the whole Pleadings go to the House of Lords.

2224. Does the Clerk of the Errors make out a new Transcript from that, or does he send that very one to the House of Lords, and does it afterwards come back to you?—The Lords send back the original Transcript to the Court of Error, from whence it is sent to the Court below, with a Writ of Mandamus.

2225. Is it not very expensive to make out that Transcript?—There was always a great deal of expense attending such cases, whether they were Trials at Bar or not.

2226. Could you suggest any cheaper mode of preparing the Pleadings than by making a Transcript from them for the Court of Error?—A Copy of them is the only thing—a copy would be less expensive.

2227. Would there be any saving of expense, worth changing the present practice of making up the Records for the Court of Error, effected by using the original Records for that purpose?—It would be out of form, unless they sent the original Judgment.

2228. In what respect?—The Enrolment commences with the Declaration, &c. and has all the proceedings up to Final Judgment.

2229. From your experience do you think that Two Pence an Office Sheet is an over remuneration for Copying Clerks?—Indeed I do not;—that includes comparing too.

2230. Do you think that if you were obliged to resort, on occasions of emergency, to such Assistants as you could pick up any where you could, you would be justified in paying less for Copying?—I think it would be a bad saving.

2231. Do you think that if you were obliged, on such occasions of emergency, to go look for people to write a Copy in the Office, that you would get the Writing done for less than Two Pence a Sheet whenever you required it?—I think I might, but as I am responsible for the Pleadings and the business done, I prefer confidential Clerks.

2232. What is the lowest rate you could get it done for?—I think Three Half-pence is the lowest price I could get the Writing properly done for; the Clerks would expect Scriveners' prices at all events, but I am not aware of the regular rate of Scriveners' charges now.

2233. Why do you think it would be a bad saving?—The persons I would bring in in that way could not be very respectable, in fact they have not a particle of respectability attached to them, it is not so with the Clerks I have permanently employed; besides those persons taken in in that way could scarcely be held responsible. I hold, or at least I pretend to hold, the other Clerks responsible for what they do, they are obliged to be particular in all their duties, they may have six or eight or twelve Documents of importance in their hands together, they are obliged to take care of those Documents, and return them safely, but if I brought in strangers, and was obliged, as I should be, to entrust such Documents to them, I could not say they would be safe.

2234. Then you do not consider it safe to employ strangers?—I do not, indeed.

2235. Do you consider it essential that the Copying Clerks employed in the Office should be known?—Certainly, most essential.

2236. And do you consider that the remuneration of Two Pence an Office Sheet is not too great for Copying?—I do. Those persons who are regularly employed and retained all the year, though they may make £60 a-year, they are obliged to be in attendance every day, and perhaps they would not earn a shilling for many days. Sometimes, after the Term, they might not earn more than one or two Shillings in a week, though they devote their entire time to the Offices.

2237. According to your judgment is it necessary to have persons in attendance in your Office for the purpose of Copying, whether there is work for them or not?—Yes; some person should be always in attendance for that purpose, one of the Clerks attends in Vacation on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and another Clerk is always in attendance on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

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2238. What are they in attendance for?—To see if business comes into the Office.

2239. Is it on account of the absence of yourself or your salaried Clerk that those Copying Clerks attend every day in your Office?—No, they are always in attendance, even though we may be there, they attend because Copies might be bespoken; it is necessary to have some of the Clerks always in attendance to have the Copies, if bespoken, prepared immediately.

2240. In what manner do you check your Clerks' Accounts?—There is what is called a Memorandum or Day-Book in the Office, in which all the Documents bespoken are entered by the Assistant Clerk, or if he is busy, I enter them, but it is always done either by him or by myself, or if I happened to be in with Mr. Plunket, and my Assistant was engaged, there is an active young man in the Office, who takes the money on the deposits for the Stamps (which seldom occurs) and enters it in the Book at once; my Assistant sends the money for the Stamps, and he gives the Document, together with the Stamps, to the Copying Clerks, he marks the initials of each Clerk's name on the memorandum of the Document he is to copy, to show which of them had the Document. In the morning his first business is to get up the Attested Copies, and he puts the number of Sheets on the entry of each Document, he examines the number of Sheets written, and he tells the Copying Clerk he had ten or twelve Sheets over, if the fact was so, in order that if there were any Stamps over, they should be accounted for next day—the Assistant Clerk does that to save himself and to preserve the Stamps; that goes on through the whole Term with each Clerk. The Assistant keeps an Account of all the business done, the Clerk hands me over the Account, with the number of Documents and the number of Sheets that were written, I then go to this Book which is kept as the private account of the Clerk to check it; I call out the name of the Cause, the Assistant then calls out the number of Sheets; if his Book corresponds with what the Clerk states in his private Account, they must be correct; there could be no mistake in that, the number of Stamps are counted, and if the Copying Clerks spoiled any of them, they would be made to pay for them.

2241. Suppose the Clerks put less than the specified number of words in each Sheet what would the consequence be?—Then the Stamp Duty is paid upon each Sheet, and there could be no loss to the Government.

2242. But would not there be a loss to the Incidental Accounts; suppose the Copying Clerks contrived to spread their writing more widely, so as to put only 48 instead of 72 words in every sheet, and charged as if it contained the full number of words, how would it be?—Then the Revenue would be compensated, because there was 4d. Stamp Duty paid on every sheet written.

2243. But would not the Suitor be defrauded?—He would, but care is taken that the Clerks put the full number.

2244. How do you manage when strange Clerks are brought in?—When strange Clerks are brought in, I look at what they write, in order to see that the business is properly done.

2245. Do you consider yourself responsible for the accuracy of those charges to the Fee Fund?—No doubt, I am responsible for every thing that occurs in my Office, being the Principal of that Office.

2246. Do you file Affidavits?—Yes, all Affidavits and Pleadings, and I give out all Attested Copies and Certificates.

2247. What does the Filacer do in your Court?—He discharges the duty of Clerk of the Writs and Appearances, with other duties.

2248. What salary do you get?—My salary is only £400 a-year, Irish currency.

2249. Do you take Affidavits?—No.

2250. How often have you acted as Deputy for the Prothonotary?—I cannot tell, I have acted often.

2251. When did you first act for him as his Deputy?—I think it is about six or seven years ago.

2252. Was his absence caused by illness?—Yes.—He had been ill very often; he met with a severe accident some time ago, and was obliged to go to the country. I was then acting for him.

2253. Was that in Term?—It was.

2254. How was your own business discharged then?—My Assistant was well worked during that time.

2255. What additional assistance did you get into the Prothonotary's Office to do the business?—None. I did all my business in my own Office, and my Assistant did all his. I used to come there at night and early in the morning, while I was acting for the Prothonotary.

2256. Were you obliged, in order to perform the Prothonotary's duties, to give extra time?—Yes, I was certainly.

2257. How did you sign the Documents necessary to be laid before the Prothonotary?—I signed all the Documents for the Prothonotary in my own name as his Deputy.

2258. Did you ever sign any of those Documents in blank?—Never.

2259. Were they ever signed in blank by the Prothonotary?—They were.

2260. What was the reason they were signed in blank by the Prothonotary?—That is done for the purpose of accommodating the Public, and if Mr. Plunket happened to be confined by illness for a few days.

2261. Did you always get a Deputation from the Prothonotary when you acted for him?—Not always; when he happened to be absent for a short time, I got no Deputation; but I never signed without a Deputation.

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2262. Was the Prothonotary in the habit of signing Writs in blank?—I believe he used to do so, on the occasion I have mentioned.

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2263. Was it not usual in the Office to do so?—It was.

2264. Up to what hour are Writs issued in the Office?—Up to 4 o'clock in Term.

2265. And from what hour in the morning?—From about a quarter before 11 o'clock in Term.

2266. Do you think it is necessary to have Writs issued in the Office from a quarter before 11 o'clock until 4 in Term?—I do think it is necessary for the Public.

2267. Then if it was necessary for the Prothonotary to sign every Writ after it was filled up, he must be in attendance all those hours?—Certainly he must; but if it was possible that additional care could be taken, it was with regard to all Writs signed in blank, for if there was the least particle of irregularity in the Proceedings, the General Clerk would not use an Execution signed in blank.

2268. While you acted for the Prothonotary were you able to continue the advice and instruction you were in the habit of giving to Attornies?—I was; but I used not to have so many visits from them while in the Prothonotary's Office as I used to have in my own Office.

2269. Would you consider it essential to the interests of Suitors, or to the regularity of the Courts, that there should be some Officer to give instructions or information to Attornies respecting the practice?—If there was some Officer that knew the practice well, it would be an advantage no doubt.

2270. Do you consider that the business of the Court would be as well conducted and as regularly conducted if there was no such person to give instructions or advice to Attornies?—I don't think it could be.

2271. What Officers are now looked upon as the proper persons to give instructions to Attornies?—I would consider that the General Clerks are.

2272. Do you consider that there is business enough to employ the three General Clerks and their Assistants if they were relieved from the necessity of giving those instructions to Attornies?—With regard to that, if the business of the three Courts were equally divided there would be ample business to occupy the three General Clerks, and to do it well; you would have uniformity of rates of charges, and it would be better to divide the business than to have it all crammed into one Court as it is now.

2273. Is the business of the Court of Common Pleas decreasing or not?—The business of the Court of Common Pleas is increasing considerably, and as an illustration of that, I have made a memorandum of the amount of Law Fund paid in from 1838 to the present time. The Law Fund in the Common Pleas on Rules and Copies in 1838 was £947 12s. in 1839 it was £899 8s.; in 1840 it was £1022 14s.; in 1841 it was £1237 6s. The Law Fund on Judgments in 1838 was £1442 16s.; in 1839 £1370 19s.; in 1840 £1703 9s.; in 1841 £1831 6s. The number of Writs in 1838 was 2550, in 1839 it was 2458, in 1840 it was 2768, in 1841 it was 3568.

2274. Is it your opinion that if the Court was in full business the three General Clerks would be fully employed?—I do certainly think so.

2275. Do you think that the business of the General Clerks would be better done if there was one General Clerk with some increase in the number of his Assistants?—Then the General Clerk would have more than he could do, and besides it never would answer to have the Plaintiff's and the Defendant's Attornies both working together at the same desk; they never would be satisfied with that.

2276. What is there in the present system to prevent it?—It is usual for the General Clerk to say now, when an Attorney applies to him, that he was concerned for the Plaintiff or for the Defendant, as the case might be, and then if the Attorney had any objection he went to another General Clerk; if there was but one General Clerk the whole run of business and all the inquiries of Attornies would then devolve upon that one man; he would never be able to do all.

2277. Don't you think it is a very extraordinary thing that the Officer of the Court who ought to stand indifferent between both parties should say he was concerned for the Plaintiff or for the Defendant?—When the Plaintiff's Attorney comes up he consults the General Clerk as far as his knowledge goes as to the best mode of proceeding; then the Defendant's Attorney consults him as to the best and most effectual mode of proceeding, and it would be very awkward for the same man to instruct both the Attorneis.

2278. Don't you think that a very unfair and an unbecoming thing that the Officer of the Court should be called upon to advise an Attorney as to what he should do for his Client?—The General Clerk would much rather he had not such a duty to perform.

2279. Is it to be taken for granted that the General Clerk does not obtain any advantage by that?—He does not.

2280. But does it not involve the Suitor in this difficulty, that one of the General Clerks

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2282. Do you conceive that if the business of the General Clerks, instead of advising Attornies as to what they should do, or what course they ought to take in conducting their Clients' Causes, was confined to telling Attornies the practice of the Court, that that would take up any important part of their time?—That is the very substance of what they do.

2283. Suppose the Officer was strictly prohibited from doing more than merely telling the Attorney what the practice was, on particular points, do you think any substantial part of the Officer's time would be taken up by that?—It is in telling the practice and how to act on it he is sometimes occupied.

2284. Have not the General Clerks an interest in Attornies coming to their Offices, though they do not themselves directly receive any emolument?—They have an interest, not for themselves, but for their Assistants.

2285. And are not their Assistants frequently their brothers or their friends?—There is no instance at present, the Assistants to the General Clerks in the Common Pleas are not their relatives.—[*Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

Wednesday, 5th January, 1842.

PRESENT :

MR. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q. C.
Mr. O'Ferrall,

Mr. Carey.

Mr. James Lynam, called in and Examined.

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Mr. James Lynam.

2286. What Situation do you hold?—I am Assistant to Mr. Clancy, the Filacer and Exigenter in the Court of Common Pleas.

2287. How long are you in that Situation?—I am now six and twenty years in that Office.

2288. Have you held any other Office in the Court of Common Pleas?—I was six years previously in the Chirographer's Office, and in the Office of the Custos Brevium, in the Court of Common Pleas.

2289. Are you acquainted with the business of the Court of Common Pleas?—I think I am generally acquainted with it.

2290. How are you paid?—I receive a Salary of £200 a-year.

2291. Have you always received that Salary?—No; I had £100 a-year under the Act of 1821, and it was afterwards increased to £200 a-year British, by order of the Judges.

2292. How long is it since it was increased?—I think it is about 13 years ago.

2293. Will you have the goodness to detail the principal duties you have to discharge?—The duties I now discharge are entering all the Writs upon Mesne Process, and receiving and entering the Appearances; I enter the Appearances in two Books, one is a Rough Book for general use, and the other is a Fair Book; there are many other Writs issued in the Office; we issue Writs against privileged persons, such as Peers and Members of Parliament; we also issue Writs in Dower and Quare Impedit cases; we mark Judgment in cases of Replevin, in causes where Plaintiffs do not declare, and we issue Writs to Outlaw.

2294. Are not those Writs to Outlaw very few now?—They are few at present; the cases in which they are generally issued now are to seize goods—the only thing that can be done now under them is to seize goods.

2295. Has it been usual to hold the Offices of Filacer and Exigenter together?—They have been held together as long as I can recollect.

2296. What are your hours of attendance?—I am in my Office in Term from a little after 10 o'clock in the Morning, until near 5 o'clock in the Evening, and in Vacation from 11 or half-past 11 o'clock till 4 o'clock in the Evening.

2297. Is your Attendance requisite all that time?—I need not attend during all those hours; during Term I am very much occupied, but in Vacation I have more leisure; I must be there at all times, for Writs are called for every moment, and I have not only to examine them, but to make entries of them afterwards; in the Common Pleas we take the names of the Counties to which the Writs are issued, and all the names of the parties, so that that occupies a great deal of time. I have known of instances in the Common Pleas where the very names of the Parties to a Writ occupied four pages.

2298. You say you keep two Books for Appearances, what is the necessity for your doing so?—One is a Rough book, and always left on the counter, for the use of the Attornies, and the other is a fair Copy of it.

2299. Is not the necessity for keeping the second Book owing to the Stamp Office arrangements?—It is, and it enables us to preserve the Fair Book.

2300. Is there any Law Fund received in your Office?—Yes, on the Appearances there is 2s.

2301. Who receives that?—I receive it for Mr. Clancy, and account with him.

2302. Who settles with the Stamp Office?—Mr. Clancy does; I account with him, and he settles with the Stamp Office.

2303. Does Mr. Clancy always settle with the Stamp Office?—No, I sometimes settle with them for him; he sometimes sends me to do so.

2304. Who keeps the Accounts?—I keep the Books, and Mr. Clancy checks them after me.

2305. How?—He goes over every Appearance, one after the other, and he sees that all of them are correctly entered.

2306. Is there any Law Fund received in your Office, except that on Appearances?—There is, on a few Judgments on Non-Pros.

2307. What other duties do yourself actually perform?—None other.

2308. Do you receive yourself any other Emolument, but your Salary?—I do receive a small sum on the forms for Writs.

2309. But is that charged against the Fund?—No, I get nothing but the £200 a-year from the Fund, and there is not another Office in the Court where the Assistant does the business as I do; they all have Assistants in the other Offices, but I have none; I do all the business of the Office myself.

2310. Does not Mr. Clancy do part of it?—I mean that Mr. Clancy and I do all; we have no assistance whatever.

2311. What part of the business does Mr. Clancy do?—He takes all the Affidavits; he signs all the various Writs that issue out of the Office; when I first date them and see that they are correct, he signs them.

2312. When you see that the Writs are right, do you hand them to the Attornies to take to Mr. Clancy?—No, he is, I may say, in the Office with me. There is another duty which we perform, and I forgot to mention it before; we receive Appearances to Ejectments.

2313. Is there a Law Fund payable on those Appearances?—Yes; where Judgment is going to be marked, for want of a defence we must search our Books to see that there was no Appearance entered to enable the Prothonotary to mark Judgment; and another duty we have is that no Plea could be filed in the Court until we Certify that there was an Appearance entered in that Cause; Mr. Carey must get our Certificate to that effect, before he files the Plea.

2314. In what case do you give a Certificate of No Appearance?—To enable the Plaintiff to appear for the Defendant, there is a Rule entered on that Certificate.

2315. Do you give it as a matter of course?—No.

2316. Is there much of Mr. Clancy's or your time taken up in receiving the Law Fund; so that if you had not that duty to discharge, would you have sufficient time to discharge other duties?—I don't think that handing the money in, and receiving it, occupies much time at all.

2317. Is there not additional trouble in keeping the Books for the Stamp Office?—The trouble in keeping that Book for the Stamp Office consists in totting up the Accounts at the end of every Term.

2318. Have you not to keep a separate Book for the Stamp Office?—No, not exclusively for the Stamp Office, the two Books we keep are necessary for the Office, and are quite enough for the Stamp Office too. I find that when there are 300 or 400 Appearances entered in a day, it would be quite impossible for me to enter them all regularly in the Book, with Indexing them by the following morning, &c. I could not have a clean, fair copy if I had only one Book, therefore we find it necessary to keep the second.

2319. Do you find it more convenient to yourself upon the whole, to have a Duplicate Book?—Yes, decidedly; the fair copy was the Book of general reference, which must be kept safe and clean; in the other Courts they only enter the Surnames of the parties in the Rough Book, and I enter the Christian names as well as the Surnames; it saves trouble afterwards, and prevents the necessity of referring to the original Documents.

2320. And does not that eventually save the Officer trouble?—It certainly does, and it saves the Attorney the trouble of referring to the original Documents.

2321. Is it your opinion that the business of your Office could not be done by Mr. Clancy or by yourself alone?—I think not; it certainly could not be done with less hands, for we have no Assistants.

2322. When you give a Certificate of No Appearance, do you consider yourself responsible for the accuracy of that Certificate?—I do, though I have heard Mr. Clancy say, and I believe the general impression upon the minds of the Officers of the Court is, that such a responsibility does not exist or attach to the Officer of the Court; however I feel responsible for the correctness and accuracy of any Certificate or Document I give.

2323. Could not the Attorney for the Plaintiff find out himself whether there was an Appearance or not entered by the Defendant?—He could if he looked at the Rough Book on the counter.

2324. Is there not always a notice of the Appearance given to the Attorney?—Very often it so happens.

2325. Is it your opinion that the impression upon the minds of the generality of the Officers and Clerks is, that no matter how negligent an Officer may be in the discharge of his duty in giving a Certificate, yet that in point of Law he is not responsible for that negligence?—We never canvassed the matter, but I think any Officer is culpable if he gives a wrong Certificate.

2326. But what are your opinions with respect to his legal liability?—I think if it came before the Court that the Officer would be censured for such conduct.

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2327. Is there a charge made against the Suitor in the Attorney's Bill of Costs for searching for an Appearance?—Yes, there is a charge of 2s. 6d.

2328. Do you examine Affidavits when they are Filed?—No, but in the other Courts they do.

2329. Do you make any suggestions to Attornies with respect to Filing Affidavits?—Very often, in a friendly way we point out any defect that we might see in a Document of that sort, to the Attorney, but that is because the Attorney is bound by it.

2330. Does it occur to you that conveniently you could dispense with one of those Books?—I think not, because on the last day of Term for instance it would be impossible to enter and Index 300 or 400 Appearances with any degree of regularity.

2331. How much of Mr. Clancy's time is occupied in taking Affidavits?—In Term time he cannot sit down a moment, but taking Affidavits; and looking over Appearances occupies him very much.

2332. Does Mr. Clancy sign the Writs upon your saying that they are right?—He does.

2333. Does he ever sign Writs in Blank?—He does; he leaves them with me sometimes, though I may say we are in the same room, for there is only a door between him and me; he signs them in Blank and leaves them with me, for it saves time and trouble. When I enter them up I give them to the Attornies at once.

2334. What are Mr. Clancy's hours of attendance?—The same as my own, but he may not be in his Office exactly at the same time that I am.

2335. What other duties has Mr. Clancy to discharge?—He has also to take Bail in Court, but in consequence of the abolition of arrest upon Mesne Process, this occurs now less frequently than formerly.

2336. Are not those cases very few now?—They are not very numerous.

2337. What is the Duty on Writs and Appearances?—The Duty is now 2s. on all Writs, it does not vary; on Appearances, it is also 2s. on each for each Defendant.

2338. Does it occur to you that it would effect any saving of time or trouble if the Attorney brought these Appearances prepared with the Stamp?—I don't think it would, for the handing in of the money and the receipt of it does not occupy much time; I don't think it would make a difference of two days in the whole Term.

2339. What is the amount of the emolument you receive altogether besides the £200 a-year?—It is hard to say; for in some cases Attornies take Writs and do not at the time have change to pay me for them, and perhaps never would remember it afterwards; so that in that way I loose a good deal.

2340. Do you pay the duty on them?—Yes; I purchase them myself stamped.

2341. What is the rate of charge for each of those forms?—3d. for the Parchment.

2342. In point of fact you discharge the duties of the Clerk of the Writs and Appearances in the other Courts?—Yes, and a number of other duties, some of which I mentioned are discharged by the Prothonotary in the other Courts; my principal duty in point of fact is examining and entering the Writs, and receiving and entering the Appearances.

2343. Is the business of the Court of Common Pleas increased?—There has been a decrease of business in the Court of Common Pleas, commencing from about 1818.

2344. Did you then hold your present situation?—No; I did not do the same species of business then that I do now.

2345. How are you able to state that there has been a decrease in the business of the Court of Common Pleas since 1818?—There were at that time four Clerks fully employed in the office Mr. Clancy now holds, and at present there is only myself and Mr. Clancy to do all the business.

2346. Was that decrease since the Regulation Act?—It was.

2347. Was there not a great deal of business in the Court of Common Pleas before that?—It has been gradually decreasing since 1818, but for the last year it has been nearly double what it was the few years preceding; that change was caused by the admission of Attornies, free of expense, into all the Courts upon being admitted into one.

2348. What is the reason that a greater number of Writs are issued out of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Exchequer than out of the Common Pleas?—The cause of that is that in the other two Courts, (the Court of Exchequer and the Court of Queen's Bench,) they give Writs without being directed to any particular County, and the Officers of the Court of Common Pleas are not permitted to do that; formerly we could issue Writs from the Court of Common Pleas directed to the County of Galway and serve them in the City of Dublin, but now we are obliged to issue them direct to the Sheriff of the particular County where the Defendant is; in the other Courts they are directed in blank to the Sheriffs; we would not give any Writs out of our Offices without giving them filled up.

2349. Do you see any objection to the practice of issuing Writs in blank?—I do not; our business would increase very much if we were allowed to do so.

2350. Do you think there should be any objection to the Plaintiff's Attorney being allowed to bring in his own Writ stamped and filled up by himself?—The Attornies often do so—there is no objection whatever; if every Attorney did it there would be no objection.

2351. Do you receive the Duty on Writs?—No; it is only on Appearances I receive it.

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2354. Do you know that in point of fact there were many instances of forgeries having been committed when Stamps were used more commonly?—I don't know myself, but I have heard a great deal of it.

2355. Is it not the case that the largest Stamp Duties are impressed Duties and are not paid to the Officer; for instance Nisi Prius Records?—I believe so, but there is a Distributer of Stamps in every Court and they are generally bought from them.

2356. But may not the Attorney go to any Distributer he pleases to purchase his Stamps?—He may to be sure.

2357. Are not the largest amount of Stamp Duties impressed and purchased from any of the Distributers in that way?—They are; they are impressed Stamps on Declarations, on Pleas, on Writs, on Records, and even on Attested Copies; but I believe Ireland has been free from forgeries of that description for several years.

2358. Would you think it advisable, in order to guard against forgeries, to do away with impressed Duties altogether, and pay all Duties into the Officers of the Courts?—I do think that would be very advisable, and I think that was the object of the Act of 1821.

2359. You said that a good deal of Mr. Clancy's time was occupied in taking Affidavits, have you found that since the abolition of Stamp Duty on Affidavits they have increased?—I think they have.

2360. Do you consider that your Principal and yourself are quite sufficient for the discharge of the duties of your Office?—Yes; we never applied for any Assistants.

2361. Do you think you would be able to perform any increased duties that might be put upon you?—I cannot say that.

2362. Are not the duties of your Office now upon the increase?—Yes, very much.

2363. Have you any idea of the relative amount of business (such as you do) done in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Exchequer?—Not exactly; but I should think the business is at all times greater in the Court of Exchequer.

2364. Do you think it would be possible for one person to discharge the duties of your Office?—I think not.

2365. Suppose he had the assistance of one Clerk, would he be able to do the business if it increased, so as to be equal to either of the other Courts?—I think it would take two Clerks.

2366. That is, the Principal, yourself, and two Clerks?—Yes, because there is not an instance in the Courts where the Principal Clerk does all the copying of the Office, without any charge against the Fund, except our Office.

2367. Suppose you had a Copying Clerk, to be remunerated at the usual rate, would that materially relieve you?—It would certainly. Attending Attornies during the day and directing them, takes up a great deal of my time.

2368. What do you mean by "directing Attornies"?—There is scarcely a Writ filled that I must not direct the Attorney how to act.

2369. Then are you obliged to enter the Writ, and also to direct the Attorney how to fill it?—I am. I put in the Return myself, to prevent incessant inquiries made of me by them, and if I left the putting in of the Test or Return to them, I should have to do it afterwards myself, for they would not know how to do it rightly.

2370. Does that occupy much time?—I cannot say it does; indeed, I would like to do it myself, because I would wish to accommodate.

2371. Could you fill up and index your Books more regularly, or do other duties which you cannot do at all now, or are hurried with, if you were relieved from giving those instructions to Attornies, and that they were obliged to fill all their own Writs?—I don't think I could even then do a great deal more business than I do at present; the fact is, an Attorney in this country cannot carry his business through the Offices at all without the instructions or directions of the Officer in every part of it.

2372. Is it not the case, that where any irregularity happens either by the Officer or the Attorney, that the Client always pays for it?—I think it is: but it is the duty of the Officer to see that the business is correctly done before it leaves his Office.

2373. Do you consider it more the business of the Attorney or the Officer of the Court to see that the Writ is issued correctly and properly done?—My impression is, that if an Officer issue a Writ, he has a right to see that it is correct.

2374. Then is your answer, that you consider it more the duty of the Officer of the Court than of the Attorney to see that the Writ is right?—I think it is the duty of the Officer who issues the Writ; for instance, the Writs Mr. Clancy issues, expressly state that He "examined" them; now I take it that it was his or my duty to do so before I gave it out.

2375. Can you suggest any reason why the Officer should give a Certificate of No Appearance, if it rested with the Attorney to try and ascertain whether there was an Appearance or not?—I think that originated in a desire that no irregularity should occur, and that every thing should be correct in the proceedings.

2376. Is it not the principle, that where there is an irregularity in the proceedings committed, it is not in general considered just to inflict the effects of it upon the Attorney?—The Court might direct the Attorney to pay the costs, if he had done anything wrong.

2377. Is it not the fact, that notwithstanding the number of errors and irregularities committed from time to time, Attornies are very seldom made to pay for them?—I don't know; I have very little knowledge of that; whether it is that the Officers of the Common

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Pleas take more pains, or that the business is done by them with greater regularity than the other Courts, I don't know, but we hear of very few complaints of irregularities.

2378. What is the use of a Certificate of No Appearance?—It is very useful, and it has been the practice as long as I can remember; if it were otherwise, much litigation and expense would be the consequence, as proceedings would be taken, even as far as Execution against the Defendant, without his knowledge.

2379. Have you ever known a Certificate of No Appearance to have been given when there was an Appearance actually entered at the time?—I have known one or two instances of Certificates having been given in that way, but that occurred only on the same day the Appearance happened to have been entered. I recollect on one occasion I was out at the Stamp Office when the Certificate was given, and when I came back and discovered that an Appearance was entered, I immediately notified it to both Attornies, and they arranged the matter between themselves.

2380. When was your salary increased from £100 to £200 a year?—I brought the matter before the Judges no less than seven different times before it was increased, and it was not until Lord Plunket became Chief Justice that I was able to succeed. He thought it a hardship to have the Clerks on so low salaries, and they were then increased.

2381. Was not that at a time when the business of the Court had decreased very much?—I cannot say that it had decreased very much.

2382. Can you state whether the business of your Office had been at that time decreased?—It was.

2383. What writing are you in the habit of doing?—The writing I do is entering Writs, entering of the Appearances in both the Books, and giving copies of all the Documents that are wanted out of the Office, and Certificates, Affirmative and Negative.

2384. What Documents are you called upon to give copies of?—Defences to Ejectments, and all other matters of Record in the Office.

2385. Have you any fees for these copies?—No fees whatever, except the Law Fund, either to the Suitor or the Attorney.

2386. In Mr. Clancy's absence do you act for him by Deputation?—No; Mr. Clancy thought it would be wrong to unite both Offices, that is, his and mine, and he always gives a Deputation to Mr. Reid.

2387. Is Mr. Reid one of the Officers of the Court?—He is; and I send any person who wants to swear an Affidavit in Mr. Clancy's absence, down to Mr. Reid, and he also signs the Writs.

2388. Does Mr. Clancy ever grant a Deputation in Term time?—Never.

2389. Does Mr. Reid exercise any control over the Office while acting under Mr. Clancy's Deputation?—No; Mr. Clancy depends entirely upon me.

2390. What were your duties when in the office of Chirographer?—The two Offices of Chirographer and Custos Brevium were connected. The duties were to file all Writs returned by Sheriffs, to furnish copies of them to persons requiring them. There were other very heavy duties to be performed in the Chirographer's Office at that time.

2391. Does Mr. Antisell, the present Chirographer, discharge all those duties now?—He does, only as relates to the Writs.

2392. And all the duties of Custos Brevium?—Yes.

2393. What are his duties as Custos Brevium?—He has charge of all the Writs filed in the Court, from the earliest periods down to the present time. He has to give copies of them whenever they are required. When I was in that Office the duties were very heavy. Another very heavy duty we had to do, which I forgot, was copying and engrossing Fines, Extracts, &c., all of which are now done away with.

2394. Is not the Custos Brevium Clerk of the King's Silver too?—The Office of Clerk of the King's Silver is merely nominal; there is no King's Silver now.

2395. Then is the only thing that remains to be done in the three Offices of Chirographer, Custos Brevium, and Clerk of the King's Silver, the receiving Writs, and making copies of them whenever required to do so?—Yes.

2396. In the Queen's Bench there were issued, in 1839, 5,882 Writs of Capias; in 1840, 7,056; in 1841, 9,500; suppose that in the Court of Common Pleas there was a similar number of Writs issued; taking that scale, do you think that yourself and your Principal would be capable of discharging the connected duties of Clerk of the Writs and Chirographer?—If we were not obliged to enter the names of the parties in full, and if we had Clerks to do the writing of the Office, I think we would be capable of discharging the duties of both Offices.

2397. Do you send the fair Book to the Stamp Office?—We send a fair Book of the Appearances.

2398. Transacting the business you now do, is it your opinion that yourself and Mr. Clancy would not be competent to discharge the duties of Chirographer and Clerk of the Writs?—I think we would if we had assistance.

2399. What assistance would you require?—With one Clerk to assist in the copying, I think we would be able to fill both Offices.

2400. Should that Clerk be paid so much a sheet for what he wrote?—It is hard to compensate a Clerk for writing names, by giving him so much a sheet. He could not write names with such rapidity as he could make other copies. It is generally by the Book, Clerks are paid for copying names.

2401. Can you form an opinion of what would be a fair remuneration to Copying Clerks

for writing?—I think 2*d.* an Office sheet would be very fair; but then the Clerks should be persons of respectability.

2402. Do you think it essential that the Copying Clerks should be persons of respectability?—I think they ought indeed; it is most essential.

2403. Do you think it would be objectionable to employ any one as a Copying Clerk in the Offices but persons of respectability?—Most certainly, very objectionable.

2404. What would a Copying Clerk, having full occupation, be able to earn every day if he was paid at the rate of 2*d.* an Office sheet?—I think he might write fifty Office sheets a-day, and thereby earn about £100 per year.

2405. Don't you think that most respectable young men might be had as Clerks at £50 or £60 a-year?—I dare say.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

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Christopher Antisell, Esq., called in and Examined.

2406. What Office do you hold?—I am Chirographer and Custos Brevium of the Court of Common Pleas. Chris. Antisell, Esq.

2407. How long have you been appointed to that Office?—About four years.

2408. Have the goodness to detail the duties you have to discharge in those Offices?—I file all Writs brought into the Office, and enter them alphabetically in Books kept for that purpose. That mode of entering them was first adopted by myself. Books of Entries and Files of Writs are given to all persons requiring to search and inspect them, and every necessary assistance is given for such search and inspection. Copies of such Writs are also given, and same compared and duly attested by me, for which no emolument or any sum whatever is received, save the amount of the necessary Stamp Duty and Paper for such Copy.

2409. How many Clerks have you?—I have only one Clerk.

2410. Is he paid by salary also?—He is.

2411. Does he receive any other emolument from the Office?—Not a shilling, except a temporary emolument for copying old entries, under the order of the Judges, which he can best explain himself.

2412. What salary does your Clerk receive?—I cannot say now; it was £100 Irish, but it appears by the Act

2413. Was his salary ever increased?—Never since he came into that Office.

2414. How does it happen that there appears to be a charge of £35 1*s.* 4*d.* for the last quarter for your Clerk; how is that made up?—I don't know how it was made up.

2415. Do you receive any Law Fund in your Office?—No; I send out and buy the Stamps and Paper, and the Attorney pays for that and no more.

2416. Have you any stated hours of attendance?—I have; The office opens in the morning about ten to eleven o'clock—between nine and ten o'clock, if necessary.

2417. When do you close?—According to the business. If there was business, we stay to use candle light.

2418. Is it the practice to bespeak Attested Copies of Filed Writs?—It is.

2419. Who makes the copies?—My Clerk does, and I certify them at the bottom.

2420. Has he any fees for making those copies?—None whatever; never one single halfpenny.

2421. During the time you are in your Office are you fully occupied?—I am not.

2422. Are you liable to be called upon during all that time?—Yes, certainly, because it is necessary that I should sign all the Attested Copies, and my Signature to them is taken as Evidence afterwards in Court.

2423. Were you a practising Barrister at the time you were appointed to your present Office?—I was; I was also a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, and in consequence of having been appointed Chirographer, I got no compensation for the abolition of my Office as Commissioner of Bankruptcy. I was also Counsel for the Crown on Circuit, and I gave that up too in consequence of having got my present Office. I gave up, at least, very nearly double for what I now receive; I sacrificed a great deal certainly, for the Office which I now hold; I gave up my profession entirely.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. William Antisell called in and Examined.

2424. What Office do you hold?—I am Clerk in the Chirographer's Office. Mr. Wm. Antisell.

2425. How are you paid?—I am paid by salary, paid under the Act of Parliament.

2426. What is the amount of the salary you receive?—I had at first £100 Irish a-year, under the Act, and then I got an allowance from the Judges under the second Act.

2427. What was the amount of the allowance given by the Judges?—£100 a-year, British currency.

2428. Do you get that in addition to your former salary?—It was my predecessor got it.

2429. When was the increase given?—I don't know when the order was made, as the addition was enjoyed by my predecessor.

2430. How long is it since you were appointed?—I was appointed on the 14th January, 1837.

2431. What does your salary altogether amount to?—£192 6*s.* 2*d.* British currency.

2432. Can you explain how that item of £35 1*s.* 4*d.* appears charged as having been received by you?—There were incidental expenses for copying, which I believe amounted to £10 1*s.* 4*d.*, and the remaining £25 was my quarter's salary.

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2433. What copying was done for that £10 1s. 4d. ?—It was for copying entries into the Books, and for indexing them.

2434. What entries were copied into the Books ?—Writs which were returned several years ago.

2435. Was that done by order of the Judges ?—It was.

2436. When ?—The order was given some years ago before I was appointed to the Office. The entries were commenced by my predecessor and I continued them.

2437. What time will be occupied before they are finished ?—It will not continue beyond twelve months more, it will be finished about that time.

2438. Did you find that duty of entering those Writs in progress when you were first appointed Clerk in the Chirographer's Office ?—I did.

2439. Did your predecessor charge according to the same rate as you do now ?—He did, but he also charged for copying Writs.

2440. Is this to be a permanent charge against the Fund ?—No, it is only a temporary charge, and will cease in about 12 months.

2441. Did you consider it right to charge for copying as you seemed to be under the impression that your salary was intended to cover all the charges for doing that duty ?—I did not charge for copying, because I believe the salary was intended to cover that.

2442. Did you look upon the indexes as extra duty, for which you were entitled to make a separate charge ?—Yes.

2443. Is much of your time occupied in that way ?—No, I only do that extra duty out of Term.

2444. What number of hours are you occupied with the Office business ?—In Term from half-past 10 o'clock up to half-past four or five, and in Vacation it varies from 12 to half-past 3 o'clock, according to the business. Sometimes I have been obliged to come in the Evenings during Term time, on account of press of business, especially the last two or three Terms.

2445. Have you any other sources of emolument ?—These are the only sources of emolument I have, my salary and this charge for extra duty.

2446. What does that charge for extra duty amount to in the year ?—It is about £10 or £12 a-quarter.

2447. How do regulate the amount of that charge ?—By the entries—at the rate of 2d an entry.

2448. Who makes out the Account ?—I do, and then I submit it to my father, and he goes over it to see that the number of entries accord with the charge I make for them.

2449. Is the Chirographer your father ?—Yes.

2450. How does he ascertain that the number of entries correspond with your charge ?—He reckons the entries in the Book, and then he examines my Account, and latterly, the Judges have required both of us to verify the Accounts.—[Witness withdrew.] Adjourned.

Friday, 14th January, 1842.

PRESENT :

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q.C.
Mr. O'Ferrall,

Mr. Carey.

Mr. Charles Mills called in and Examined.

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Mr. Chas. Mills.

2451. What is the name of your Office ?—Clerk of the Juries, Errors and Essoigns of the Court of Common Pleas.

2452. What is the nature of the duties you discharge ?—I issue Summonses to strike Meresmen and Viewers, and to ballot for Special Juries ; I enter the names of Special Juries in a book kept for that purpose ; I strike those Juries and furnish the parties with lists of them ; I file all Writs of Venire Facias and Panels when returned by the Sheriff ; I enter same alphabetically in a book for that purpose ; I issue Writs of Habeas Corpora Juratorum in all special and common cases ; I sign all Records for Trial at Nisi Prius ; I receive and file Writs of Error and all subsequent proceedings thereon and enter same in alphabetical books ; I am obliged, when called on, to furnish Attested Copies of same ; I issue Writs of Scire Facias to assign Errors et ad audiendum Errores ; I make out books for the Judges in Error cases coram Nobis or Vobis ; I transmit all transcripts of Records in Error to the Exchequer Chamber ; I give Certificates of all Writs of Error, and I attend at Trials at Bar to pay the Jury the sum deposited with me for that purpose.

2453. Are those duties very laborious at present ?—No indeed, latterly speaking, those duties are rather light.

2454. How often are you called upon to perform those duties ?—I am daily called upon during Term to make out Writs of Habeas Corpora Juratorum in common cases and also in the Vacation of issuable Terms, and I am also called upon to strike Special Juries during Term and also in the issuable Vacations.

2455. How many in each Term ?—I cannot say particularly, without reference to my files, but as to Special Juries there was but one case that I can recollect in last Term in our Court.

2456. Now have you many Writs of Error?—No, not many.

2457. Does not the Prothonotary sign those Writs?—As to Records for Trial at Nisi Prius, the Prothonotary signs first and I sign the part relating to the Sheriffs, that is to make them have the Jury in attendance, but the Prothonotary signs no other document issuing out of my Office.

2458. Who does all those duties in the other Courts?—I think they are done by the Prothonotary or the Clerk of the Pleas.

2459. Is yours a distinct independent Office?—It is distinct and independent, I am appointed by a grant for life.

2460. Has it always been part of the duties of that Office in your Court to discharge those duties which the Prothonotary and the Clerk of the Pleas do in the other Courts?—Yes, and the salary for discharging those duties was considered so small that there was another department from which it was intended I should derive some advantage as if to compensate me for the deficiency of remuneration for my other duties; I mean the Clerk of Outlawries, for which there is very little to be got at present.

2461. Have not Essoigns been done away with now, by Act of Parliament?—They have.

2462. You are paid a salary?—Yes.

2463. What salary do you get?—The salary I receive is £221 11s. a-year.

2464. Is that paid under the Act?—Yes.

2465. Under the Regulation Act?—Yes, it was according to the schedule in the Act of 1821, as relating to my Office.

2466. Did not the Act increase your pay?—There was no increase at all; £240 a-year was mentioned as my salary in the Act of 1821, but I receive only £221 11s. 1d. in consequence of the assimilation of the Currency.

2467. Is that the sole emolument you receive on account of your Office?—It is the only emolument I receive.

2468. What do you get for being Clerk of the Outlawries?—There is a salary of £40 a-year allowed but I don't get it. The Attorney-General may appoint any one he pleases to that Office.

2469. Are you nominally the Clerk of the Outlawries?—No, but there is a section in the Act of Parliament to enable me to hold, or to enable any one who might be Clerk of the Juries, Errors and Essoigns, to hold the situation of Clerk of the Outlawries too, that was necessary, because under the Act you could not hold more than one situation in the Four Courts or any of them.

2470. Then you mean to say that you have the privilege but you never had an opportunity to exert it?—Just so.

2471. Do you know who holds that Office now?—I don't know.

2472. And you say it is a perfect sinecure?—Very nearly so, from what I have heard of it.

2473. And there is a salary paid out of the Fund to the Officer who holds it?—Yes, £40 a-year, but it was, in my mind, contemplated that it should be given to the Officer who discharged the duties of the Office I now fill, as it was considered his salary was not large enough considering the nature of its duties and the trust reposed in him.

2474. What duties did the Clerk of the Outlawries discharge when the Act was passed?—He discharged various duties with regard to Writs of Capias ut Legatum, and he made Copies of Exigents and Proclamation, but these are all unnecessary now, for there was not a call for anything relating to Outlawries once in three months for several years past.

2475. Do you discharge all the duties of your Office yourself?—I do all except the writing.

2476. Who does the writing?—I have an Assistant whose emolument never exceeds £20 a-year, but the last quarter only came to £1 6s.

2477. He is paid for merely writing or copying?—Yes, he is paid at the rate of 2d. an office-sheet for all he writes.

2478. What does he copy for you?—He fills up Writs, and makes out Attested Copies of any documents that may be required that are filled in my office.

2479. Does he charge 2d. an office sheet for the printed part of those documents as well as for the part he actually writes?—He does.

2480. What other documents does he copy for you?—He copies lists of the Jurors in Special Jury cases, so as to enable the parties to select or reject any of the Jury they please.

2481. Does that Clerk get any salary?—None whatever.

2482. What are your hours of attendance?—The hour I attend in Term time is almost always at eleven o'clock in the morning, and I go away between three and four o'clock, unless when occasionally detained beyond that time.

2483. What are your hours in Vacation?—Why I have no regular hours then.

2484. In Vacation then there must necessarily be a good deal of time in which there is no business at all in your Office?—Yes, because as soon as the Circuits are over, the only thing I can be wanted for is to receive or file Writs of Error that might be brought by parties to stop Executions.

2485. Could you discharge other duties in addition to those you have now to discharge in your office?—The fact is this, that from 1811 to 1821 when the Act of Parliament was passed regulating the Law Courts, I discharged the most arduous duties, that probably ever were discharged by any man that held an Office in the Four Courts; then in 1821 in consequence of my having conducted myself as I had up to that time, Lord Norbury appointed me to my present Office, which I hold for life; but at the same time I could do four times,

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even six times as much duties as I now discharge, and I am ready to do it, on being reasonably remunerated; and I flatter myself that I have been always deemed competent to do so, for I have given many proofs of that.

2486. How long have you been in Office now?—I have been upwards of 31 years altogether in Office, and I venture to say I have always fulfilled my duties faithfully and satisfactorily.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. Alexander Reid called in and Examined.

Mr. A. Reid.

2487. What is the nature of your Office?—I am Clerk of the Assignments and Satisfaction in the Court of Common Pleas.

2488. What are the duties you have to discharge?—It is my business to make entries of all Assignments and Satisfaction of Judgments, to issue Summonses for attendances before the Prothonotary, and to receive, file and index Consents for Judgments.

2489. Do you keep Books for that purpose?—I do. I keep three Books for Satisfaction, one Book for Summonses, one for Consents, and also one for Assignments of Judgments.

2490. One of them is for the Stamp Office?—Two of them, viz, the Satisfaction Books are for the Stamp Office, they are required, I believe, by the Act of Parliament, and the other is what we call "a Day Book" for the use of our own Office.

2491. Exclusive of that Book which is intended for the use of your own Office, there are two additional Books kept exclusively for the use of the Stamp Office, is that so?—Yes.

2492. Whence arises the necessity of keeping those two additional Books?—They are required by Act of Parliament.

2493. How long is it since you were first appointed to your present Office?—I was removed from my brother's Office in 1834 to the situation I hold at present.

2494. Are you a brother to Mr. Joseph Reid who was examined here a few days ago?—I am, but I was in the Office before 1834, I was first appointed in 1818.

2495. When are the Books sent to the Stamp Office?—They are sent only quarterly; the Book that is sent to the Stamp Office, suppose on the 11th day of the Term, remains there very often for almost three weeks before it is brought back; the Supervisor examines it to see that all is right, and when he ascertains that, he stamps it, and the book is then handed back to us.

2496. Could not the Rough Book be used while the Book that is sent to the Stamp Office is being posted up?—Yes.

2497. Then the third Book is not absolutely necessary?—I don't think it is.

2498. Is it the requirement of the Act that there should be three Books?—The Law Fund Act requires two, the third is for the use of the Office.

2499. Then there are three Books for the Stamp Office and one for Assignments?—No, there are but two Books for the Stamp Office, and one for Assignments.

2500. Is there any Law Fund paid in your Office?—There is 10s. Duty for each Satisfaction, but nothing for Assignments.

2501. Therefore the same necessity does not exist for keeping the three Books?—Certainly not.

2502. How many Satisfaction have you entered suppose last Term?—I had 110 the last Term, and 280 in the last Quarter; generally they run from 130 to 150 every Term.

2503. Is there any check upon the way or manner the Books should be kept?—Yes, Mr. Plunket the Prothonotary, has adopted the plan of signing the Roll of Satisfaction every day.

2504. Have you care of that Roll?—Yes, I turn to the Roll of Judgments and I put the form to the foot of it, then Mr. Plunket signs the Certificate, examines that all is right, before he does so he examines the Book and must see that the entries in the Books are correct, he then initials it, he also signs the Roll, that is a check which he has adopted for his own satisfaction.

2505. With respect to the necessity of the Prothonotary's initialling the Book, does he do so for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of Stamp Duty?—I don't know.

2506. Is not Mr. Plunket, as Prothonotary of the Court, liable to account for the Stamp Duty?—He is liable for it certainly, and I believe he is subject to a very heavy penalty if through any neglect or fatality the entries in the Book are not correct.

2507. What hours do you attend in your Office?—In Vacation I attend from half past eleven o'clock until half past three o'clock, and sometimes until four o'clock, and in Term I attend generally from half past ten o'clock every morning, up to four and sometimes to five o'clock every evening.

2508. You said you were appointed to your present Office in 1834, and that you had been first appointed in 1818. What Office did you hold in 1821 when the Regulation Act passed?—I was Assistant in my brother's Office who was Clerk of the Recoveries.

2509. You say you receive the Stamp Duty, how much money is in your hands from time to time?—Whenever it amounts to £20 or £25 I hand it over to the Prothonotary.

2510. Who pays it into the Stamp Office?—When the day for paying it comes round, the Prothonotary gives a check to Mr. Macken who receives the Judgment Duty, and he gets the money at the bank and pays it into the Stamp Office, or he, Mr. Macken goes there himself and pays it.

2511. Is yours an Office specified in the schedule of the Regulation Act?—It is not, it is

which it was essential to appoint some person, and they accordingly gave their Certificate to that effect.

2513. When?—That was done in 1821.

2514. You mean that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas gave that Certificate?—Yes, in fact the Judges created the situation under the Act of 1821.

2515. How are you remunerated for your duties?—The manner in which the payments are made is very unpleasant, indeed it would be difficult to state what the amount of them is exactly.

2516. What do you get for entering Assignments, suppose?—For each Assignment there is a charge of 2s. 6d.: for entering the Abstract of the Assignment at the foot of the Judgment Roll, 6d., and for enrolling the Memorial, 2s.

2517. Could you state what these sums amount to in the aggregate?—The aggregate is 2s. 6d. for each Assignment.

2518. Were you appointed by order of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas?—No, but they certified at the foot of the Accounts, that an Officer was necessary for my Office, and in pursuance of that Certificate I was appointed?—I beg also to mention with regard to the charges in my Office being unpleasantly paid, I meant to say that the way they are at present paid is not the best or most satisfactory way of paying the Officer, but it would be much better if he was paid by salary, and I memorialled for that purpose.

2519. Have you a salary under the Act?—I have no regular salary at all.

2520. Can you inform us upon an average what, in point of fact, have been your receipts in your Office, one year with another?—I cannot say; but I think I made a calculation in 1840 for the previous five years, and on an average for that period I think I ascertained that my income was about £221 a-year.

2521. I see that there is a charge of £68 11s. against the Fund for writing and copying in your Office; how is that item made up?—That item is made up by regular stated charges for keeping the several Books I have mentioned, and for the several entries on the Rolls, by the usual charges for Certificates, by enrolling of Memorials, of Assignments, of Judgments together with a small portion for copying.

2522. On referring to the Quarter's Accounts for the 5th of July 1839, I find that there is a charge against the Fund of £68 11s., for copying done in your Office; how is that?—I beg to refer to the foregoing answer, and to a copy of the account which I will furnish to the Secretary.

2523. Who is the Principal Assistant Clerk in the Office?—Mr. Richard Hill is the Prothonotary's Principal Assistant.

2524. Can he devote sufficient time to discharge those duties which you charge for here in this item in the Accounts?—I conceive not; for I am myself employed from the time I go to the Office in the morning until I leave it in the evening. I don't think any person can do more; one person is quite little enough for that Office.

2525. Who is the Second Assistant in the Office?—Mr. Macken.

2526. Who has the custody of the Records and the Rolls of the Court?—I am the only person who is in the Record Room, but I don't consider that I am responsible for them; there is also another person named M'Donnell in that department, and I believe he is the person properly accountable for them.

2527. Who is the regular keeper of them?—I am the only person who is in the Record Room regularly every day, and a very uncomfortable place it is, for there is never a fire in it all the year round.

2528. Do you consider yourself as the Officer legally responsible for the safety or custody of those documents?—I cannot say.

2529. Do you lock them up?—I do; I did so this moment.

2530. In point of fact, whether you are bound to do so or not, you see that they are safe and locked up?—I exercise a general superintendence over them; if I saw Attornies' Clerks for instance, using those Records wrongly I would prevent it, but I would not say I was legally responsible for them.

2531. If anything happened the Roll or the Records to whom would Mr. Plunket the Prothonotary look?—I don't think there is any person who could be held responsible if anything happened the Records except it be Mr. M'Donnell.

2532. Is it not of great importance to see that they are safe?—Undoubtedly.

2533. Do you know whether your predecessors considered themselves responsible?—I cannot say; I conceive that I am bound to preserve them as long as I am in the Office, but I don't think I could be made responsible if anything happened them in my absence.

2534. You don't, then, consider yourself responsible by virtue of your Office, for the safety of those Rolls?—I don't think I am; not receiving any remuneration for such a duty.

2535. Suppose a person wished to inspect the Rolls or Records, to whom would he apply for liberty to do so?—He might apply to me first, as I am always in the Record Office, but I would refer him to Mr. M'Donnell; he is, properly speaking, Clerk of the Rolls, but he is very seldom in the Record Room; he appears to do his duty in another room altogether.

2536. Where?—Any business he has to do is generally done by him in Mr. Mills's Office.

2537. How is Mr. M'Donnell paid?—By salary; he has a salary of £100 a-year.

2538. Has he any other emolument?—He has some charge in the incidental account, I believe.

2539. What is the ostensible office for which Mr. M'Donnell gets that salary of £100 a-year?—I don't know, except it is for attending to the Rolls.

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2540. I see an item of £23 1s. 6d. in the Incidental Accounts as paid to Mr. M'Donnell. What is that paid for?—I beg to refer to my last answer.

2541. Do you conceive that it is necessary to have a person in the office now held by Mr. M'Donnell?—I think there ought to be a person in that capacity certainly; that is, I think there should be some person in the Office who should have nothing else to do but to attend to these Rolls and see that they are kept safe, for they are of the utmost importance.

2542. Has not the Prothonotary the legal custody of those Records?—Yes; but Mr. M'Donnell is the person who attends to them.

2543. Do not you consider yourself, in that respect, responsible to the Prothonotary also?—I do not.

2544. To whom do you furnish your accounts?—To Mr. Plunket the Prothonotary. The Books are made up together and laid before the Judges, and sworn to. Mr. Plunket does not examine my accounts at all; the only test of their accuracy is my oath.

2545. Could not there be some other check or scrutiny into your accounts?—It is not done at all events; I believe they rely upon my oath.

2546. But you don't mean to say that a different examination could not be made into the accounts?—Certainly not; of course it could be done, but Mr. Plunket never did it.

2547. What is your mode of making an entry of the Assignment of a Judgment?—I first enter the name of the party Assigning, then the name of the party to whom the Assignment is made, together with the number of the Roll of the Judgment, the amount of it, the number of the Assignment in the Book, the Term it is entered, and the year.

2548. You enter all these matters in separate columns, do you?—Yes.

2549. Suppose that there was a second Assignment of the same Judgment, how do you make that entry?—The memorandum is put at the foot of the first Assignment.

2550. How do you make the entry of the second Assignment; in what Book?—In the same Book as I entered the first.

2551. Do you mean to say that according to that mode of keeping the Book, on referring to it, it could be ascertained how often the Assignments of a Judgment were made; suppose that the Judgment was again Assigned by the first Assignee of it, and then that it was Assigned a third time, do you make the entry of the second Assignment in the same Book in which you made the entry of the first Assignment?—Yes; in the very same Book.

2552. In the same page?—No.

2553. The entries of all the Assignments are made in chronological order?—Yes.

2554. Do you think that it would be practicable, instead of making the entries of those Judgments in chronological order, that you could leave a little space in the Book vacant, for the purpose of entering any Assignments that might be made, or necessary to be made?—I don't think that it could be done from the manner in which the entries are made, I don't think you could have them all comprised in one page; it would be impossible.

2555. What is the greatest number of Assignments of Judgments which you have known?—I have known five or six Assignments of one Judgment to have been made.

2556. Now do you think it would be practicable to leave a vacant space in the Book for five or six Assignments?—No, it would be impossible, the Book could not be regularly kept if that was attempted.

2557. Is your Assignment Book alphabetically arranged?—No.

2558. In searching for Assignments have you to look along all the pages of the Books without any alphabetical help?—Yes; it might be a better and more correct mode to keep the Books alphabetically, but that was never done in the Office.

2559. The entry you describe occupies a good deal of room in the Books?—It does.

2560. Do you think there could be, without much inconvenience, a column added to the entries for original Judgments for the purpose of keeping or making entries of Assignments in it?—So far as a short reference goes, it might answer; it might do for one or two Assignments, but it could not possibly answer for more; if you had the column for Assignments only, you could not put the names of the parties assigning, or the names of the persons to whom Assignments were made, and it is always important to ascertain the names of all the parties who make Assignments and to whom they are made; if the names of all parties to five or six Assignments were given, the Judgment Book should be extended to an enormous size.

2561. Suppose the entry accurately made, and no great increase to the size of the Book, would not that mode of making the entries of Assignments be of great advantage, and supersede the necessity to refer to the original Roll every time a Search for an Assignment was made?—But still it would be necessary to refer to the Roll, because it would be impossible to make out a Scire Facias for instance without a reference to these Records.

2562. The only object is to let it appear that there was an Assignment; suppose the Assignment was entered in the same Book as the Judgment was entered in, would not that obviate the necessity to refer to a different part of it?—So far as the Judgment is satisfied that might be easily done, because there could be but one Satisfaction, and if a person wanted to know who satisfied it, that would of course appear: so far as one Assignment is concerned it might be put upon the Book, but I don't think more than one could.

2563. How much do you get from the Incidental Fund for each Assignment?—It was 3s. for each Assignment up to last year—2s. for the Enrolment, 6d. for the entry on the Roll, 4d. for the Certificate on the Deed, and 2d. for the Receipt on the Memorial; the last mentioned 6d. was struck off lately by Mr. Plunket, the Prothonotary.

2564. When was that 6d. struck off by Mr. Plunket?—In the beginning of 1841; I

remonstrated with him on the ground that it was established for several years, and ought not to be struck off.

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2565. How much do you get now for those Assignments, I mean how much for each particular Assignment?—They come to 2s. 6d. each now, and that is taking one Assignment with another, it varies very little from the 2d. an Office sheet, which all the common Copying Clerks get for writing in the other Offices. Sometimes the entries on the Roll extended to a great length.

2566. What do you get per entry for Satisfactions?—6d. for entering each Satisfaction on the Roll, and 4d. for the Certificate, that is 10d. for each Satisfaction.

2567. By whom is the 4d. paid?—By the Government out of the Incidental expenses.

2568. Do you make the entry on the Roll yourself, with your own hands?—I do, it is a long form. I do it myself with my own hands.

2569. Is that what you call "Registering"?—I believe so, but that question referring to Assignments also, I would call it "Recording."

2570. You only get 2s. altogether for that?—I get for enrolling the Memorial of the Assignment 2s. but I receive 6d. for Recording at foot of the Judgment Roll.

2571. Do you know what is charged for that in the Court of Exchequer?—No.

2572. Look at that Account [*A copy of the Incidental Accounts of the Court of Exchequer is handed to Witness by the Commissioners;*] can you tell now what is charged for that duty in the Court of Exchequer?—I see in this Account that Mr. Watson performs similar duties in the Court of Exchequer to those I discharge in the Common Pleas, so far as regards Recording or Registering the Assignments of Judgments, and that 5s. is charged in that Court for the same duty for which I get only 6d. The Enrolling of the Memorial of Assignment, appears by this Account to be done by Mr. Law, at the rate of 2d. a sheet, which is about the same rate as the average of 2s. per Memorial which I am paid for the same work.—[*The Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

Close of Evidence as to the Common Pleas.

EXCHEQUER.

Wednesday, 5th January, 1842.

PRESENT:

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q.C.

Mr. O'Ferrall.

Joseph Farran, Esq., called in and Examined.

2573. What Office do you hold?—Clerk of the Pleas.

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2574. How long have you filled that Office?—I have been 63 or 64 years altogether in Office.

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2575. What Situation did you first fill?—I was in every grade from the lowest to the highest—I began at the lowest grade.

Jos. Farran, Esq.

2576. What were you first employed to do?—I was first Clerk for signing Writs, then I was Clerk of the Appearances and Attachments, then I was appointed General Clerk, afterwards I became second Deputy Clerk of the Pleas, and now I am Principal.

2577. How long have you been Principal Clerk of the Pleas?—Since the 10th of November, 1819.—I had an interim appointment pending the alteration.

2578. Have the goodness to state generally what is the nature of the duties you have to discharge?—First, I have to exercise a general superintendence over the whole Office; I sign all Executions and Copies of Judgments and other Documents; I take Affidavits.

2579. Don't you mark Judgments?—I sign them, they are brought to me by the Clerks, I issue Summonses for Totting and for References; I attend those References.

2580. What Assistants have you in your Office?—They are all my Assistants in the Office.

2581. What hours do you attend generally in your Office?—I attend generally every day while there is any business to be done.

2582. Did you ever grant a Deputation?—No, I always did my own business, I never was absent but a few days.

2583. What is the nature of the superintendence you exercise over the Offices?—I overlook them.

2584. Do you visit them periodically?—Very often.

2585. Do you actually visit them for the purpose of superintending them?—I do.

2586. Has it been the habit of your Office to sign documents in blank?—Some documents are signed in blank such as Executions, Subpœnas ad Test, and the like, which I leave with the Clerks for public convenience.

2587. Have the Salaries of any Clerks under you been increased lately?—They have, and the Orders will show on what occasions.

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Jos. Farran, Esq.

2588. Were their Salaries increased upon your representation?—Partly. The Clerks Memorialled me, I brought their request before the Court, and the Judges granted it. I believe that was the way it was done.

2589. Was it not then upon your representation the Court increased the Salaries of these Officers?—They did it after full consideration.

2590. Is your presence necessary in your Office in Vacation;—I always attend in Vacation, I am always in attendance.

2591. Is there sufficient business in Vacation to require your attendance?—There is scarcely any Vacation that there is not employment for me; in general all the persons in my Office are in constant employment.

2592. Has not the rate of remuneration for Copying in your Office been reduced to three half-pence an Office Sheet?—It has, which goes to the Clerks who do the Work.

2593. Is it a fact that the persons who did the Work formerly, got only One Penny an Office Sheet?—They might have got less.

2594. Do you think it would be safe or useful, with a view to the efficient conduct of Public business if you were obliged to have recourse to any Clerks that you could get in cases of emergency?—I do not think it would be safe; I believe the General Clerks always require the Clerks they employ to give satisfactory references.

2595. Do you think it would be safe with reference to the Files and Documents which ought to be carefully preserved—for instance, Rolls of Judgments, which would be liable to be tampered with, if it was the custom to employ strange Clerks?—I think it would be very unsafe.

2596. Do you think that it is essential to the preservation and safety of the Public Records and to the due despatch of Public business that persons of a respectable class should be always employed as copying Clerks?—I do indeed; and I must say that I don't think our Office is very safe, there is no security whatever in it against plunderers and robbers.—*[Witness withdrew.]*

Mathew Maguire, Esq. called in and Examined.

M. Maguire, Esq.

2597. What situation do you hold?—I am one of the General Clerks of the Court of Exchequer.

2598. How long have you held that Office?—I have held it since 1821.

2599. Were you appointed on the passing of the Regulation Act?—I was.

2600. How long have you been in Office altogether?—Thirty-three years altogether.

2601. Before 1821 what were you?—I served my time in the Office to old Mr. Carey, who was Filacer at that time, but he was also, what I always considered, Clerk in Court.

2602. How long did you continue in that capacity?—Until 1819.

2603. What induced the change that took place then?—When I concluded my time to Mr. Carey, he made an offer to me to become a partner of his; he made me a proposition to give me a fourth of his business.

2604. When were you out of your time?—In 1815. Then the Act of 1816 passed, and Mr. Carey was allowed only £500 a-year out of the money he paid in as Clerk in Court. At that time he was making at least £2000 a-year; the fourth of the business he proposed to give me was worth £500 a-year; but in consequence of the Impounding Bill, I was entitled, under our agreement, to but £125, so that my situation was so far deteriorated. That was the state of things in 1819.

2605. What was done then?—I left Mr. Carey then.

2606. In what capacity did you afterwards act?—In 1819, Mr. Farran was Clerk of the Pleas *pro tem.* and he thought it more for my interest, as the Court was going to be regulated, that I should have an Office of my own. He then left his own Room, and gave it to me, and made me one of the Clerks in Court. That was the way I stood in 1821, when I became a General Clerk, and got a salary under the Act.

2607. Will you give a general description of the business you discharge as a General Clerk?—Yes. In the first place, a vast deal of my time, like that of others in the same situation, is taken up by Attornies, their Apprentices, and Clerks, in directing them.

2608. How much do you suppose, upon an average, of your time is occupied in that way?—I protest there is fully one-half of my time taken up in that way.

2609. Who are the other General Clerks of the Exchequer?—Mr. Stewart and Mr. Meares.

2610. Do you conceive that these instructions given by you to Attornies, &c., is out of the strict line of your duty?—We cannot help doing it.

2611. In point of fact, it necessarily follows, that giving those instructions to Attornies greatly interferes with the regular discharge of your duty as General Clerk; is it not so?—Unquestionably it is.

2612. What are the duties which properly belong to your Office, and which you actually discharge yourself?—They are various; amongst others, when the Attorney is entitled to mark Judgment, he gives me a memorandum, I make an entry in the Book the moment I am called upon to mark Judgment.

2613. Do you make that memorandum with your own hand?—Either by myself or by Mr. William Cooper, my Principal Assistant.

2614. Then what is done after that?—Then the Attorney pays me £1 1s., that being £1 as the Duty, and the shilling for the Crier's fee. Then it is my duty, or that of my

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Assistant, to take off the Pleadings from the Filacer's Office, and to attach a label to them, stating the day upon which the Judgment was given and marked, and its nature. This Judgment is afterwards brought up to Mr. George Farran, and we hand it in with the money so received. He accounts with the Crier. Suppose the case be on Bill or Note, the Attorney obtains an order to tot on the Judgment, and he brings me the Officer's Report prepared, which I examine and compare with the Bill or Note before it is signed by Mr. Farran. Then the Attorney gives me a memorandum for the Final Judgment, with the Certificate of the names of the parties, their residences and additions, as required by the Statute. When the Judgment is signed by Mr. Farran it is sent in to Mr. Watson's Office, who enters it into the Judgment Book. Then it is brought to another Clerk, who enters it in a Book kept for that purpose, for reference to the future number on the Roll; and then it comes back to me.

2615. Is that last entry made for the purpose of Search?—No, the Judgment entry is. Then myself or my Clerk gives out the Judgment to the Writing Clerk to be enrolled, and when that comes back, the number of sheets is entered in a Book, in which the parties' names and nature of the Judgment have been already entered, before it leaves my Office for signature. This Book acts as a check, and proves that every Judgment has been enrolled.

2616. Who makes the entry in that Book?—Mr. Cooper most generally.

2617. What is the purport of the entry?—It states the Plaintiffs' and the Defendants' names, the nature of the Judgment, the number of Office sheets it contains, and the name of the Writing Clerk in whose account it will appear.

2618. Whose business is it to compare that Judgment?—It is the business of Mr. Cooper; he compares it with the Enrolling Clerk.

2619. With what Documents does he compare it?—With the Pleadings; and he is bound to see that all are right, and that the Judgment is accurately enrolled.

2620. Do you inspect it, or see that it is right yourself?—I subsequently read over every one of the Judgments myself, and see that they are all perfect and complete. First, the Clerks' names are only initialed in the Book. I write their names in full, when I read over the Judgments, and that is the way I know that I have read them, and that they were regularly compared. Another Book has entries of all the Pleadings that were taken off, and states what has been done with them. When the Declaration is taken off, for instance, it is so stated in the Filacer's Office, and I can at once refer to it.

2621. How many Writing Clerks are there generally employed in your Office?—I believe I have seven Writing Clerks in almost constant employ; but there are this minute thirteen of them actually writing—enrolling Judgments or preparing Writs—in the Office.

2622. At what rate are they paid?—At the rate of 1½d. an Office sheet.

2623. Is that the same charge that has always been made for copying in your Office?—No; the charge originally was 2d. per sheet; of that one penny was received by the Writing Clerk, and the other penny a sheet was received by my Principal Assistant. When I went into the Office first, the actual Writing Clerk who copied the Documents, was paid only one half-penny an Office sheet; in 1821 it was raised to a penny a sheet, and the other penny was paid to the Principal Clerk.

2624. When was the alteration made from 2d. to 1½d.?—It was in 1840.

2625. Did that practice of paying the Writing Clerks only 1d. continue up to 1840?—Yes; it was then changed by an Order of the Court.

2626. What led to that Order?—There was a question arose between the Filacer and Clerk of the Pleas, and it came before the Court, and then the Barons, on consideration of the matter, thought that plan was a bad one on principle, and they accordingly made an Order to change it.

2627. Have the goodness to read that Order?—Yes. [*Witness here reads the Order of the 19th June, 1840.*] Upon the occasion of the pronouncing of that Order, the Judges went into the consideration of the whole of the Department, and said that they considered it, generally speaking, a bad plan, that any man who received a salary should receive anything per sheet for writing. As to the Clerk who engrossed the Enrolment of Assignment of Judgments, the Judges made no alteration in the former rate of remuneration, being 2d. an Office sheet.

2628. Do the Writing Clerks in your Department include the Clerks who engross Judgments?—Yes.

2629. Can you state what the distinction is between the enrolling of Judgments and Assignments?—I do not immediately see the difference; but I believe that the Judges considered that, inasmuch as advantages from printed forms accrued to some of those Clerks, that 1½d. a sheet was on that account quite sufficient for them; but as the Clerk who engrosses Memorials could not enjoy that advantage, he should be remunerated according to the old scale of 2d. an Office sheet.

2630. Do you mean to say that the practice of using printed forms, and charging them as for writing, was brought under the consideration of the Judges?—Yes.

2631. And that they sanctioned that practice?—Yes; the Judges of all the Courts were, as I believe, consulted in the year 1821. I was not myself at that time cognizant of the fact but Mr. Carey of the Common Pleas has since informed me of it, and that there is an Order in their Books to that effect, made after such consultation, and which can be produced. The result of the Order of 19th June, 1840, made it necessary to make some provision for the persons affected, and the Barons made another Order under date of 26th June, 1840.

2632. Will you read that Order?—Yes. [*Reads Order.*]

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2633. How were the Clerks who were permanently employed paid originally?—When the Act first passed, the Assistants had no salary. In 1825, they memorialled, and each of the General Clerks' Assistants got an allowance of £80 a-year. [*Reads that Order.*]

2634. Do you prepare Judicial Writs?—I do.

2635. Are not those Writs in most instances partly printed?—Yes.

2636. Do they require more than merely to be filled up with the names of the parties, and a few other formal alterations or additions?—Executions require to be filled up from the original Judgments, and accurately compared therewith, and the Return required by the Attorney inserted therein, together with the proper test. The sum certified by the Attorney, as due to the Plaintiff, is marked at the foot of the Writ, together with the actual day of the issuing the Writ. Writs of Scire Facias and Haberes, in many instances, contain a great deal of writing, and the trouble and time lost is very nearly as great as if written out at full.

2637. You say you enroll Judgments—is not the enrolment a mere copy of the Pleadings?—No; in the first instance, there is the Preamble at the head of the Roll, the Recital, &c. The copy commences at the Preamble, and goes down to the end of the Declaration; if there be no Plea we award Judgment for damages to be ascertained. Suppose it is on Report, then there is a Remittitur entered on the Roll as to the usual money counts. The Report is only referred to in the Record, as the means by which the damages have been ascertained.

2638. Could the Declaration, which is filed in the first instance, be made use of afterwards as part of the Enrolment, so as to save the necessity of enrolling it over again?—I don't see how that could be done.

2639. Do you think it practicable?—I don't think it could be done. It would be most desirable if it could. Now, for instance, in Lewis' case, which was lately before the Court, there were no less than 250 Office sheets in the Judgment; that at the rate of 1½d. a sheet makes more than 30s. for enrolling that Judgment, whereas the duty on it would be only £1; so that the Consolidated Fund loses the difference. If the original Declaration could be used as part of the Judgment, it would save extraordinary accumulation in the Offices.

2640. Do you fill up the Judicial Writs yourself?—I fill but very few of them, but they are compared either by Mr. Cooper or by myself.

2641. How do you procure the information to enable you to fill up those Writs?—The Attorney gives me a Certificate, stating the parties' names, the amount of the sum due, the name of the County it is to be issued to, then there is a Memorandum in the margin of the return, and the words Ca. Sa. or Fi. Fa.; whichever of these he requires, he strikes his pen across the other, and if he wants an Elegit he strikes out both the words Ca. Sa. and Fi. Fa. and writes the word "Elegit" in the margin; that is all the information I get from the Attorney.

2642. Would not a great deal of the Officer's trouble be saved if the Attornies brought their Writs ready filled up to the Officers?—Certainly.

2643. Could the Attorney get all the necessary information to enable himself to fill up his Writs, without the assistance of the Officer?—Certainly, or he might prepare the Writ in his own Office from the Documents in his possession, and afterwards it would be the duty of the Officer to see that it was warranted by the Judgment.

2644. If he required to have access to the Records, would the Officer allow him to refer to them?—He might ask me for access to the Judgment, and I would most certainly show it to him; as I before observed, the Enrolment and the Pleadings come back to my Office after the Judgment is marked, and remain there until the entire Roll of the Term is to be made up, and if the Attorney asked me for it, I would show it to him.

2645. Then you think that Attornies could conveniently fill up all their own Writs, and and bring them prepared to the Officer?—Certainly; he might bring his Execution filled up, for he must know as well as I could, all the material facts of the case, as appearing on the face of the Pleadings: he has all the information in his own Office, which would enable him to fill up those Writs.

2646. If that was reduced to practice would the Officer have any more to do than to see that what was done by the Attorney was warranted by the Pleadings?—Nothing more, so far as the Writs are concerned, except to sign them for the seal; every Writ that is issued out of my Office is marked, as compared with the original Judgment, either by myself or by my Assistant.

2647. Then are you to be understood as stating that there is nothing in the peculiar knowledge of the Officer of the Court necessary for the discharge of that duty of filling up the the Writs?—None whatever.

2648. Does not that duty, as it is now discharged by the Officer, occupy a great portion of his time?—Yes, a very material part of it.

2649. And do you think the Attorney ought to be competent to discharge it?—Yes.

2650. Do you think the Attorney competent also to prepare Records for Trial?—Yes, in most cases; the Attorney has the Draft of the Declaration, and a Copy of the Plea, and he could make out that Record if he had any brains at all. There are cases, however, in which I have made out Records that no Attorney in Ireland would, as I believe, be competent to do. The General Clerks are sometimes obliged to make out the most difficult Records; there are many cases in which Attornies should resort to the advice of Counsel

2651. Are those special cases, in which a difficulty would exist in making out the Record, rare?—They are, generally speaking.

2652. Do you think that in the ordinary run of cases the Attorney would be able to make up the Record himself?—Yes, certainly; I believe it to be so in England; I think there is an Act of Parliament there, or an order of the Judges, warranted by an Act, to prevent the necessity of Continuances being put upon the Record, this, of course, simplifies the matter; in every case they are put upon the Record in Ireland, and sometimes they are very troublesome; if, for instance, there are Pleas of Nul Tiel Record, or Demurrers and several Issues, it complicates the Record a great deal.

2653. Are there not Continuances before Final Judgments, and after Interlocutory Judgments?—Yes.

2654. Do you ever imparl now upon the Record?—Yes, up to Plea.

2655. Then suppose that the Nisi Prius Record was prepared by the Attorney and brought ready as well as the Writ, would you have anything more to do than to compare them?—Nothing more; I don't know whether the Officer would be bound to compare these Records or not; because the Attornies have a fee of 13s. 4d. for comparing each Record.

2656. Would it not appear from the Order you read a while ago that the Judges considered the Clerks in some respect responsible for the accuracy of the Copies they write in the Offices?—I believe they did, but I never considered myself responsible if there was an error in a Writ of Elegit, or any other Writ I issue, because the Attorney has a fee upon each; at the same time, if I was guilty of any negligence, I would think myself very reprehensible.

2657. Did you think that the legal liability resulting from any error in those Writs, fell, or ought to fall, upon the Attorney, as he had a fee upon each of them?—I did, certainly; and I think so still.

2658. How many General Clerks are there in the Court of Exchequer?—Three.

2659. Can you inform us what was the origin of the appointment of General Clerks?—The General Clerks were appointed under the Act 1 and 2 Geo. IV., c. 53, previously to which, there were recognized Clerks in Court, performing pretty much similar duties, to whom Fees were payable, and the old Bills of Costs show that those Fees were allowed by the Taxing Officers of the day, and duly recognised.*

2660. Was the Fee to the Attorney for comparing the Record, always allowed?—Yes, in former time, 13s. 4d. was always allowed.—[*Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

Thursday, 6th January, 1842.

PRESENT:

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair,

Mr. Martley, Q.C.

Mr. O'Ferrall.

Mathew Maguire Esq., again called in and Examined.

2661. Was it the habit of the General Clerks to act for Attornies before the Regulation Act?—It was the habit, not only of the General Clerks, but of all the Officers, with the exception of the first and second Deputies to the Clerk of the Pleas.

2662. How long did that practice continue?—It continued in a very minor degree for some time after the Regulation Act.

2663. Was it discontinued by Order of the Court, or was it voluntarily discontinued?—It gradually discontinued.

2664. Is it the fact that it was not until the Officers of the Court got Salaries that they considered themselves the Officers of the Court exclusively?—After that they considered themselves Officers of the Court exclusively; formerly they were considered as Clerks in Court, acting as Agents for the Attornies.

2665. Are the General Clerks what were formerly called the Clerks in Court?—Yes.

2666. Is it optional with the Attornies in your Court to go to whichever of the General Clerks he pleases?—It is.

2667. Have the Attornies any interest, or have the Clients any interest in preferring one instead of another?—I cannot see any.

2668. Does it make any difference either to the Attorney himself or to the General Clerk?—No.

2669. By whom are the Writing Clerks appointed?—They are employed at our own discretion.

2670. By whom was the Principal Assistant Clerk appointed?—I considered always that my Assistant Clerk was in the appointment of Mr. Farran, but the Writing Clerks were always employed by me.

2671. Is it not the fact that there are many Clerks not attached to any particular Office, but who are employed whenever required?—Just so.

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2672. Is there a charge in the Attorney's Bill of Costs for filling or making out Writs?—He has a Fee on every Writ.

2673. What is that for; is it for applying for it?—No.

2674. What was formerly the cost of issuing a Capias?—The gross amount was 13s. 6d. Irish.

2675. How was that made up?—There was first 1s. 2½d. for the Stamp and Parchment; 6d. for the Patentee; 6½d. for the Seal; 11s. 3d. for the Attorney, and the Signer of the Writs had only One Halfpenny for each Writ he signed.

2676. Are you aware that at that time the Attorney filled the Capias, or was it filled in the Office for him?—The Attorney filled it himself, or the Clerk acting as his Agent.

2677. What are the modern charges for a Writ of Capias?—13s. 2½d.

2678. How is that made up?—The Capias is 10s. 5d.; Law Fund 2s. 2d.; 3d. for the Parchment, and 6½d. Seal; in all it is 13s. 2½d. Irish money; but the profits to the Attorney are less now than they were formerly.

2679. Has the Stamp Duty been raised?—No, the Stamp Duty has entirely ceased on such Writs. The Law Fund is only payable.

2680. What was the Stamp formerly on a Capias?—It was only 1s. formerly, that was a Government Stamp, but it is now 2s. for the Law Fund Stamp.

2681. Under what authority is the 6d. for the Seal still charged?—It is still preserved under the Act, the 1st and 2nd George IV., chap. 53.

2682. Do you see any objection likely to arise in point of Practice either on the score of Public convenience or otherwise, to the Attorney enrolling his own Judgment?—I don't; I think an Attorney in this Country is as competent as an Attorney in England is to do his duty.

2683. Is that part of the duty of an Attorney in England?—I understand it is.

2684. Are you aware of any peculiar information the Officers of the Court have, that the Attornies cannot have access to?—The only advantage the Officer has is long experience.

2685. Would you say that there are any peculiar kinds of Judgments which the Attorney would find it difficult to enroll?—In some Judgments the Attorney might find a great deal of difficulty: for instance, a Judgment upon a Scire Facias where there are Pleas of different kinds.

2686. With regard to Ordinary Pleadings, is there any difficulty?—No.

2687. Then is there any other difficulty to which the Attorney is exposed except what you mention in enrolling Judgments?—No.

2688. Do you think that affixing the Seal is of much use?—I think the Seal Office could be dispensed with, so far as to require it to be a distinct Office in itself, but no question can arise as to the necessity of affixing the Seal of the Court; that is absolutely and essentially necessary.

2689. How could the Office be dispensed with, with advantage to the Public?—There is an entry of the Writ of Capias kept by the Clerk of the Writs when it is issued; if the Clerk of the Writs was obliged to keep a Book in which all Writs, Capiases, &c. should be entered, there need be but one entry, and it would be very little additional trouble or difficulty to make the same Officer put the Seal upon them too; the same Officer that made the entry of the Writ could Seal it, and that would save a great deal of trouble, and a great deal of time.

2690. So far as it relates to the despatch of the Attorney's business, would it relieve him?—Unquestionably it would.

2691. Is the course at present that the Writ, is entered in one Office and then has to go down to the Seal Keeper's Office, who, on getting the Fee, affixes the Seal?—It is.

2692. What does the Attorney do next with the Writ?—It is perfect then; he may then put it into the hands of the Process Server.

2693. Now will you give us a detail of the practice with regard to the mode of issuing Judicial Writs?—The Attorney wanting an Execution, fills up the following Certificate:—

Plaintiff.	}	I Certify that there is due to the Plaintiff, by the	
		Defendant in this Cause, for	
		Costs, the sum of	
Defendant.			Sterling.
		Dated this day of	184
County Return Ca. Sa. or Fi. Fa.		Attorney for the Plaintiff.	

2694. In whose Office is that done?—In the General Clerks' Office; that is a sort of Requisition; when the Attorney hands in that Certificate, and signs it, then the Writ is made out for him by the Clerks.

2695. What does the Attorney do then?—Then it is to be signed, but for the despatch of the Public business, it has been the practice to leave certain Writs, signed, with trustworthy persons, which are used in cases of necessity.

2696. Then, supposing you had the blank Writ previously signed by the proper Officer, do the Clerks fill it up, and give it to the Attorney at once?—Yes, it is the duty of the Attorney to get it signed by the Principal Officer, if not previously done.

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2697. Suppose the Attorney gets the Writ filled up and signed by the proper Officer, what is done then?—Then the Attorney goes and gets the Seal on it.

2698. Are you aware of any greater necessity for the existence of the Seal, with regard to Judicial Writs than upon Mesne Process?—I am not aware of any; but I never entertained a doubt as to the necessity of the Seal on all Writs; I think they ought to be all entered in the same Book, and that the Officer who entered them should also Seal them.

2699. And could that be done as easily with regard to Final Process as Mesne Process?—Yes, certainly.

2700. Suppose it became necessary to prove when an Execution was issued, what evidence would you now be able to give of it, except the Seal Book?—Only the Writ itself, on which is marked the date it issues, corresponding with the date of the Certificate of Sum due. I don't think the Seal Book is any Record, but an Account with the Principal, though I have known it produced on Motions in Court.

2701. In that respect you think it would be better that the person who made the entry of the Writ in the Writ Book shall also Seal it?—Yes.

2702. What Office is the Writ of Execution now issued out of?—As I before stated, out of the Offices of the three General Clerks.

2703. Do you keep them prepared?—My Clerk keeps forms of them.—[*Several Writs are here produced by Witness*].

2704. Do you see no objection whatever to the Consolidation of the Writ and Seal Offices?—None whatever: on the contrary, I think it would be a very great advantage.

2705. Do you think that that Consolidation could be carried still further, and that the Appearance Office could be also consolidated with the other two?—I think it might.

2706. Is it the case that the press of business in the Appearance Office is limited to certain days in the Term?—Yes. If the Attorney wants to enforce a Plea in the ensuing Term, or obtain Judgment, the Capias is made returnable on one of the three days before Term; the Appearances to Writs directed to City or County of Dublin, and so returnable, must be entered on one particular day, that being the fourth day in Term; in the Country cases they have eight days. The greater number of Appearances entered in a Term comes in on those days, and they are, on that account, very heavy days in the Office; but after that, they are comparatively very few.

2707. Are there not some Appearances almost every day?—There are, in Term.

2708. Is it not necessary to have Pleas marked in the Appearance Office before filing?—It is necessary that the Defendant should have the Plea first marked in the Appearance Office, that an Appearance has been entered, in order to ensure the payment of the Law Fund.

2709. Do you think it would be practicable, when there is this great influx of business, sometimes in the Office, to have both duties performed by the same person?—I think one person, with the assistance of two Clerks, would have ample time to do all the business.

2710. Is it not the fact, (necessarily it must be so,) that the Writs and Appearances are not numerous at the same time; in other words, the busiest time for entering the Writs and getting them sealed is not the busiest time for receiving or entering Appearances?—It is the fact that the issuing of Writs and entering Appearances are not numerous at the same time.

2711. Do you think that the hurry of issuing Writs and receiving Appearances would not be concurrent, so as to prevent the due discharge of Public business?—I most assuredly think that the same individual, with two Assistants, could easily discharge both duties.

2712. What are the Fees for sealing the different Documents?—6d. for a Writ of Capias; 1s. for an Execution, Venditione Exponas, &c.; 1s. 6d. for every Distringas Juratores, and 2s. 6d. for Sealing Records for Trial.

2713. The gross amount of those Fees must be very considerable, how are they applied?—I am not prepared to say, the Fees were reserved by the Act; formerly I understood they appertained to the Office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

2714. Does the charge for Sealing those Documents annoy the Attornies in the prosecution of the business?—Certainly it does, and is very much complained of.

2715. Did you ever hear Attornies complain about the practice of Sealing those Documents?—I hear very many complaints made by Attornies, every day and hour, about the existence of the Fee on the Seal.

2716. What did they complain about it?—They objected that the Seal should be paid in one Court, and not in the others.

2717. What might be the amount of Fees paid to the Keeper of the Seal, for every Nisi Prius Trial, suppose in the Exchequer?—The Sealing cost 4s. 6d. for every Trial; there is 6d. for the Writ of Venire Facias; 1s. 6d. for the Distringas, and 2s. 6d. for the Record.

2718. Does the same person Seal for both the Law and Equity Sides of the Exchequer?—Yes.

2719. If it was done away with on the Law Side how could the Seal be attached to Equity Proceedings?—I cannot contemplate the doing away with the Seal, I speak only of the transfer of the duty, and the same Seal is used for both sides.

2720. Would you be able to discharge the duties of entering Writs, receiving Appearances and affixing the Seal of the Court to them, if it was put upon you?—Those duties, all put together, would not be near as much as I have now to do.

2721. What would be your notion as to the arrangement that should be adopted with regard to Sealing those Documents?—There are two points of view in which the matter

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might be taken; there should either be a separate Seal for the Equity Side of the Exchequer, or a separate Book should be kept to make the Entries in. I would say that the Person to whom the Seal is entrusted would be very well able to keep such a Book. The present Seal keeps an Account now of the Records and of the Equity Writs sealed by him.

2722. Upon the whole, do you think that it would be more convenient to have a separate Seal for both Sides of the Court—do you think it would be more convenient for the Attornies?—I think it would be more convenient for the Attornies not to leave the Office where they get their Writs signed. I think the Sealing of Writs, &c., on the Equity Side might be transferred there.

2723. Is there any Money payable on Appearances?—Yes, 2s. Law Fund; and 3d. to the Crier; the latter is not paid in any of the other Courts; that Fee to the Crier was reserved by the Act 1st and 2nd Geo. IV. chap. 53, and it is still received.

2724. Has the Crier a Fee on Judgments?—Yes, of 1s. on every Judgment, and on Judgments on Cognovit Actionem 1s. 3d. Irish, which is 1s. 2d. there being a presumed Appearance.

2725. Are you aware of any duties discharged for those Fees?—No.

2726. Then in point of fact is not this a sinecure?—I am not aware of any duties actually performed.

2727. Is there a Law Fund received in your Office?—Yes, but merely for the accommodation of the Attornies and to facilitate business, the Duty on Judgments directed to be Marked is received, and afterwards handed in with the Judgment to the proper Office. Unless this were done the Attorney would be delayed until the Pleadings were taken off and the Label of the Judgment affixed.

2728. Is there much time occupied in receiving it?—It does not occupy much of my time, but it does occupy some of the time of the Office.

2729. Does it occupy much of the time of the Offices generally?—Indeed it does. Mr. George Farran is constantly occupied with it; in consequence of the great quantity of business done in our Court, he can do very little more than receiving the Law Fund and accounting for it.

2730. What situation does Mr. George Farran hold?—Principal Assistant of the Clerk of the Pleas.

2731. Do you see any objection to make the Principal Officer a Taxing Officer together with his other duties?—It would be a great deal of additional trouble, but when the Officers were paid by Fees they were very glad to do that duty together with their present duties; however those who have Salaries will not like to have additional labour put upon them. I believe it is the wish of the Attorney Profession that the Taxation should be transferred back again to the Officer.

2732. Is it not desirable that the practice of giving Instructions to Attornies should be either put an end to altogether or limited very much?—It would appear to me desirable that the Attornies should have some Officer of the Court to refer to.

2733. It appears reasonable that Attornies should have some Officer of the Court to refer to or to resort to as the authentic expounder of the Practice of the Court, but does it not appear very unreasonable or very undesirable that the Officer of the Court should interfere directly or indirectly in advising the Party as to the course he should pursue in conducting a Suit?—I think Attornies should not be directed in any other respect whatever than merely on points of Practice.

2734. Independent of having the Officers of the Court devoting to the Attornies nearly the whole of their time in giving those Instructions, is there not a great deal of inconvenience also resulting from that practice?—There is a great deal of inconvenience.

2735. Is it not objectionable on principle that the Officer of the Court should be the Adviser or Partizan of either of the Parties to a Suit?—I am sometimes the Adviser of both Parties.

2736. How is it possible you can advise the Plaintiff's Attorney and the Defendant's Attorney at one and the same time, as to what course they ought to take in their respective Cases?—The Plaintiff's Attorney, suppose, first comes to me, he shows me the Pleadings, he may not be aware that so and so should be done, or that a Replication, for instance, should be put in to some of the Pleas or to all of them. The Defendant's Attorney may afterwards come and require information of a similar nature, and I would not refuse it.

2737. Is the circumstance of a certain Plea or Pleas requiring or not requiring a Replication, in your opinion, matter of Practice?—It is, but it is the Attorney's Counsel that should instruct him upon that point certainly.

2738. The Commissioners would be anxious that you should define the difference between what you consider the Practice of the Offices, and advising Attornies as to the conduct of their Cases, because it appeared to the Commissioners for a long time that the information given to Attornies by the Officer was necessary for the despatch of Public Business, and to facilitate the business of the Court itself, but in the two or three last days it came out on Examination that the Officers of the Court actually directed and advised the Parties as to the course they should pursue?—The Officer ought to confine himself to giving information to the Attornies on points of Practice.

2739. You stated that a great deal of time is taken up in directing Attornies, don't you think it is not, in point of principle, the business of the Officer of the Court to advise either Party as to the course he should take?—I think it is not at all the business of the Officer.

2740. It has been stated that among other things, sometimes done for Attornies in the

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Offices, is the revising and correcting of Notices;—is not that a deviation from the strict line of a Public Officer's duty,—is not that advising the Attorney in the capacity of a Legal Adviser?—It certainly is.

2741. Does it not give rise to this;—that if one Attorney, suppose for the Plaintiff, be popular in the Office, he may get what information or instruction he requires, and if the Defendant's Attorney happened to be unpopular he could not get any or much information, and therefore the result would be visited on his Client?—So far as regards myself or my brother Officers, I never did believe, nor do I believe that such a case ever had existence; they merely advise on the proposed Question, popularity or unpopularity never arose in mine or their minds, nor was information or advice ever withheld. I don't think, however, it is part of the strict line of an Officer's duty to advise either party.

2742. Does not the necessity of giving the Attorney such instructions as are now given, oblige the Officer to have more assistance in the Office which is paid for at the expense of the Public?—Yes, for instance, giving instructions to Attornies, their Apprentices and Clerks, takes up half my time.

2743. Then, in point of fact, your advising Attornies is paid for by the Public?—Yes, decidedly it is.

2744. Did not that practice of advising Attornies arise at a time when it was the interest of the Officer to get as much business as possible into his Office?—Yes, that was its origin.

2745. Must not that arrangement which makes it the interest of any of the Officers to bring business into their Offices respectively, have a tendency to continue that practice of giving advice to Attornies?—I know of no such interest.

2746. The Commissioners wish you to distinguish the Officers' business in advising Attornies from being the expounders of the Practice of the Courts?—I think, as I said already, that the Officer ought to be confined to giving Attornies information strictly as to the Practice of the Courts so far as regarded his particular Office.

2747. Could the Attorney acquire that information anywhere else?—Heretofore it was impossible; the Officers of the Court were the only persons who could give that information to the Attorney, but now there are very many valuable Books of Practice coming out, which will materially assist the Profession.

2748. Suppose you were confined to your legitimate duty as Officer of the Court, would that substantially interfere with you advising Attornies generally?—I should say if I was confined to merely telling what the Practice was, it would not materially interfere with my time; questions strictly bearing on points of Practice bear a very small proportion indeed to the number of irrelevant questions that are put to me.

2749. Do you think that the duty now cast upon you of filling up the Judicial Writs, &c., has caused the necessity of your giving advice to Attornies?—If you take away the duty of filling up the Writs, &c., you will take away a considerable portion of the duties of the General Clerk, but I cannot see any effect that would have in regard to giving advice to the Attorney.

2750. Would you think it your duty to inform the Attorney what sort of a Writ he should issue in a particular Case?—I have often been obliged to give instructions to Attornies upon that subject.

2751. Did you state that you were not in the habit, generally, of reading over every one of the Judgments both in Case and in Debt?—I did not state that. I read over the Judgments as to matters of difficulty and form, and see that they are properly made up, and every Judgment in my Office will, on reference to the Rolls, be found to have been examined and marked as such in my own hand.

2752. Would you think it essential to the regulation of the Judgments, suppose that the Attorney was allowed to prepare the Enrolment that there should be some competent person in the Office to read it over after and see that it was right?—I think it would be most essential.

2753. Which do you consider it more properly the duty of the Attorney or of the Officer of the Court to prepare the Record of the Court; to make what is called the Roll?—If the Record is to be considered the act of the Court, not of the party, it is more properly the business of the Officer of the Court.

2754. Is it your opinion that the Records which might, or would be brought into you prepared by the Attorney, could not be safely relied upon?—Certainly not, without inspection.

2755. Do you suppose that a good deal of correction would be necessary to be made in them?—Certainly, for a time at least, until the thing was properly understood.

2756. Don't you think that if the Attorney was aware that his Record was to be set right by the Officer of the Court he would not take much trouble in preparing it?—If he brought it to me prepared, I would say, if I saw any error in the Judgment, that it was not right; I would point out the error to him if I discovered it. I think I would tell him he should get the opinion of his Counsel upon it, were the matter difficult.

2757. Would you receive it from him if you discovered the error when the Attorney handed it to you?—No, I would not take it from him until corrected.

2758. Then is it your opinion that the Judgments should be made up, not by the Attorney, but by Counsel?—Yes, in special or particular cases.

2759. Would not that throw a great additional burthen upon the Suitor?—It might.

2760. Do you think it essential that there should be a Record of every Judgment?—I think there should.

2761. Do you think it would be practicable to compel the Attornies to enroll the Judgments before the Execution issues?—I think the Attorney might be required to bring in the

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Enrolment before the Execution issued, as in case it be made his duty to prepare the Enrolment business would be so much diffused. It is at present solely resting on the Officer.

2762. Do you think it would be consistent with the present Practice of the Courts to Enrol the Judgments after the Executions are issued, and are there any Judgments made up in the Office which are not Enrolled?—Executions are nine times out of ten issued long before the Judgment is actually Enrolled. Final Judgments are always enrolled,—Interlocutory are not. It might be considered as tending to prevent the accumulation of Records not to make the Enrolments of Judgments absolutely necessary, where they were not intended as Liens on real Estate, or where the money had been paid or levied.

2763. Might it not be necessary, for instance, if an Action was instituted against the Sheriff?—It might.

2764. Suppose that a party marks his Judgment, and issues Execution, but does not enroll the Judgment, and levies the amount of that Execution; suppose then that he issues another Execution upon the same Judgment, how could the Defendant give that Judgment in evidence, it not being enrolled?—The Defendant might enroll the Judgment, or the Court compel the Plaintiff's Attorney to do so, when such an occasion arose.

2765. Do you see any means of getting rid of the practice of enrolling every Judgment?—I don't see any means by which it could be done, unless by the means suggested in my last answer.

2766. Assuming the necessity of having every Judgment enrolled, do you think that the practice of leaving it entirely to the Attornies to prepare them would lead to its being done negligently in many instances?—I think it might; but I hear it is the practice in England for Attornies to prepare the Enrolments. I would not like to say it should not be done in Ireland until I see how the matter is done there. The necessary inspection of the Officer would counteract any negligence.

2767. Are you aware whether that has been always the practice in England?—I am not.

2768. Do you conceive that any greater facility would be afforded or any time saved by abolishing the practice of receiving the Law Fund in the Offices?—Unquestionably there would; but then there would be greater danger of forgeries being committed.

2769. But would not the danger be very slight?—Very. I believe there are very few frauds committed by forgeries on the Stamp Office now.

2770. Suppose the label on which the Judgment was to be signed, was brought to your Office by the Attorney with the Pound Stamp on it, would it not save time in receiving the Law Fund?—It would, of course.

2771. In the same way when the Warrant to satisfy the Judgment is brought to the Office, if the 10s. Stamp was upon it, would it not save a great deal of time?—It would answer just as well as in the other case.

2772. In the same way if the Requisitions for Rules had the 4s. Stamp impressed upon them, would it not answer all the purposes of paying the Law Fund, and save the time now occupied in the receipt of it?—It would.

2773. Would a similar mode answer for Appearances?—Yes.

2774. Are you at all conversant with Searches?—There is very little of business of the Court that I am not acquainted with.

2775. Suppose the Attorney made up his own Enrolment before he brought it to the Office, would it be, in every instance, necessary that it should be carefully inspected by an Officer competent to correct any errors that might be discovered?—Certainly, that would be necessary for the safety of the Parties and for the credit of the Court.

2776. Suppose that a Writ of Error was to be brought, where a Verdict of such a nature had been obtained that the Judgment would be reversed on Writ of Error, would it not be optional with the Plaintiff's Attorney, for instance, to alter the Record for the Court of Error, although that would be a fraud upon the true state of the Judgment; suppose he struck out a Count out of the Declaration which would vitiate the Judgment?—I conceive that such a fraud could not be committed, for it would be the duty of the Officer to see that the transcript of the Record agreed with the Pleadings and Judgment before he Certified it to the Judges for their Signature.

2777. Would not the practice of allowing the Attorney to make up those Records open a door to fraud?—It would not, if the Officer did his duty.

2778. Would there not be a saving of the Officer's time and labour effected by it?—The only labour that would be saved is the Writing; the Officer's judgment and discretion would be the same as before.

2779. Do you think that the mere saving of the expense of writing out the Record would be adequate to the inconvenience that might be sustained by having the Records improperly made up?—I should say the saving would not be worth the loss or inconvenience if the Records were to be improperly made up; but I have already stated how any such impropriety would be guarded against. I understand it is done by the Attornies in England.

2780. Do you think it would tend to the advantage of the Public if there was a progressive advancement acted on with reference to the appointments of the Officers in all the Courts?—Most decidedly.

2781. Would that principle, if acted upon generally, be calculated to secure the uniform

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2783. Do you think that the principle of progressive appointments is a just principle, and one that ought to be always acted upon?—I conceive that the practice of not appointing the Officers progressively is very prejudicial.

2784. Is that system of progressive appointment now acted on?—That system does not now exist. I, myself, am an instance of it; I have now served in my office nearly thirty-three years, and when a vacancy occurred which would have benefitted me in any way, I was totally passed over; of course I naturally feel very much disgusted, and such a course must necessarily tend to disgust and dishearten any man.

2785. Has the practice to which we have alluded tended in any way to the necessity of keeping in the Offices Assistants with large salaries, in consequence of their being perfectly acquainted with the practice?—It has; but I wish to state to the Commissioners, that when I mentioned my own case as one of the instances of hardship in not appointing the Officers progressively, that there are also many other Officers in the three Courts whose claims are similar or greater than mine.

2786. Do the Quarterly Accounts distinguish the Charges for Enrolments from the Charges for Records for Trial?—No.

2787. What was the amount of Duty payable on Nisi Prius Records, previous to the Regulation Act?—Ten Shillings.

2788. Is it not £3 now?—Yes, and 15s. for every ten Office Sheets after the first twenty Office Sheets.

2789. Do you think it would be just to throw upon the Suitor, besides the expense of Stamp Duty, the entire expense of making out that Record; for the expense must ultimately fall upon either the Plaintiff or Defendant?—I would say it was not fair to throw the expense upon the Suitor.

2790. Would there not be a considerable hardship upon one Party or the other?—Yes, for one Party or the other should pay the expense.

2791. Is not the Suitor now saved the expense of Registrar's Fees which he formerly had to pay in his Bills of Costs?—Yes, that entirely escaped my recollection in answering the last Queries, and those Fees frequently amounted to seven or eight Pounds, and sometimes more.

2792. Then the Registrar is now paid by Salary?—Yes.

2793. And that very Duty which is now paid on the Record, was intended to meet the Charge for Registrar's Fees?—I conceive it was.

2794. What was the Registrar's Fee, formerly?—You were obliged to pay three Guineas, formerly, on lodging the Record; and even in the most trifling Case when you applied for the Postea the Registrar's Bill, in addition to three Guineas, was two or three Pounds or more; in very many cases still more considerable in amount.

2795. Do you mean in addition to the three Guineas?—I do.

2796. Then the Suitor is now considerably relieved?—He is certainly.

2797. Could we separately ascertain the gross amount of Law Fund on the Nisi Prius Records?—I suppose it could be ascertained at the Stamp Office.

2798. Must not the Officer of the Court compare the Nisi Prius Records now?—The Attorney comes and bespeaks the Record, and he compares it with the Engrossing Clerk, or with me or my Assistant, if not otherwise occupied.

2799. Is it not most essential that it should be accurately compared;—suppose that questions arose as to the form of the Pleadings, what had the Court to refer to except the Nisi Prius Record?—Certainly that is the fact.

2800. Is it then not necessary that the Record should be made out with the utmost accuracy?—It is.

2801. Do you conceive that it is the duty of the Attorney to represent to the Court below a fair and an accurate state of the Pleadings above?—I do.

2802. Which do you consider it more properly the business of the Attorney or of the Officer of the Court to certify to the Judge below, the true state of the Pleadings?—I think it more properly the business of the Officer of the Court to do so.

2803. Might not the practice of allowing Attornies to make up those Records, lead to frauds also?—That should be guarded against by the Officer, who should see that the transcript was correct, before he signed it, or permitted it to be sealed.

2804. Do you consider, that it is more properly the business of the Officer of the Court or the Attorney to make out the Nisi Prius Record?—At present it is the business of the Officer of the Court here to make up the Nisi Prius Records, but as I understand that in England it is done by the Attorney, I should not like, without more consideration, to say that it is more properly the business of the Officer.

2805. Do you consider it practicably consistent with the due despatch of Public Business, to entrust the making up of these Records to Attornies?—It is quite practicable.

2806. Would you consider it advisable to entrust the making up of the Records to Attornies, provided that it should be revised by an Officer of the Court and that that Officer should give a Certificate stating that the Record was correct?—I conceive so. The Attornies, as I before said, prepare those Records in England, and I presume, though I am not aware of the fact, that the Officer sees that they are right.

2807. Is it not the duty of the Officer now to see that the Record is correct?—It is the duty of the Officer to see that the Record be properly prepared by introducing the necessary Pleadings and Issues; it is then the duty of the Attorney to compare it and see that it is correct.

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2808. Then the same duty would still remain so far as the Officer is concerned?—Yes.
2809. And the only thing that would be done by imposing the duty of making up the Record upon the Attorney is the saving of the expense of the writing?—Yes.
2810. That additional expense would be put upon the Suitor?—Yes.
2811. Do you think that that saving of expense to the fund would be considerable?—It would, certainly.
2812. Is it the Rule not to allow any Erasures in the Records?—There is no such Rule with us, indeed I think it would be a very severe one; it could not be expected that Writing-Clerks might not make mistakes.
2813. If a Nisi Prius Record was brought in wrongly made up or not properly certified, which would the Client or the Attorney have to pay the Costs of it?—It would be the Client's loss.
2814. Though it was the fault of the Attorney?—I presume so. Whether he might not recover against his Attorney, it is not for me to say.
2815. Do you think that an alteration in the present practice of the Officers of the Courts giving advice or information to Attornies, would have a tendency to make them become better instructed in their Profession?—Yes.
2816. Does not the present System tend to make Attornies continue in ignorance of their Business?—It may have a tendency to make them careless in acquiring a perfect knowledge of the Practice.
2817. Do you think it necessary to have a Staff of Writing Clerks attached to the Offices in preference to the practice of employing mere strangers?—Certainly,—there are a great many things which it is necessary that Clerks in the Office should know; for instance, you cannot call upon a mere stranger to enroll a Judgment or make out a Writ of any difficulty. For the mere copying part of the business a man need not be attached to the Offices, but it is very essential that the Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks should know the routine business.
2818. Do you think it would be safe to entrust the Records of the Court to be copied by mere strangers?—I don't think it would.
2819. Do you think it would be advisable to get persons into the Offices to copy those Documents at the lowest rate of remuneration that the business could be done for?—Certainly not.
2820. Keeping that in view and considering the description of Clerks it would be desirable to employ to copy those Records and other Documents, do you think that three half-pence an Office-Sheet is as low a rate of remuneration as the Business could be done for?—It certainly is not as low as it might be done for, but low enough to afford proper remuneration to the class of persons that ought to be employed in the performance of such duties.
2821. What could a Clerk earn in a day, suppose from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, if he was paid for writing at the rate of three Half-pence an Office-Sheet—what number of Sheets could a man write in that time?—Writing on Parchment takes a much longer time than writing on Paper does. I cannot exactly say how many Office-Sheets a man could write in the time specified, but I think the question could be better answered by those who merely write Copies.
2822. Can you form any notion of how much these Writing-Clerks, paid at that rate, could earn in the year?—I have one Clerk, a very good Clerk, who earns, I should think, £150 a-year in that way, but he is a very smart, active young man, and never idle.
2823. Does his charge for Engrossing include the profit which is had by charging for the printed forms as if the whole was manuscript?—Yes, I think it was the opinion of the Judges on the Inquiry in 1840, on the occasion of their pronouncing their Order that a person who had to exercise his mind as well as his hands in making out Enrolments, Records, &c., might be considered as entitled to a larger remuneration than the Clerk who merely copied from what was before him; but taking into consideration the advantages they might derive from the Forms, and their having almost constant employment, which the mere Copying Clerks might not have, they confined the remuneration to the same scale.—[*Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

Friday, 7th January, 1842.

P R E S E N T.

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q.C.

Mr. O'Ferrall.

Matthew Maguire, Esq. again called in and examined.

By the direction of the Commissioners reads a Report made by the Clerk of the Pleas of the Court of Exchequer to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in the year 1838, respecting the Expenses of the Offices of the Court of Exchequer.

2824. There is one branch of this Inquiry which makes it necessary to ask you some questions respecting the Officers of the Court of Exchequer. You say the Principal Officer in your department is the Clerk of the Pleas?—Yes.

2825. What are his hours of attendance?—From about half-past twelve, or perhaps one o'clock, to three or half-past three, are his usual hours of attendance, during Term or any

pressure of business which would make such attendance necessary, but when apprized of the necessity of an earlier attendance on any particular day or days, he comes earlier or remains later according to the exigency of circumstances.

2826. What is his age?—I suppose he is now about eighty years of age; he is sixty-four years in Office.

2827. Does any one act for him in his absence?—Every man in the Office competent to do so would, if called on, gladly assist him, but I do so perhaps much more than others.

2828. Then we may take it that up to a certain time of the day you are the person who does his business?—I give him my assistance at all hours of the day when necessary; but such assistance is only necessary in matters of Account and Reference, and on which it has very seldom indeed occurred that he was not personally present.

2829. And you are competent to discharge those duties for him?—Certainly to assist him in the discharge of those duties. In matters of account I fancy myself better acquainted than most men in the Department.

2830. And you have, for a considerable time past, been assisting the Clerk of the Pleas?—I have for a considerable time past afforded him such assistance as I have described.

2831. Do you mean to say that from the nature of the duties now discharged by the Clerk of the Pleas, and with reference to the existing quantity of duty he has to discharge, it is not necessary for him to attend in his Office before one o'clock in the day?—I do mean to say so.

2832. At what hour does he leave his Office?—At three to half-past three o'clock, unless he is informed that his longer stay would be necessary.

2833. Then we may take it on an average to be about three hours' attendance every day?—Yes, I should say so, or nearly so, at the periods I have already mentioned, that is, during Term, or any pressure of business. Before he leaves, he sends round to all the Offices regularly every day to inquire whether there is any other business for him to do.

2834. When you say he sends round regularly to "all" the Offices, do you mean all the Offices in his own Department?—Of course.

2835. Can you state whether an Officer in Mr. Farran's situation could discharge other duties in addition to those he now discharges?—Unquestionably he could.

2836. Suppose it was considered expedient that an Officer in his situation should have the Taxation of Costs together with his present duties, do you think he would be able to do both?—Yes, if he had a sufficient staff of Assistants.

2837. What assistance would he require to enable him to discharge the duties of both Offices?—I think the Taxation of Costs is very heavy. I think, in such case, the Clerk of the Pleas should have a Clerk whose particular business should be to attend altogether to the Taxation of Costs; he should, when time permitted, assist generally in all matters relating to the Office, but the Taxation of Costs should be considered his principal duty, subject, of course, to the revision of the Principal Officer.

2838. Are there many merely ministerial or formal acts done by the Officer, from which he could be relieved, or after the termination of which he could apply himself to the Taxation of Costs?—Yes, the Officer has to sign Certificates and does other matters of that sort, which any one of his Officers might be empowered to do.

2839. Is not that the principal part of the duty of the Clerk of the Pleas now?—It is a part, but not a principal part.

2840. What other Documents does he sign?—He signs all Judgments, Copies of Judgment, Executions, and all Writs issuing from the Office (save Writs of Capias, and Common Law Supena), he also signs all Negative Searches for Judgments, Reports, &c.

2841. Would that occupy much of his time?—The signing of those Documents certainly does take up a good deal of time.

2842. Do you think it ever takes up so much of his time as to interfere materially with his other duties?—I don't think it does.

2843. With regard to the duty, if I may so say, to which the Chief Officer devotes his actual manual labour, what does that consist of?—To sign and attest all Writs and Copies which it is his duty to do; to examine Bills or Notes on which Totting takes place; to receipt Cognovits, and attest Copies of Rules; to certify the amount of Law Fund Duty received on Judgments, Final and Interlocutory, and on Satisfactions to the Stamp Department; and to examine and check the Quarterly Accounts; he also has to receive all Lodgments of Monies paid into Court, to keep accounts thereof, and to pay out same to the parties entitled thereto.

2844. In point of fact he relies upon the statements of others for the truth of the Certificates?—Yes, he relies upon the other Officers for that.

2845. Suppose the person who now makes the comparison, or under whose immediate inspection it is made, was also to sign Certificates, and in that way part of the present duties was taken from the Chief Officer, then do you think he could attend to the Taxation of Costs?—I think he could with the assistance before-mentioned.

2846. Would it not be as safe as it is now?—I consider that the security to the Public would not be so great unless the person authorised to do that duty was fully responsible for it; if that person was on a low salary, I consider there would not be sufficient security; but this observation applies principally to Certificates of Judgments, of Satisfactions, and Certificates of Searches.

2847. As you particularise these latter duties, do you consider that there are any, and what duties, might be safely confided to Inferior Officers without responsibility attaching to the Head of the Office?—Yes, such as attesting of Rules, signing and attesting Copies of Judgments and other Documents, signing Summonses, Executions, and all other Writs at present signed by him.

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M. Maguire, Esq.

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2848. Suppose a person was disposed or tempted to act improperly, would not the mischief be as great if he improperly marked a Judgment as if he improperly certified a Judgment?—I think not, for the improperly marking of a Judgment on discovery might be remedied. In any of those answers which I give I wish to state them to be in reply to the questions put to me, without expressing any opinion of my own, whether the Officer is at all responsible in point of Law.

2849. Independent of the responsibility, in point of Law, do you think that the interest of the Public would be at stake by having Inferior Officers to perform the duties of the superior class of Officers?—I think it is better as it is.

2850. Even putting aside the legal responsibility which might attach to the Officer, does it not occur to you that there is a kind of effectual responsibility at present on the Officer to have every thing regularly and properly done in his Office?—Yes.

2851. And the higher the Clerks are, don't you think that the public security is proportionably great?—Yes.

2852. Would not the Public have the same security as they have at present, if the Officer who makes the Copies of Judgments, &c., were to attest them. I mean if the Officer in whom the Principal confides for the correctness of such Copies, were to be the person to sign or attest them himself?—It might be done, and I think, with equal security.

2853. I mean the person who signs his initials now, upon which those Documents so initialed are afterwards signed by the Chief Officer. Now could the person who initials them, and who makes the comparison or the Searches, also attest them?—Of course, that might be done.

2854. Is not the public security greater by the Principal having the choice of his Assistants?—Yes.

2855. And is it not likely that, for his own sake, he would take care that his Assistant should be a proper person?—Yes.

2856. Is it as a matter of convenience that the Chief Officer chooses to act upon the faith of his Clerks?—Yes, and a matter of necessity too, for it would be impossible that any one individual could attend personally to the entire of the business of the Offices.

2857. The Act of Parliament calls upon the Chief Officer in each Department, to exercise a general superintendence over the Offices. I want to have your opinion as to what the general superintendence is, and whether you consider it of importance?—I do certainly consider it of importance.

2858. What would be your notion of what constituted "a general superintendence"—what are the duties it implies?—To see that every matter relating to the Office was properly attended to.

2859. Do you think that the power of selection given to the Superior Officers, together with a knowledge of their authority, and their example in the Office, amounts to superintendence?—I think it virtually does.

2860. What would you conceive would be the amount of superintendence that ought to be executed?—It is very hard to answer that question.

2861. Suppose that you were the Principal Officer, and desirous to discharge your duty, what, according to your notion, would be the duty you would have to discharge, so far as regards the general superintendence of the Officers under that part of the Act of Parliament which obliges the Officer to discharge that duty?—I think the Principal Officer should take measures to see that the duties of the different departments in the Office were properly executed in every respect, both as regarded attendance and efficiency.

2862. Do you consider that it is of importance that there should be an Officer to perform such duties of superintendence as those you describe now?—Unquestionably.

2863. Where the Officer has the appointment of all those whom he is to superintend, and takes pains to make a proper selection, don't you think that that is exercising a virtual superintendence over the Offices?—Certainly, the necessity of actual superintendence is thereby diminished.

2864. How could your selection of the Officers under you, be an exercise of general superintendence—that is merely an appointment of the Officers?—It could not be properly called a superintendence, though, perhaps, the effect might be the same.

2865. Do you consider, as the superintendence is at present exercised, that any great irregularity could be committed in the Offices without its coming to the ears of the Head Officer?—I think not.

2866. Is it not the fact that such irregularities have been committed without going to the ears of the Principal Officers?—I am not aware of it.

2867. You say that Mr. Farran is an old man. Don't you, in point of fact, give him the benefit of your assistance to any extent that he calls for or requires?—Most certainly; not only during Office hours, on all occasions when he may deem it necessary to advise with or consult me, but also during my own private or leisure hours, in which I scrutinize matters of account, read over evidence, and draw special reports on References to him.

2868. Do you give him that assistance so as not to interfere with the discharge of your own duties?—I think I do not, for such assistance must, in some measure, interfere with my own duties, but I do all in my power to prevent any injury to the Public service, by attending to my Office business at hours when few others do. I have never spared myself.

2869. Is there not a considerable quantity of business which is necessarily referred to the Clerk of the Pleas?—I cannot say it is considerable.

2870. Is it not the case that Counsel frequently attend before the Clerk of the Pleas?—Yes, they do sometimes on References.

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7th January, 1842.

M. Maguire, Esq.

2871. Then if the present Clerk of the Pleas or his successor, had not the assistance of some other person who was both able and willing to give him his assistance, his attendance must be considerably more than it is now?—Of course.

2872. Then I believe the circumstance of the present Clerk of the Pleas being enabled to dispose of his business in an average attendance of three hours a day, arises from his business being done by others from a personal regard for himself?—It may be so in some degree, but principally from the efficiency of his Officers.

2873. What time would it be necessary for the Clerk of the Pleas to attend each day, suppose he discharged all his duties himself personally?—That must depend upon circumstances, and the nature and quantity of the business to be performed by him, but I think three hours in the day is sufficient for the discharge of the duties he at present performs.

2874. Suppose that the Clerk of the Pleas was to discharge all his duties himself in person, would you consider three hours' attendance each day enough?—I consider that the Clerk of the Pleas does perform all his duty personally, and only avails himself of my assistance occasionally in their discharge as being well acquainted with matters of account; deprived of that assistance, he would have to devote more time; as it is I think three hours are sufficient.

2875. Would you consider that that Office was almost a sinecure?—Far from it.

2876. Do you consider it to be the case, or would you say that we could report, as a matter of fact, that the Clerk of the Pleas now gets through his business in an hour of the day?—Certainly not.—It may happen, and, no doubt, has happened, that one hour has sufficed on particular days, principally in Hilary and Trinity Vacations after the Assizes, when little business is to be done, and his longer stay would be unnecessary.

2877. Independent of the length of time he actually does attend, is there not a great deal more time given by you to the discharge of his business, than the time he actually attends himself?—There is not, except as I before mentioned, in my leisure or private hours, and that generally in my own house where I generally scrutinize matters of account, and draw up or peruse Special Reports if drafted by the party.

2878. And if the Clerk of the Pleas were of such an age that you or any other person in the Offices would not think it reasonable to attend to his duties for him, do you think they could be got through in three hours in the day?—I do think the present duties of the Clerk of the Pleas could be got through in that time without assistance.

2879. If you had a Deputation from the Clerk of the Pleas how much longer time would it take you to perform your own duties and his?—I could not by possibility do both. The labours of a General Clerk who attends to his business are necessarily very heavy in themselves.

2880. Is it then your opinion that a person could not, in three hours each day, regularly and properly discharge the duties which are specified in the Act of Parliament to be performed by the Prothonotary or the Clerk of the Pleas?—I think no Clerk of the Pleas could perform all the very numerous duties specified in the Act if he had not assistance.

2881. Do you think that three hours a day would be sufficient time for the Clerk of the Pleas to attend at any period?—I think three hours a day, in particular times of the year, would be sufficient.

2882. You must take the year round.—What number of hours would it be necessary for the Clerk of the Pleas to attend each day in Term, so as to discharge his duties regularly?—I think it would be right that the Clerk of the Pleas should attend during Term from eleven o'clock until 4 o'clock; I think that would be sufficient time to be in attendance.

2883. In Vacation how long should he attend each day?—From twelve o'clock to three o'clock would be enough, and that only when business required it.—A much shorter time would suffice in the Vacations after Hilary and Trinity Terms, the Assizes having concluded.

2884. And would the Clerk of the Pleas have full occupation during those three hours' attendance in the Vacation?—I don't think he would.

2885. If the Clerk of the Pleas were to exercise the general superintendence specified by the Act of Parliament, should he not be in attendance at his Office as early as any of the other Officers?—Strictly speaking, he should, but I conceive that he can virtually superintend without such attendance.

2886. Don't you think that the Clerk of the Rules would be the proper person to sign the Rules?—I do.

2887. How does it happen that the Clerk of the Rules does not do that?—Mr. Yeo finding that the word *attest* was not in the duties prescribed for him by the Act of Parliament, was tenacious of so doing.

2888. Is it Mr. Farran's practice to attest the Copies of Rules?—Yes.

2889. It is not so in the other Courts.—Could you suggest any reason for the distinction?—Only as I have stated.

2890. Then your opinion is that it arose from a different reading of the Act by the Clerk of the Rules of the Court of Exchequer from that by the Officers of the other Courts?—Yes, I should suppose it so arose.

2891. With respect to the Office of General Clerk; now suppose that the whole of the duty of filling up the Writs in the Office was done away with, the only other specific duty being that of enrolling Judgments and making out the Records for Trial, do you think if the Attornies were obliged to bring their own Writs to the Office, ready filled up, that any of the General Clerks could be dispensed with?—I think they could.

2892. What portion of the business of the General Clerks do you yourself transact?—I do a great part of the business, it has been growing upon me every year.

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M. Maguire, Esq.

2893. What proportion of it do you do;—do you think you do half that business?—I could not say I did the half, but I go very near it.

2894. What assistance have you now?—I have one Principal and a second Assistant.

2895. What is your second Assistant's name?—Sheridan.

2896. Supposing the whole duty of filling up the Judicial Writs was done away with, don't you think that, with the assistance of two Clerks together with the Staff of Writing Clerks you have now, you would be able to do the whole General Clerks' business of [the Court?—I do not.

2897. Don't you think the business would be better and more conveniently done by having one Principal or Chief Officer instead of three as there are now?—I do; I think that after the alteration, proposed in a former question, that one Principal Officer with sufficient assistance might be enough.

2898. And that that Principal Officer would, with sufficient assistance, be able to discharge all the duties?—Yes, after such alteration.

2899. And that one would be quite sufficient in the present state of the business of the Courts?—Yes, after such alteration, I think that one Principal Clerk with sufficient competent assistance would be enough, provided he were restrained from advising or directing Attornies during the progress of a Suit, and confined to informing them on that branch only connected with his actual duty.

2900. Now even with all the business discharged in the three General Clerks' Offices, what assistance would you require?—I consider that the person filling the Office would require three persons as Principal Assistants of the same rank and intelligence of the present Assistants to each of the General Clerks, together with the Writing and Engrossing Clerks, and that there should also be three persons selected at moderate Salaries (having also the advantages arising from writing), such Salaries acting as a retainer for qualified persons to succeed, in case of vacancy, in the Office of the Principal Assistants.

2901. Then suppose the business of filling up the Writs was done by the Attornies, it would be so much trouble saved the Writing Clerks?—Yes.

2902. And so much saving to the Public?—Yes.

2903. Would you say that the taking away the duty of filling up the Writs in the Offices, would enable you to dispense with the additional permanent Clerks?—In that case some of them might be dispensed with.—In such case I would say that perhaps two Principal Assistants and two of the small-salaried Clerks might be found sufficient.

2904. If such a Staff as that would be sufficient for your Court why should it not be equally sufficient for the other Courts?—I see no reason why it should not.

2905. Until of late, was it not the practice that an Attorney, suppose of the Court of Exchequer, when requiring admission into another Court should pay as much for that admission as if he had not been admitted into any of the Courts before?—It was so until very lately so far as the Stamp Duty was concerned.

2906. For that reason was it not almost the usual practice for the Attornies to get themselves admitted first into the Court of Exchequer, where they had a Court of Law as well as a Court of Equity to practise in?—I believe that was the fact, and that it brought a great deal of business into the Court of Exchequer.

2907. Has the Law been changed of late?—Yes, as regards the Stamp Duty on the admission.

2908. Do you contemplate from that relaxation that the business of the three Courts will be more equalised for the future?—I think it will.

2909. Besides that, is it not the case that the facility given in the Court of Exchequer by the Common Law Subpœna brought a great deal of business into that Court?—It is the fact.

2910. I believe that process has been done away with by an Act of Parliament commonly called Pigot's Act?—It has, to a great extent.

2911. Will that take some of the business away from the Court of Exchequer?—I think it will have that effect.

2912. Independent of those circumstances do you attribute any of the excess of the business done in the Court of Exchequer, to a preference for the Officers of that Court?—I believe it may have been so.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

Edmond Power Esq., called in and Examined.

Edmond Power, Esq.

2913. What Office do you hold?—I am Filacer and Clerk of the Pleadings in the Law-side of the Court of Exchequer.

2914. When were you appointed?—In September, 1837.

2915. Would you give us a summary of the duties you actually discharge yourself?—I would prefer, if there is no objection, giving the general duties of the Office first, and then give the actual duties discharged by myself and my Assistants. I receive and file all Declarations, Pleas, Replications, Rejoinders, Surrejoinders, Rebatters, Surrebatters, Demurrers, Joinders, Suggestions, Affidavits, Ejectments, Submissions, Awards, Capiases, and all Writs returned by Sheriffs, Venires and Distringases, Plaintiffs' Charges or Reports, Judges' Reports and Counsels' Certificates; I number, enter, and index them in Books kept for that purpose; I give Attested Copies of such of those Records as are required; I amend Pleadings, pursuant to Order of Court; I give Certificates of Pleadings; I take and receive all Affidavits in the Court of Exchequer as well in my Office as also from persons confined by illness or in prison; I attend to and produce such Books, Pleadings, and Affidavits, as the Agents require to inspect; I take all Pleadings off the Files for the General Clerks for further

proceedings; I inspect all Pleadings and Affidavits, and other Documents filed in my Office, and I see that the proper stamps are impressed thereon as required by the Statute; make an entry of the number of sheets in all copied Pleadings pursuant to said Statute; there are twenty-one years' Books and files of those Records and Pleadings which it is my duty to inspect from time to time; I have also to remark that the taking of Affidavits is very severe on me; the number of Affidavits I took in 1839 amounted to 5569; in 1840 they amounted to 6727; and in 1841 they amounted to 5789. In fact, nearly all the Affidavits have been taken by me, as will appear to the Commissioners by the Return which I have made out from the files of one Term in each year during the last three years: In Michaelmas Term 1838, the number of Affidavits taken by Mr. Farran was 20, by Mr. Yeo 70, and the number taken by me was 676. In Michaelmas Term 1839, Mr. Farran took 19 Affidavits, Mr. Yeo took 90, and I took 803. In Michaelmas Term 1840, Mr. Farran took 44 Affidavits, Mr. Yeo took 109 Affidavits, and I took 1208 Affidavits; so that it appears I performed nearly all the duty of taking Affidavits; and since my appointment to the Office I have done the entire duty of taking the Affidavits of persons confined by illness and in prison, averaging between 40 and 50 each year; I have also to receipt all Pleadings previously marked by my Assistants; I sign and attest Copies of Pleadings, which are very numerous. In 1839, the Attested Copies of Pleadings amounted to 3538; in 1840 7162; and in 1841, 5302 averaging 5000 a-year. I have also to sign Certificates of No Pleas; I am obliged to attend and give evidence in prosecutions for Perjury, of persons making false Affidavits before me, which frequently occurs, I regret to say.

2916. What are your hours of attendance?—During Term, and the eight days after the Term, I attend from 11 o'clock until 4, and in the Vacation I attend from 12 to 3 o'clock.

2917. Are there any other duties you discharge?—I have, in addition to those duties already given, to exercise a general superintendence over the Office; I have to examine the Clerks' Accounts to enable me to verify them before the Barons.

2918. What assistance have you?—I have three Assistants together with Copying Clerks,

2919. What are the names of your Assistants?—Richard Carey is my first Assistant William Carey is my second Assistant and Patrick M'Mahon is the third Assistant.

2920. How are they paid?—Out of the Consolidated Fund.

2921. Are they paid by salaries or by fees?—By salaries.

2922. What is the first Assistant's salary?—£350 a-year, present currency.

2923. What is the second Assistant's salary?—£150 a-year, late currency.

2924. What is the third Assistant's salary?—£130 a-year, present currency.

2925. On what authority are those salaries paid?—By an Order of the Barons.

2926. When was that Order made?—Within the last two or three years.

2927. Was it since you came to the Office?—Yes; the second Assistant is about the same time in the Office as I am myself. The first Assistant has been in the Office seven or eight years; his salary was fixed by the Judges before I was appointed, but it was raised since my appointment to £350 a-year.

2928. Are you aware that your Assistants receive any other emolument but their salaries?—I am positive that they do not.

2929. Are there Writing Clerks employed in your department?—There are five Writing Clerks employed in my department besides the three Assistants.

2930. Are those Writing or Copying Clerks permanently employed?—They are.

2931. How are they paid?—They receive three halfpence a sheet for all the writing they copy; each sheet that they are paid three halfpence for pays four pence to the Consolidated Fund, so that the Revenue makes two-pence halfpenny profit by every sheet the Copying Clerk writes.

2932. What do you suppose those Copying Clerks could each earn in the year?—I have made a return of the average amount of their separate earnings for the last three years: In 1839 I find that Francis O'Farrell, first Copying Clerk, earned £71 10s. 2d.; in 1840 £106 17s. 3d.; in 1841 £96 19s. 0d. Edward F. Dobbin, the next Clerk, earned in 1839 £62 4s. 2d.; in 1840 £88 10s. 5d., and in 1841 £94 7s. 3½d. The third Clerk, William H. Crawford, earned in 1839 £53 14s. 10d.; in 1840 £70 9s. 0d., and in 1841 £89 11s. 6d. The fourth Clerk, Hugh M'Mahon, about £60 a-year.

2933. What are the duties those Clerks have to discharge: are they confined entirely to copying?—In order not to delay the public business they are obliged to attend in the Office, during Term, sixteen or seventeen hours each day, and as long each day after Term as business requires their attendance; they attend during the Office hours regularly throughout the year. Their usual business is copying and comparing Documents, tying up and endorsing them, and giving as much assistance generally as is necessary for the third Assistant in their department when he cannot himself, from press of business, compass the entire; and in my Office the Copying Clerks are curtailed in the payment they get for writing one halfpenny per office sheet, which is allowed to persons filling the same department in the other two Law Courts.

2934. By whom were your Principal Assistants appointed?—My three Principal Assistants were all in the Office when I first came into it.

2935. By whom were they appointed?—By my predecessor, Mr. Carey, father of my first and second Principal Assistants.

2936. Had you the power of removing them?—I am sure I had, and I have it still, but I wish to state that I have never had any intention whatever of removing those Gentlemen.

2937. What are your hours of attendance?—From 12 o'clock to 3 o'clock in Vacation.

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7th January 1840

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4th January, 1841.

Edmond Power, Esq.

2938. Have you executed any Deputation?—Yes, I have.

2939. Did you execute those Deputations with the leave of the Court?—Yes, it was always with leave of one of the Barons, on account of delicate state of health or unavoidable business.

2940. Who, in general, have you appointed to act as your deputy?—My first Assistant, Mr. Richard Carey.

2941. For what length of time have these Deputations lasted?—About three months, and the last one was only for two months in the long Vacation; I gave a Deputation for a week some time ago.

2942. Was that in Term or out of Term?—It was last Trinity Term; I was obliged by severe illness to grant a Deputation then; I could not be absent for a week without giving a Deputation, or the greatest possible public inconvenience would be suffered.

2943. Are your duties performed in your absence by your Deputy?—Yes, certainly.

2944. During the Vacation time your business is of course considerably less than in Term?—Yes; of course it is.

2945. Do you attest copies of the Pleadings yourself?—I always do.

2946. Upon what authority or to whom do you trust for their accuracy?—The Copying Clerk always compares the pleadings, then Mr. M'Mahon, my third Assistant, compares them, and immediately after he does so, he has a stamp which he impresses on the back of the Pleadings, stating that they were compared and corrected; that shows me that he had compared them, and upon seeing that I sign or attest the Pleadings; it was since I came into Office that plan about the stamp was adopted; it facilitates us very much, for I dare say we sign upon an average between four and five thousand copies every year.

2947. Do any of the three salaried Clerks receive anything for writing?—Nothing, whatever.

2948. Can you state upon an average what is the yearly income of the five Copying Clerks who are permanently employed in your Office; you have already stated, I believe, what they earned each for the last two or three years?—There are four of them who earn upon an average about £80 a-year, and one of them about £30 or £40 a-year.

2949. In order to earn those sums yearly are they obliged to be very constant in their attendance in the Office?—Certainly; if they were not very attentive and did not write very fast they could not earn £80 a-year, and sometimes they are obliged to sit up all night.

2950. Who has the appointment of those Clerks?—I have myself.

2951. Therefore you must know them?—Certainly.

2952. Do you consider it essential to the due discharge of the public business that those Clerks should be well known and respectable persons, and that they should be permanently employed in the Office?—Indeed I think so; they are all now very respectable persons who are employed as Clerks in my Office.

2953. And you think that it is essential to the due discharge of public business that those Clerks should be respectable persons?—Undoubtedly.

2954. Do you think it is essential to the security of the Deeds and Records of the Court that they should be persons of good character and respectability?—Most essential; the Records would be very insecure if the Clerks employed in the Offices were not known and respectable persons.

2955. If anything occurred to the Records of the Court who would be held responsible for it?—I am accountable for the whole Department over which I am placed.

2956. Suppose you were obliged to get the Copying business done for the lowest possible rate, would it be advisable or safe?—I don't think it would be advisable to employ persons at a lower rate than is paid to the Copying Clerks at present.

2957. Then it is your opinion that Three-halfpence an Office sheet is the lowest that could be given for copying?—I don't think it could be done cheaper, and I don't think it ought to be asked cheaper.

2958. With regard to your three Assistants, are they fully occupied,—would it be possible to have the business now discharged by them, discharged by one without detriment to the Public service?—I don't think that my Assistants are fully employed in Vacation time, but I don't think the business of the three could be done by one of them; however, if we were pressed to it, we could do without one of them.

2959. Can you give us any account or detail of the distribution of duties between the three Principal Assistants?—I can.

2960. Will you be so good as to state what are the duties of your First Assistant?—The duties of Mr. Richard Carey, my First Assistant, are to enter all Ejectments in a Book kept for that purpose, and those amount, on an average each Term, to about 250; he has also to enter all served Ejectments, which average about 100 each Term; to enter all Pleas to those Ejectments, which generally average about 400 yearly; to enter all Posteads, about 100 a Term; to enter all Scire Facias, about 250 each Term; to enter all Pleas to those Scire Facias, about 200 yearly; to enter all Pleas, Replications, &c. to Declarations, 1500 yearly; to enter all Common Affidavits, 1000 a Term; to enter all Consents, Awards, &c.

Second Assistant, Mr. William Carey, are to enter all Executions and Haberes, on an average each Term, between 700 and 800.

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Edmond Power, Esq.

2963. What are the Duties paid on those Declarations, &c. you spoke of?—4s. on Declarations, Pleas, Replications, &c. 10s. on Reports; £3 15s. on Postas, and upwards, according to the number of Office sheets.

2964. Now what are the duties of your Third Assistant?—My Third Assistant is Mr. Patrick M'Mahon: his duties are to make entries of all Declarations in a Book kept for that purpose, averaging 1000 each Term; he has the care of all the Declaration Books since 1821; he has care of all the Files and Records connected with my Office from 1764 to the present time; it is his duty to show all those different Files and Records to the Attornies when required, and to furnish Attested Copies of such as are bespoken or required; he has to receive the Stamp Duties for all Attested Copies, to enter same in a Memorandum Book, namely, the parties' names, the amount of the deposit paid by the Attorney; the nature of the Pleading; the Attorney's name; the name of the Clerk who copied the Document, and the number of Office sheets it contained; he has to compare, or see that those Documents are compared with the Original, and to check off the Clerks' Accounts; it is his duty to receive all Affidavits for Motions, Affidavits of Service, and to verify, and to mark the day on the receipt thereof; he has to bring into the Office, or employ a number of strange Clerks to perform the duties of Copying (as occasion may require), which frequently required his attendance for whole nights in the Office; he was obliged to make Searches after old Pleadings or Records in the Vaults for upwards of a century back.

2965. What are the hours of his attendance?—In Term time his hours of attendance are frequently from 5 o'clock in the morning during the Easter and Trinity Terms, until 9 or 10 o'clock at night, and in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms he must attend from 7 o'clock in the morning until 11 or 12 at night; it is absolutely necessary that he should be in attendance all that time, as no entry could be made in the Declaration Book during Office hours. He has to attend on Sundays during Term time, from the great press of business, Mondays being Motion days, in order to have all Attested Copies ready for the sitting of the Court. It is also his duty to replace all Pleadings in their proper place after they have been copied, which occupies a great portion of his time as well by day as by night, and he has likewise to keep two additional Books for the last two years, namely a Declaration Book, for Lewis and Co's. Declarations, and an Affidavit Book for all Parliamentary Affidavits, separate and distinct from the others, and he has to do several other duties in addition.

2966. How long is your Third Assistant in the Office?—He is there at least seventeen years.

2967. Is there much of the time of that Clerk taken up by receiving the Stamp Duty?—There is, a great deal of it taken up in that way; in fact Mr. M'Mahon is constantly employed receiving it; he is there every day very late and very early, and he is always engaged receiving the Stamp Duty.

2968. Would it be objectionable if the Attorney who filed the Affidavit brought his own stamp ready for attestation?—I don't know.

2969. Was it not the practice, before the late alteration by the Judges with respect to the sum to be paid to the Copying Clerks for writing, that the first, second, or third Assistants charged the Fund 2d. an Office Sheet for all the writing done in the Office, and that they gave only 1d. an Office Sheet to the Writing Clerk while they kept the other 1d. for themselves?—Yes; that was the system I put a stop to.

2970. How long had it been going on?—I don't know; I said that system was wrong; I said that the Clerks who wrote the documents should get what they were allowed, and that the Assistants had no right to keep half of it themselves, and give the men who actually did the work only the remaining half; it was represented to the Court and the Barons made it the subject of a distinct and specific Order of the Court.

2971. Do you allude now to the Order made by the Court of Exchequer, in 1840?—I do.

2972. Do you think that it would be practicable that the Attorney, when he brought his Affidavit to be filed, should, at the same time bring his copy for attestation, and have that compared with the original Affidavit?—I don't see any objection, but it should be ascertained whether the copies were correct.

2973. After the Copies are now made in your Office you must ascertain whether they are correct or not?—Yes; I am responsible for the accuracy of all Copies made out in my Office.

2974. Do you see any objection when the Attorney comes to bespeak the Copy, and that it was ascertained that it contained a certain number of Office sheets, that the Attorney should bring a corresponding number of stamps in order to save the time of receiving the Stamp Duty?—I think it would be attended with great inconvenience, as it would, in many instances, be difficult to ascertain the exact number of Stamps required without reckoning the number of sheets in the document, which in many cases would take more than half an hour to count them, besides I could not hold myself accountable for the stamps being genuine.

2975. Suppose the Copy before the Affidavit was filed should be made by the Attorney, and all Copies after should be made in the Office, do you think that would afford any facility and save some time?—I don't know that it would.

2976. Has not your Clerk, according to the present system, first to receive deposits from Attornies, then to account for the overplus, and next to account with the Stamp Office, whereas in this way we suggest he would be relieved from all those duties?—The Clerk has to receive and account for the monies deposited, but not with the Stamp Office, as they are

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purchased in the Offices from a licensed Distributer ; there are Collector's costs included in this.

2977. Do you think that it would materially impede the Attornies if they were obliged to go back for the Stamps, after the number of Office Sheets was ascertained?—I don't think it would impede them ; but I do not think the plan you suggest would materially facilitate the Attornies at all.

2978. How can you make that statement consistent with the fact that a great deal of time is consumed in taking or receiving the money for the Stamps?—Mr. M'Mahon, himself, will tell you that better than I can ; I don't know exactly how it is.

2979. You said you received and filed Plaintiffs' Charges or Reports, are they very numerous?—I don't think they are.

2980. By whom were you appointed?—I was appointed by the Crown, and hold my Office by Letters Patent.

2981. Would it appear to you to be practicable that the duties of your Office, which you now yourself actually discharge in person, could be incorporated with the duties of the Clerk of the Pleas?—I declare I think they could ; but assistance would be required to do the whole business of my Office and of the Clerk of the Pleas.

2982. Do you think the whole could be done in your Office?—I do think the whole business could be done in my Office if I had sufficient room and assistance.

2983. If you had sufficient room, with your present staff of Assistants, do you think you would be competent to discharge the duties of both situations?—I don't think I could.

2984. Suppose you had the assistance which is now in both Offices would you be able to discharge all the duties?—I think I could ; but the question is whether it would be desirable.

2985. Do you see any objection to it as a matter of practice?—I declare I do not.

2986. Does it occur to you that instead of impeding the business it would not on the contrary (if such a thing was practicable or feasible) rather tend to the despatch of public business?—I don't think there would be any great advantage from it.

2987. Is there not this inconvenience to be apprehended that there should be another person appointed to take Affidavits if your Office and the Office of the Clerk of the Pleas were consolidated?—Yes, most certainly.

2988. But is it not the fact, as yourself stated, that the Clerk of the Pleas takes very few Affidavits now?—Very few.

2989. You take the great majority of them do you not?—I do.

2990. What profession were you of before your appointment to the Office you now hold in the Court of Exchequer?—I was a practising Attorney and Solicitor.

2991. Do you think that in addition to the duties of the Clerk of the Pleas and Filacer, and Clerk of the Pleadings, you would be also able to undertake the taxation of Costs?—That would be quite impossible.

2992. Then your opinion is that the duties of those two Offices would give quite abundant occupation without adding to them the taxation of Costs?—No doubt it is ; besides the addition of weight and responsibility.

2993. Pray what are the dates of the Deputations you granted?—Mr. Carey, my First Assistant will give the dates of the Deputations.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. Patrick M'Mahon, called in and Examined.

Mr. P. M'Mahon.

2994. You are a Clerk in the Filacer's Office?—Yes ; I am the Filacer's Third Assistant.

2995. How long have you been in that Office?—I have been twenty years in the Filacer's Office.

2996. Will you state generally, the duties you have to discharge?—I receive the money for Stamp Duties and take directions for Attested Copies bespoken by Attornies, look over the Originals, get them copied, and deliver out the Copies when completed.

2997. Do the Attornies first make deposits with you when they bespeak the Attested Copies?—Yes, and I am obliged to account with them afterwards.

2998. Does that take up much of your time?—Yes ; in Term it takes up a great deal of my time.

2999. If you had not that duty to discharge but that the Attorney was obliged to come with his own copy prepared, would it facilitate you or tend to disembarass you a great deal?—Indeed it would.

3000. The receipt of each particular sum must occupy some minutes as you must make an entry of it ; I suppose each entry takes up at least a couple of minutes?—Unless there was a great press of business I could let twenty persons go in a few minutes ; the Attornies know me and I know them, so that in every instance I do not get or require deposits from them.

3001. Without that mutual confidence which exists between you, would the receipt of the Stamp Duty take up a great deal more of your time?—It would.

3002. If you do not make an entry of the Cause at the moment the Copies are bespoken, how can you remember them afterwards?—I always take down the names of the Attornies who leave me the memorandum of the Copies they require.

3003. Would it not save you a great deal of trouble if you were not under the necessity of putting down the names of the Attornies and of the Copies they require, together with the sums you receive?—It would.

3004. Does not all that take up a great deal of your time now?—It does.

EXCHAMBER,

7th January, 1842.

Mr. P. M'Mahon.

3005. Do you enter the names of the parties, the Attornies, the Pleadings, and the money you receive in every instance?—Yes, in every instance.

3006. Would it not relieve you from a great deal of trouble, if the Attorney brought his Copies stamped and ready to be attested?—It would.

3007. Do you see any particular inconvenience which would countervail that advantage?—Unless the inconvenience was on the part of the Profession.

3008. And would not a great deal of expense be saved by those means?—Yes, half the expense of making out Attested Copies would be saved to the Law Fund.

3009. What are your hours of attendance?—I attend in Michaelmas Term and in Hilary Term from seven o'clock in the morning frequently until one or two o'clock at night; I have been many successive nights without laying my side on a bed; and after all I have been often obliged to go to Scriveners' Offices, to beg of them to give me a few of their Clerks to prepare the Attested Copies of Pleadings and the Affidavits in time for the number of Motions to be made the following day.

3010. Is it, generally speaking, an undesirable thing to bring in strange Clerks to the Offices?—We are at liberty to bring them in whenever a press of business or occasion requires them.

3011. But do you think it objectionable?—No, as they are never out of my presence.

3012. What is your salary?—£130 a-year (British).

3013. Have you any other emolument?—I have no other emolument.

3014. You seem to have the principal part of the business upon you?—Yes. At the passing of the last quarter's accounts the Chief Baron and Baron Richards suggested to Mr. Power, the Filacer, the necessity of taking some of the duties off my back, as I was so constant in my attendance and always obliged to be in my Office every Sunday in Term.

3015. Are the other Assistants worked so hard as you are?—No, they are never obliged to go back in the evenings.

3016. What are the First Assistant's hours of attendance?—He attends from about ten o'clock until four o'clock in Term time, and from twelve to three o'clock in the Vacation.

3017. What are the duties of the Second Assistant?—His duties are not very laborious.

3018. What has he to do?—He has to enter the Executions.

3019. What are his hours of attendance?—They are uncertain.

3020. Even in Term time?—Yes, and frequently in Term time he is not there at all.

3021. Are the Judges aware of that?—Yes, the Barons were going to suspend his salary some time ago, but, at Mr. Power's suggestion, it was not done then.

3022. Could not that Second Assistant, who has so very little to do, take some of the tremendous duties off your shoulders?—The Barons suggested, some time ago, that an arrangement of that sort should be made, but it has not been done since.

3023. If the duties were more equalized, could any one of the three Principal Assistants be dispensed with?—I think if the duties were equally divided between us three, it would lessen my labours and not have me attend at after-hours or at night.

3024. Are you always occupied so much in Term that it is necessary for you to return to your Office in the evenings?—I must always go back to my Office in the evenings in Term, because I must enter all the Declarations, and I cannot enter them until after they come out of the Rule Office, and the Declaration Book being constantly referred to every moment.

3025. It appears that the Second Assistant gets off very quietly in comparison with your duties and those of the First Assistant?—Yes.

3026. Supposing that the duties now discharged by the Second Assistant were added to the duties now discharged by the First Assistant, could that be done, leaving you as you are?—Yes, I think that could be done.

3027. If that arrangement were made would it not give very full business to the First Assistant Clerk?—Very.

3028. What assistance do the Copying Clerks give you?—They frequently take off Pleadings and other documents to be copied, and also show the different Files to the Profession.

3029. Then the Public have access to the Files from time to time?—Yes, but in my presence.

3030. Would you consider it safe to allow strangers to have access to the Records?—No.

3031. Whenever strange Clerks are brought into your Office, how are they paid?—They are paid at the same rate as our regular Copying Clerks, I never paid them less.

3032. Do you know that they might be got for less?—I don't know, but I never paid them less whenever they were brought into my Office to write.

3033. Have you ever known of any Affidavit or other Record of the Court having been taken out of the Office, and copied elsewhere?—No, I would not allow any of the original documents to be taken away from the Offices.

3034. If the First Assistant had the entering of the Executions added to his duty could he do both?—He might.

3035. How many Executions are there, generally speaking, in the year?—I think they amount to 600 or 800 in the year.

3036. How long would it take to enter all those Executions?—I think they all could be

Saturday, 8th January, 1842.

PRESENT:

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair,

Mr. Martley, Q.C.

Mr. Carey.

Mr. O'Ferrall,

Richard Carey, Esq., called in and Examined.

EXAMINER.

8th January, 1842.

Richard Carey, Esq.

3038. What is your Office?—I am Principal Assistant to the Filacer.

3039. What are the hours of your attendance?—From half-past ten in Term time, and about ten days after until 4 and half-past 4, sometimes later and sometimes earlier; upon particular days in Vacation, from 11 until 3.

3040. What duties do you discharge?—The greater part of the duties of the Office except the Swearing Affidavits, and the duties performed in the Copying Department.

3041. With these exceptions, do you discharge all the duties of the Office?—Yes.

3042. Your salary is £350 a-year?—Yes, settled by the Court.

3043. When was it last raised?—By the last general Order, made in 1840.

3044. Was this upon your own petition?—Yes.

3045. Have you anything to say to superintending Copying?—Not since Mr. Power's appointment to the Office.

3046. How long has the practice existed of paying 1*d.* to the Writing Clerks and retaining 1*d.*?—At the time of the passing of the Regulation Act, in 1821; I believe the Clerks had only $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per sheet before this for Copying, but my father, who was Filacer, raised the allowance to 1*d.*, and allowed the other 1*d.* to the Superintending Clerk, for his trouble in superintending and arranging the Books, and because they were responsible for the work being done. This practice was kept up until Mr. Power's appointment.

3047. That was known to the Clerk of the Pleas?—Yes, and to the Judges also.

3048. In whose name was the Copying charged?—In the name of the Conducting Clerk.

3049. Then the Judges must have been under the impression that the money was paid to the party in whose name the charge had been made?—They were aware of the practice in the Office.

3050. Was it immediately after 1821 that the increase to the 1*d.* was made?—Before 1821 I believe the principal emolument of the Filacer was 2*d.* a sheet, out of which he only allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to the Writing Clerk, and immediately after the passing of the Act the 1*d.* was allowed; the Clerks memorialized that the $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per sheet was not sufficient.

3051. Was that Memorial to the Court?—No, but to my Father.

3052. What are the duties your Principal actually discharges?—He takes Affidavits and signs Attested Copies; those are the only duties he exclusively discharges.

3053. Does he correct the Clerks' Accounts?—I believe not.

3054. Do you revise the Accounts?—I Tot the Book, but all the Writing Clerks make Affidavits to the Filacer that the Accounts they send in are correct.

3055. Are those Affidavits the only security to the Public?—The Third Assistant keeps an Account Book of every document copied in the Office.

3056. What is the nature of the check upon the Accounts charged by the Clerks?—The Affidavits made by them, and comparison with the Book; if the Tot corresponds with the items in the Book the Writing Clerk's Account is considered correct, but if the two Tots do not agree then the Account in the Book is considered the correct one.

3057. Who keeps that Book?—The Third Assistant.

3058. What are the Books you keep?—The First Ejectment Book, the Second Ejectment Book, the Postea Book, the Scire Facias Book, the Consent Book, the Entry of Pleas in the Declaration Book, and the Common Affidavit Book.

3059. Did you ever act as the Deputy of Mr. Power?—I have acted as such.

3360. Could you give us the dates and duration of the respective Deputations?—I can; I may observe that before Mr. Power's appointment I acted as Filacer; I was appointed Deputy by my Father on the 6th of October, 1836.

3061. How long was that to last?—To the 1st of November, 1837.

3062. Was that the limit to the Deputation, or did it cease sooner?—It did not go to that extent, for my Father died in October, 1837.

3063. What additional assistance had you during the eleven months you acted as Filacer?—None. I did all the duties of Filacer with those duties for which I myself was individually responsible.

3064. Without any additional assistance?—Yes.

3065. When did Mr. Power come into Office?—In November, 1837.

3066. When was your first Deputation from him?—On the 7th of June 1838, to the 1st of November.

3067. Was any portion of this in Term time?—Yes. The Term had not concluded until the 12th of June.

EXCHEQUER.

8th January, 1842.

Richard Carey, Esq.

3071. Had the busy period expired then?—Nearly so, except the business occasioned by the Assizes; the Term had then concluded and the After Sittings.

3072. Had you another Deputation?—Yes, in 1840, from 3rd of July to the 31st of October.

3073. Any one for the last year?—Yes; I had two within the last year. The first was only for a week in Term, when Mr. Power was unwell. The second Deputation was from the 7th of July 1841, to the 7th of September, 1841.

3074. During those respective Deputations did you experience any great inconvenience from having the Filacer's duty to do as well as your own?—No.

3075. Did you take Affidavits?—I took all the Affidavits.

3076. Were they so numerous upon an average as at corresponding periods?—They were generally about the same, but in point of fact 1837 was the busiest year while I acted as Deputy.

3077. Do you receive any Law Fund?—No. I would wish to observe with regard to one of the Deputations, that given me in the first year after Mr. Power's appointment, that he went over to London on some matter relating to the Officers respecting a Compensation Bill, and that was the reason for his Deputation being dated so early in the Term.

3078. You have spoken before of a check upon the Writing Clerks as to the work done by them. Now, suppose a piece of Copying given out to a Writing Clerk, what is the nature of the check you keep?—The Third Assistant keeps a Book, and he takes so much deposit for the Stamp Duty, and when the Copy is given out he enters the number of Office Sheets in his Book.

3079. Does he take the number of Office Sheets from the Writing Clerk's return?—No, he has a check of his own.

3080. When the Attorney takes out his Attested Copy, does not the Third Assistant enter the number of Office Sheets in his Book from actual inspection, and does not his Account agree with the Writing Clerk's?—He does examine the number of Office Sheets, and the charge is according to the Third Assistant's Book, not according to the Writing Clerks' return. There is a Stamp Duty upon every sheet.

3081. Is it your opinion that an active man might discharge your duties and those of your Principal, without additional assistance?—I have done both duties.

3082. Might that state of things go on, with the due discharge of the business?—Unquestionably it might.

3083. In addition to these duties, if the entering of Executions were to be added, would one Officer be competent?—I think so; until the passing of the late Act of Victoria the duty of taking Affidavits was more heavy, but in consequence of the recent Statute abolishing Imprisonment for Debt in so many instances, the Officer has not, as he used to have, to go to persons in prison, and indeed that part of the duty has ceased almost altogether.

3084. Is there much increase of business caused by the necessity of making out Attested Copies of Affidavits for Motions?—Of course; that is the principal duty of the Third Assistant.

3085. Have you heard complaints made by Attornies of delay in getting out their Attested Copies?—They are very general indeed, they come in for Copies at the last moment.

3086. Do you know of Attornies giving to the Writing Clerks any additional remuneration in order to have their Copies ready very quickly?—Yes, when I was Deputy Filacer, complaints were made to me on several occasions, by Attornies, that money was required of them, and I directed that no such thing should be allowed.

3087. Suppose an Attorney to furnish his own Attested Copies, would not that supersede the necessity of a Third Assistant?—I think so.

3088. Do you see any inconvenience that would arise from the Attorney bringing his Copy of the charging Affidavits for Attestation and Comparison?—I think it would expedite business very much.

3089. If it were requisite to take out Answering Affidavits, the Attested Copies should be made in the Office?—Yes, unless the Party were bound to serve Copies.

3090. Must not every one who wants to use an Affidavit take out an Attested Copy?—Sometimes the Parties serve a Copy.

3091. Is it not the duty of the Clerk of the Rules not to allow a document to be used unless an Attested Copy is taken out?—It is considered his duty.

3092. Is it necessary before Counsel is heard for the Defendant, that an Attested Copy should be produced of the same Affidavit on which the Plaintiff has moved?—Strictly speaking, the Attested Copy should be taken out.

3093. Then in point of law and in strictness, there ought to be an Attested Copy taken out by each Party?—Yes.

3094. Then the adversary who wants to get a Copy made must get it done in the Office?—Yes.

3095. Then the necessity of having writing done in the Office, could not be dispensed with?—It could not.

3096. Do you see any objection to this course, that when the original Affidavit is filed, the number of Office sheets should be ascertained and noted down, so that when the opposite Party came, he might learn at once what number of Stamps would be necessary for his Attested Copy?—That could be done.

3097. Would it induce much trouble?—No more than at present

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8th January, 1842.

Richard Carey, Esq.

3098. Is it generally the practice for each party to take out Attested Copies of the same Affidavit?—It is not, although, strictly speaking, it ought to be done.

3099. Is it the practice to give a Docket when a Declaration has been filed?—No, the Declaration is brought by the Attorney to the Rule Office, and the Officer in the Rule Office makes the entry of the parties' names, from the document itself.

3100. Would it impose much labour upon you to give a Docket for the Rule Office?—Not upon the principle of the document being only initialed by me, and the Attorney filling it up with the names and any other requisite particulars.

3101. Is much time lost in looking for Parties' names in the Rule Office?—A great deal, and I should recommend that a Docket filled up by the Attorney should be substituted.

3102. That would not add to the labour?—It would not, for the duty at present is more severe. We have to give a Certificate of No Plea, upon every Declaration that is filed, and in the other Courts they serve the first Rule, but with us the last Rule is served, and it occupies one of the Assistant's time very much, giving out these Certificates.

3103. Who does that duty?—I do it, and also the Second Assistant.

3104. Besides the Books, is there not a constant reference to documents?—A great deal; most of the Third Assistant's time is occupied in showing documents, and a person will come often five or six times before he is satisfied.

3105. Supposing the practice to be adopted of making parties serve Copies of documents to be used by them, would it not take away half the duties from the Filacer's Office?—It might do so.

3106. Can you state what is the average number of Declarations in each Term?—About one thousand.

3107. A corresponding number of Pleas?—Yes.

3108. Suppose the Attorney adopted the practice of serving the Declaration, that would ease you?—Greatly.

3109. Do you see any particular difficulty in doing this?—None.

3110. Suppose the Attorney to be a mal-practitioner?—There would be a danger of everything in such a case.

3111. Would the change facilitate fraud?—No, unless an incorrect Copy were to be served.

3112. It might be attested by the Officers?—Yes.

3113. Supposing the Copy of the Declaration were served by the Attorney who files it, do you see any objection to his serving the Copy?—Not the slightest; I should say it would be the correct course, provided it was attested by the Officer.

3114. Could the duties of your Office be amalgamated with those of the Clerk of the Rules?—Why every thing in our Office (Executions excepted) goes into the Rule Office, and I have to collect out of the Rule Office all the different documents which are left there during the day, and to bring them back to the Filacer's Office.

3115. Suppose the plan be adopted of the Attorney preparing his own Attested Copies in the first instance, and that there was sufficient accommodation in the Rule Office for all the documents, would one person be sufficient for securing, keeping, and entering all the documents?—If a person had only to do what you specify, he could do the duty with ease.

3116. In transmitting the documents from the Filacer's Office to the Rule Office, and back again, is there not a risk of loss?—There is greater danger now, for when a party gets a document receipted, he may go up and get it entered, and then carry it off.

3117. Would the business be facilitated, and the responsibility be diminished if the documents were kept in the Rule department?—Yes.

3118. Does the Court of Exchequer do more business than the other Courts?—Double the business.

3119. When parties want to see if documents are filed, do they go more frequently to you, or to the Rule Office to ascertain the fact?—They generally go to the Rule Office.

3120. Suppose the Declarations were as they are at present, and it to be filed, do you think that one person could do the duty of the Filacer's Office as united with that of the Clerk of the Rules?—I think so, a great deal of labour and duty arises from bad accommodation.

3121. Is there an easy reference to the documents now?—No; every part of the Office is filled with documents, and half an hour is often lost in looking for them.

3122. Does a liability to loss arise from this?—Yes.

3123. Your duty is very much increased by the circumstance you state?—Yes, and the bad accommodation has been complained of to the Judges, for the last ten years.—[Witness withdrew].

Henry Yeo, Esq. called in and Examined.

Henry Yeo, Esq.

3124. You are Clerk of the Rules in the Court of Exchequer?—Yes.

3125. How long have you been so?—Last June I was forty-one years in the Office, but I was not appointed Clerk of the Rules until 1811, upon the death of my predecessor.

3126. You were Clerk of the Rules when the Regulation Act passed?—I was.

3127. You were paid before 1821 by fees?—I was, but I am paid by salary now.

3128. What are the duties you discharge?—I attend in Court during the Law Days in Term and take down the Rules; and not only during Term have I to take down Rules but as long as a Baron remains in town I attend to Chamber Motions. My First Assistant Mr. Henry Yeo, assists me in those duties which are very special.

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8th January, 1842.

Henry Yeo, Esq.

3129. Is your son a regular Officer?—Yes; he is paid £400 a-year upon the Judges' Order of the 20th of June, 1840.

3130. What was it before?—£163 16s. 11d. was added under that last Order.

3131. What was the original salary?—£92 6s. 3d. under the first Act.

3132. That was from time to time increased?—It was, after the passing of the second Act.

3133. Have you any other Assistant?—I have, two others, Mr. Edward Cooper, and William Yeo, my other son.

3134. What do they do?—They assist in my Office. Mr. Cooper receives all the Law Fund Duty upon the Rules and gives out Copies and alphabets the Rule Book. My Third Assistant assists in Copying the Rules and taking a part of the money. The duties are very heavy, as sometimes £100 and upwards, have been paid in during the day for Law Fund Duty on Rules.

3135. What salary does Mr. Cooper receive?—£250 a-year.

3136. And Mr. William Yeo?—£120 present currency.

3137. Is your Principal Clerk generally engaged in Court?—He is with me until about 3 o'clock, and then he goes up to the Office and enters the Side Bar Rules in the Rule Book (the Book of Record.) This keeps him often till 6 or 7 in the evening and frequently later; my Second Assistant comes to the Office at half-past 9 or 10 o'clock and alphabets all of them, and has the Book ready for the Public. The Law Fund Duty upon the Rule Book has been nearly £1,000 a Term for the last ten years. The last day of Term and the last day of Filing Declarations are peculiarly heavy. My son must be with me in Court the last day of Term, the Rules being so exceedingly numerous; the Court Rules on that day occupy me in entering in the Court Book, generally the evening of that day and the next day.

3138. We collect from your answer that the receiving of the money consumes a great deal of time?—It does occupy some time.

3139. If the receiving of the money were to be taken from your Clerks, would a considerable portion of time be saved?—I think there would certainly be a saving of some time.

3140. Is much delay caused by the necessity of receiving the money?—I cannot say that. The Clerk receives a Docket or some document, as Affidavit &c., with every Rule to be entered and the receipt of the Docket and the money are concurrent acts.

3141. Is there not delay occasioned by Parties requiring change?—Yes.

3142. Does it occur to you that it would be feasible for the Attorney to bring his Docket ready stamped?—I think that plan would assist us a great deal.

3143. Would it be likely to give increased facilities to the use of forged Stamps?—That was what was striking my mind. I think it is very probable it might.

3144. Every document, save Executions, passes through the Rule Office—is that so?—Every document upon which a Rule is founded passes through the Office.

3145. What documents are Rules not granted on?—I do not recollect at this moment; there are Rules upon almost all the documents filed in the Filacer's Office except Executions, Jury Process, &c.

3146. Do Affidavits pass through your Office?—Some do, and of others we get Attested Copies; we get Attested Copies for all the Rules in Court, but most of the Side Bar Rules are entered upon the Original Affidavits.

3147. What are your hours of attendance?—I am in Court every morning at half-past 10 during Term, and remain there until 4 o'clock, and after that I sit down in my Office or in Court and enter the Court Rules such as I have not had time to enter in Court. I am very often obliged to take home the Court Book in order to complete the entries. In Vacation I am employed giving Rules out of the Court Book, and transcribing them into the General Rule Book. I read every document over to see that they will warrant the Rule.

3148. This you do yourself?—Yes, generally, and in which I am assisted by the First Assistant.

3149. You consider it essential to read over all the documents?—I do, and frequently I return the documents as insufficient to warrant the Rule.

3150. Would you consider it your duty if a Rule was made upon an evident mistake of the nature of the document to bring the matter before the Court?—Yes; I would refuse the Rule, and state that the Court was not acquainted with the real facts at the time of pronouncing the Order. In the Office my Clerks are obliged to read over nearly all the Affidavits; they must read over Affidavits of Service to see if the Service has been proper and in time. The Clerks I have must be a considerable time in the Office before they are competent to discharge the duties of it. I consider the duties to be very important.

3151. What Books do you keep in your Office?—There is first, the General Rule Book which is principally kept by my First Assistant, and alphabetised by the Second, sent to the Stamp Office, the Rules in which are counted up by me; the Second Assistant receives the money, and it is lodged in the Bank of Ireland, and when the Book is left at the Stamp Office, they check us as to the number of the Rules and the amount of the Duty.

3152. Would the necessity of keeping that Book be superseded by your not receiving the Stamp Office Duty?—Certainly not; there must always be a Book of record and reference kept, in which all Rules both made in the Court and entered in the Office, must appear for the inspection of the Public.

3153. Is there any necessity caused in consequence of receiving the Law Fund, of keeping an additional Book more than would otherwise be necessary?—There is not; there is an Office Book also in my Office, in which Pleadings, Pleas of Confession, Declarations, and Ejectments are entered, the entry consisting of the parties' names and the Attorney's name,

EXCHAMBER.

8th January, 1842.

Henry Yeo, Esq.

and from this Book we make the entries in the Rule Book. We enter from a file all miscellaneous Rules in the Rule Book, and the Office Book is kept by the Second and Third Assistant conjointly, who enter the Pleadings.

3154. Then how many Books are kept?—The Court Book in which all Court Rules are entered, the Rule Book containing all Rules, and the Office Book. The small Office Book is the mere substratum for the more complete Rule Book, and there are from 3,500 to 4,000 Rules made in the one Term; sometimes upwards of 4,000.

3155. According to the present system the documents are filed in the Filacer's Office, they are then brought down to your Office to have the Rule entered upon them, and then they are sent back by you to the Filacer's?—Yes, Mr. Carey generally comes for them at the close of each day, or they are sent down by one of my Assistants.

3156. Would there be a saving of time or trouble if the documents were lodged, not in the Filacer's Office, but in your Office?—It would save time.

3157. Would there be a considerable saving of time?—There would be so far as having the original documents at hand.

3158. Does not the Attorney generally take down the Declaration to your Office?—Yes.

3159. Then might not a person abstract that Declaration?—Before he came to my Office he might, but it is the Attorney's interest to see the Rule entered, otherwise no Rule would appear, and would be his, or his Client's loss.

3160. Suppose instead of bringing down the Declaration, the Attorney were to present a Requisition in the Filacer's Office, and to obtain a Certificate there, in order to be presented to you, would not that answer every purpose?—It would, certainly. It would be an improvement in my Office, but the trouble of giving a Certificate would be entailed on the Filacer.

3161. Do you see any practical objection to adopting the practice of having a Docket?—None in my Office.

3162. Would it not save you the necessity of inspecting the Record yourself?—Yes.

3163. Would it not furnish a ready way of collecting the Stamp Duty, by putting the Stamp upon the Dockets?—It would.

3164. Are you obliged to frame the Rules yourself?—Certainly, there is a set form for the generality of the Office Rules, but when a new Rule is necessary, either from the circumstances of the Case, or new Practice, I of course frame them, assisted in this, as in most other matters, by the First Assistant.

3165. Might not many of the Side Bar Rules be printed?—Yes, at present we have some forms of Rules, printed.

3166. In entering the Rules in the Book must you not insert them in Manuscript?—Yes, and in the Rule Book all Rules are entered at length, except those occurring of like nature in the same day, when, with the necessary alterations, one full entry answers for such.

3167. The Rule to lodge money, is it given out printed?—Yes, but it is written in the Rule Book in Manuscript.

3168. Do you do more than say "liberty to lodge"?—Yes, we insert the full Rule, but all the Rules to lodge money on the same day, are entered under that head, with the necessary alterations as to Sum, &c.

3169. Have you a particular page for the entering of a particular class of Rules?—No, we classify the same Rules under one head, and if there be room in the Rule Book, we insert other Rules under them, beside that we have them Alphabetted. I omitted to mention that there are long Consents to prove on Trials, which add to the duties of the Office.

3170. If the Attorney brought his own Rule, purchased at a Law Stationers, Printed and Stamped, would not that be practicable. We allude to those common Rules, which do not vary in a word?—That might do in a good proportion of the Office Rules.

3171. You may fix the forms of Writs and Pleadings, but you cannot do that with Rules which vary according to circumstances?—Certainly, except as above, and when circumstances require, we of course vary the Rule.

3172. With all the advantages you possess from your great experience, is it as much as you can do to ensure accuracy in the Rules?—Yes.

3173. You stated that you kept a Book of Pleadings?—No, I keep an entry of such Pleadings as are brought into the Office, for instance, the entry may be "The Lessee of John Jones against the Ejector," and then the Attorney's name. The Book is in fact a short Rule Book as to those particular Rules.

3174. All Pleadings do not come into your Office?—No, only those on which Rules are required, which constitute, I think, the majority of them.

3175. None of the Affidavits for Motions in Court come into your Office, except the Attested Copy thrown in with the other papers in Court?—That is so.

3176. Do you think it would be practically objectionable to have all the Documents kept in the Rule Office. The Clerk of the Rules must be in Court, and if you were the Head of the Filacer's department as well as Clerk of the Rules, could you be much in the Office during the day?—I could not.

3177. Should not the Filacer exercise a considerable degree of superintendence over his Office and the Documents in it?—It would be necessary, I should think.

EXCHEQUER.

8th January, 1842.

Henry Yeo, Esq.

3179. Have you no Writing Clerks in your Office?—None, I copy almost all the Court Rules myself, as part of my duty.

3180. If the business of receiving the Stamp Duty were taken away, could you dispense with the services of one of your Assistants?—I do not think I could; receiving Dockets instead of money would certainly be a duty something lighter, but yet I would require my present Assistants. If Mr. Cooper should happen to become unwell, it would be very difficult to manage the business.

3181. If by any accident your staff should be reduced to two, (which would be the smallest possible number) and that one of these Assistants became disabled from doing business by any means, would it be possible to supply his place?—I should think not immediately without great difficulty.

3182. Is there any other department which gives the persons in it any experience as to the entering of Rules?—There is not.

3183. Are not Rules constantly searched for?—Yes, and sometimes this duty is very pressing, occupying a good deal of time.

3184. Explain more especially the use of the Office Book?—It's use is this: upon the Filing of Pleadings such as Ejectments, Declarations, Confessions, Postea's, Inquisitions &c., we take down in the Rule Book the particulars necessary to enter the Rule, and the Attorney pays thereon 4s. for the Rule. In Ejectment cases we receive the duty for the Rule for Judgment as well as the First Rule, which, when the First Rule expires, we carry on as a matter of course for the convenience of the Profession and the despatch of business and has been found to work very well.

3185. Suppose that you were called on to do any duties more than at present, and that there was room enough in your Office for all the documents now kept in the Filacer's Office; suppose one person appointed to enter and preserve all the documents, that Officer under your control, and any complaints of neglect on his part to be made to you, would not that arrangement tend to the convenience of Attornies and the safe custody of the documents?—If I had an efficient person, conversant with the duties of that Office, it certainly would conduce to the convenience of the suitors, and the safe custody of the documents.

3186. The appointment as Filacer would then be dispensed with?—I should think so.

3187. Is it not generally essential for your First Clerk to be with you taking down the Rules?—It is.

3188. Would it be always practicable for a person of even great experience to take down the Rules?—It would be practicable, for my present First Assistant generally does it; but taking down the Rules is not the whole of the business of the Court; they must be entered in the Court Book and then into the Rule Book, and Copies given of them when required; the entering, for the most part, I do myself.—Is it only at times your First Assistant attends in Court?—While the Court is in Motions my First Assistant gives me assistance, but when the Judges go into Law Arguments he proceeds to the Office and enters up as much as he can of the Side Bar Rules. He always does this, but is occasionally obliged to remain up late in the evening, in order to have the Book ready for public inspection on the following day.

3189. At the time when the business of receiving the Stamp Duty is pressing; you are kept later than usual?—Yes, when the business is heavy. I wish to observe that upon all occasions, when I am prevented from illness or otherwise from attending to my duties my First Assistant attends in my place, and being so very competent he performs all the duty; were not this the case, or had I not an intelligent First Assistant, acquainted with the practice of the Court, the Public would suffer much inconvenience. It would be difficult to find a person so efficient in the discharge of his duty, and I might, with confidence, refer to those who frequent the Office, and if I don't deceive myself, to the Court also, as to his qualifications. On some of the busiest days of Term my First Assistant is occupied till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning entering his Rules. I beg leave also to state, that, after upwards of forty-one years of laborious and uninterrupted attention to the duties of my Office, I cannot but feel that I require more assistance in the discharge of those duties than I did ten or fifteen years ago; and in fact have been obliged, as before stated, for the last five or six years to associate with me, in the most important of my duties, my present First Assistant, through whose assiduity and zeal, I must say, the business of the Department has been, I believe, efficiently and satisfactorily done; and at my time of life, my energies not increasing, it is but natural that I should look forward, with anxiety, to retirement from active life.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

Henry Yeo, jun. Esq. again called in and Examined.

3190. You are First Assistant to the Clerk of the Rules in the Court of Exchequer?—I am. Henry Yeo, jun. Esq.

3191. Would any considerable portion of labour be saved, if instead of getting the Pleadings, a stamped Docket was brought to you to enter the Rules?—The Office Entry would be saved, as at present the junior Assistant in the Office has to extract from the documents themselves, the Parties' names, &c., and to insert them in the Rough Book.

3192. Is it not quite unnecessary to have the Pleadings brought to you?—Yes, if a Docket were given; but there are Rules, for the entry of which, the original documents have to be produced, and we must read them, which, of course, we could not do if a Docket only were produced, and it is our duty to see that the documents are perfectly correct.

3193. In cases of Oyer do you see that the party is entitled to what he asks for?—Yes,

EXCHAMBER.

8th January, 1842.

H. Yeo, jun. Esq.

and in Rules founded upon Affidavits, we read the Affidavits to see that they are correct, and if not so, refuse the Rule.

3194. But still would there be any inconvenience in the Attornies bringing in a stamped Docket?—None, except as to the Pleadings which must be inspected before the Rule is entered, but if the Docket were to be produced by the Attorney from the Filacer's Office, and that this stamped document were to be the authority for entering the Rule, it would save the time of two of the Assistants, for the receipt of money is somewhat perplexing, and the giving change occupies some portion of time.

3195. Would not the use of the Stamped Docket facilitate the Attorney in his business?—Yes, for they are often inconvenienced for want of change.

3196. If that plan were adopted, and the receipt of the money taken from your Office, you could dispense with one of the three Assistants?—I do not think so.

3197. Could one be dispensed with?—I do not think one could be dispensed with; certainly not in Term; In Vacation we are not equally busy.

3198. Is not your Office one, into which you could not bring a person to transact occasional business?—Certainly, experience is necessary in every grade of the Office.

3199. When the Rules are very numerous, what time does it take you to enter them in the Rule Book?—If it be a Motion Day in Court, I remain there until the Court rises, and then I am obliged either to remain in the Office, or bring the business home, and commence entering my Rules after dinner; on the busy days the entering of the Rules occupies me generally from half past six or seven o'clock, until two or three o'clock in the morning without any intermission.—[The Witness here produced the Rule Book, and showed the entries of one day's Rules. They occupied 35 pages, from pages 198 to 228].

3200. Was that a busy day?—It was one of the busiest days. On those very busy days when I do the business at home, I generally alphabet the Rules, though not part of my particular duty, in order that the Book may be ready for public inspection the next morning, as the Second Assistant, whose duty the alphabetting is, could not attend in the Office and alphabet the Book at the same time; and previous to my entering the Rules, I have to go over every one of the documents before I enter the Rule in the Rule Book.

3201. As to the Court Rules, would not the plan of Stamped Dockets being given instead of money, answer equally well?—I see no reason why it would not.

3202. Is it the duty of the Clerk of the Rules, in giving out Orders made on Motion, to see that each party takes out an Attested Copy of the documents?—Each party must have Attested Copies of the several Affidavits and documents, they rely upon or use as well those of their opponents as their own, unless their opponent have furnished them with copies.

3203. Do you see any objection to the party who comes to file an Affidavit, being obliged to take his own Attested Copy to the Filacer, written upon stamps, and only requiring comparison and Attestation?—I do not see the slightest objection to this practice, for at present the Filacer, I believe, does not actually see the work done, and signs the Attested Copy on the faith of the Clerk who makes the comparison.

3204. If an entry was made in the Book at the time of filing the Affidavit, of the number of Office sheets, when the opposite party came to bespeak his Attested Copy, he might learn at once what number of Stamps he would require, and would not this save the necessity of taking money in the Office?—I think so; two or three figures at the foot of the Affidavit would answer as an entry of the number of sheets, and indeed at present the number of Office sheets is so put on the Affidavit, and that becomes, for all purposes, an entry of the number of sheets.

3205. Do you think there ought to be two persons in the Court taking down all the Rules?—I generally take them down myself on the back of the Notices; but the taking down of the Rules is but part of the Court duties; my Principal looks over all the documents, and enters then the Rule in full in the Court Book, copying the curial part from my draft, makes the entry that day if the business will permit, and I could not do this, having to enter in the Rule Book all the Office Rules of the day, after Office hours.

3206. Would one person be able to do the Court duty if he had not the Rule Book to make out?—I feel a great difficulty in answering in the affirmative, understanding that my father says he would not be able to do the duty alone.

3207. If you were, upon a busy day, to take down the whole of the Court Rules, what time would it take to enter the Rules in the Court Book and to read over the documents?—There are few days in which the Court Book has not been entered up before the next morning by my Principals making the entries at every opportunity through the course of the day, and remaining an hour or so after the Court rises; it would take three hours upon an average, but on a busy day it would take the evening of the day and the next day in order to complete those entries.

3208. If a person were to enter any Rules while the Court was sitting, a second person should be in attendance?—Yes, of a very busy day.

3209. Are you occupied during Vacation?—In issuable Terms till the Judges go out of town, the Chamber business and the necessary Rules in preparing for Trial, occupy me, but not so much as in Term, after which the business decreases, but of course Rules continue to be entered, though in a small proportion, throughout the Vacation.

3210. Would your experience enable you to be a judge of the taxation of Costs?—From my general knowledge of the progress of a Suit, I suppose that in a short time I would acquire

positions in Court, &c. in the subject of Bills of Costs, which gives me some insight into the principles of taxation, but I never saw a Bill taxed in my life.—[Witness withdrew.]

EXCHEQUER,
8th January, 1842.

James Biran, Esq., called in and Examined.

James Biran, Esq.

3212. You are Clerk of the Negative Searches in the Court of Exchequer?—I am.

3213. How long have you been in the Office?—Since 1792 or 1793.

3214. In what capacity were you first employed?—I was first appointed a Clerk in the Office or Department of the Clerk of the Pleadings, by Mr. Nihil, Second Deputy Clerk of the Pleas to Lord Clonmel; and in or about 1798 I was promoted to the situation of Keeper of the Affidavits and Books of Pleadings and Clerk of the Negative Searches; I did general business also until the commencement of the Regulation Act, but I have since confined myself to the duties of my present situation, some of which were imposed subsequent to 1823.

3215. Are you paid by Salary?—I have a Salary by order of the Barons. In or about 1823, I was allowed £246 a-year, being the average of the emoluments I received upon Negative Searches and my other duties, as Keeper of Affidavits and Books of Pleadings, for three preceding years; in 1830 the Barons, in consequence of additional duties having been imposed upon me, by the keeping of the old Rule Books and Warrants to satisfy Judgments, after having a Memorial under consideration from 1829 to 1830, granted me £60 additional salary, and ordered that I would be paid 5s. upon each Negative Search.

3216. In addition to your Salary?—Yes; previous to the commencement of the Regulation Act there were, comparatively speaking, very few Negative Searches made, but they have increased wonderfully; upon an average of three years ending 16th June 1821, there were made annually, 315; upon an average of three years ending 5th July 1829, the number made annually amounted to 517; for three years ending 5th January 1833, the annual average was about 1,088; and upon an average of three years ending the 10th October last, the number made annually was about 2,221.

3217. Your charge for a Negative Search for 20 years would be 5s.?—Yes.

3218. And over 20 years?—10s. if not exceeding 40 years.

3219. Has there been a recent Order as to your salary?—Yes, in 1840 there was a review of the allowances, and it was ordered that no alteration be made in the rate or manner of payment theretofore adopted with respect to me.—[The Witness here handed in the Memorial presented to the Barons, as best explaining his claims.]

3220. Are your duties confined to the Negative Searches?—To the Negative Searches and the duties I have before mentioned.

3221. Is there a Clerk of the Common Searches?—Yes, Mr. Castles.

3222. What Assistants have you?—I have two Clerks in my Office, and they attend there from about nine o'clock in the morning to about half past five or six in the evening, and I am, myself, in attendance from nine or ten in the morning to five or six in the evening.

3223. What duties do you do?—I go over as many of the Searches as I possibly can; I compare and examine all carefully and see that they are correct in every particular before I issue them.

3224. What do the other Clerks do?—I give the Requisition to Mr. Russell who makes his check of the Search. One of the Clerks in my Office is paid £1 a-week, and the other 17s. 6d. a-week. They assist me in making and comparing Searches, and in taking down and examining Judgment Rolls necessary to be examined for such Searches. Mr. Russell after being handed the Requisition goes over the Judgment Books and makes his check. He takes an Abstract of every Judgment found by him against the party; makes out his list, and he compares it with one made out by the Clerk of the Common Searches. He then copies it fairly and gives it to me to examine and issue.

3225. Then in point of fact, five persons are engaged in each Search?—Each Search is made by three persons at least, and I have in my Office the Assistants I have mentioned. The Judgment Books are searched in my Office frequently more than twice for a Search.

3226. Have your Assistants who get £1, and 17s. 6d. a-week, any other emolument?—None.

3227. What emolument does Mr. Castles get?—He has 1s. for each Search not exceeding twenty years.

3228. What does Mr. Russell receive?—12s. also.

3229. Have they any other remuneration?—Mr. Castles has other duties, but Mr. Russell has not. Mr. Castles in addition to being Clerk of the Common Searches writes Acknowledgments of Satisfaction on the Rolls of Judgments, and gets Copies of Judgments, and other documents made.

3230. Is he paid for Copying?—I cannot say.

3231. Does Mr. Russell charge for Copying?—He does.

3232. How much?—Two-pence an Office Sheet for Copying the Searches upon Stamps and writing the Certificate, and the same for writing in the Negative Book. The Negative Book contains a fair copy of each Negative Search that is issued, and this is done for the safety of the Office.

3233. Why so?—I think lest any alteration should be made in the Search after it is given out.

3234. Do you conceive that essential?—I do.

3235. Do you keep a Receipt Book which Attornies sign?—I do.

3236. Are there Entries in that Book?—Yes.

3237. Is there a charge made for the Entry?—None.

EXCHAMBER.

7th January, 1842.

James Biron, Esq.

3238. What is the charge for a Common Search?—One Shilling, if not exceeding twenty years.

3239. Mr. Castles gets that?—He does.

3240. Do you conceive the number of hands at present engaged, to be absolutely necessary?—I consider all of them necessary to ensure safety to the Office and to the Public.

3241. Could you give us an idea of how much writing there might be in one Search?—It depends upon the number of Abstracts, but I calculate the number of sheets in each Search as nearly as I possibly can.

3242. How many Abstracts would it take to make a sheet?—I calculate four, and sometimes four Abstracts may amount to more and sometimes less.—[*Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

Monday, 10th January, 1842.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q.C.
Mr. O'Ferrall,

Mr. Carey.

M. Maguire, Esq., again called in and Examined.

10th January, 1842.

M. Maguire, Esq.

3243. Have you heard a wish expressed by Attornies that the Officers of the Court should tax Costs?—I have.

3244. Why do they express that wish?—Why at present they have to go to another place to get Costs taxed, this as regards the ordinary Bills of Costs or common printed forms which are almost mere matters of course, is constantly an inconvenience, occurring so frequently; I believe they think that the Officer of the Court would be more liberal. The old Attornies feel aggrieved by the present rate of taxation, and to many the present mode appears objectionable and the distinction between the Costs as between Party and Party, and as between Attorney and Client too widely drawn.

3245. Would not the change of locality obviate the first objection you have stated?—It would.

3246. What was the objection to the old system of Taxation?—That the Officers were interested in not cutting down the Bill of Costs, and also because they were more immediately connected with all the Officers through the entire departments.

3247. That objection could not apply to Salaried Officers?—No.

3248. Would not the Officers be still interested as to the quantity of Copying to be done by the Clerks in their Offices?—I conceive not; the Officer to whom the Taxation of Costs might be transferred (if any change took place with regard to that duty) could not have any interest in common with the mere Copying Clerks.

3249. Don't you think from the circumstance of the peculiar locality of the Office and the connexion with the Officer of the Court with the conduct of a Suit, it would be more convenient for him to tax Costs?—It would be more convenient.

3250. Are not disputes with respect to items struck off a Bill of Costs often the occasion of a heavy Motion in Court?—Yes, frequently.

3251. This, of course, tends to great expense?—Yes.

3252. Would the Prothonotary be a more competent person to tax Costs than persons having no Office experience?—I think one acquainted with the detail of business would be more competent than a Barrister for the first time coming to deal with the taxation of Costs.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

James Biron, Esq. again called in and Examined.

James Biron, Esq.

3253. Before the Regulation Act how many were employed in searching for Judgments?—There were at all times within my recollection, three employed in making the Negative Searches.

3254. How many in Common Searches?—Before the Regulation Act the General Clerks signed and issued Common Searches, and they employed different persons to make them; I cannot say the number.

3255. Were Common Searches more numerous than they have been of late, as compared with Negative Searches?—They were.

3256. Was it the practice formerly to be satisfied with Common Searches more than at present?—I think it was—it must have been so.

3257. What is the whole expense charged for a Negative Search for a given period?—I would wish as this question has been asked, to explain an answer which I gave on Saturday. The two Clerks employed in my Office at weekly Salaries of £1 and 17s. 6d. are not exclusively employed in assisting in making Negative Searches; they take down Files of Affidavits, Warrants to Satisfy Judgments, old Books of Pleadings, and old Rule Books, and when not engaged in that way, they assist me in making and comparing Searches, and taking down and examining Judgment Rolls.

EXCHEQUER.

10th January, 1842.

James Biron, Esq.

3258. You speak of the two Salaried Clerks?—Yes; their Salaries are given for general business.

3259. Will you now state the actual expense of making a Negative Search for a given period, say not exceeding 20 years?—I think about 7s. 6d. including the expense of copying and writing Certificate. Two sheets are allowed for the Certificate, and four Abstracts are calculated to make a sheet.

3260. How many Abstracts are there generally?—It would be impossible to state, they vary so much; sometimes there might be 50 or 100, and sometimes not one at all; in many cases the copying on Stamps does not cost more than 4d.

3261. Would a Shilling on an average be the sum paid for copying?—It does not amount to that.

3262. Why the Certificate is 4d. and then there are the Abstracts four to a sheet?—Altogether I think the copying does not on an average exceed 6d.

3263. What is charged for copying into the Negative Book?—2d. a sheet. The Requisition and Abstracts only are copied.

3264. Does it cost the entire Law Fund Duty of 7s. 6d. to make the Search?—I think it does.

3265. You told us on Saturday that the Salary struck for you was calculated upon the amount of Fees you lost on the Negative Searches?—It was calculated on an average of my Emoluments for three years preceding the commencement of the Act.

3266. What were your Emoluments as Keeper of the Affidavits and Book of Pleadings, prior to the Regulation Act?—I cannot answer that question. I showed my income before the commencement of that Act to be about £246.

3267. Before the passing of the Act 5s. only was charged to the Public upon a single Negative Search?—Before the passing of the Act the entire Fees charged to the Public for a single Negative Search, according to the best of my recollection, amounted to £1 2s. 11d.

3268. Do you conceive that the average amount of your profits from your Office, before the Regulation Act, was £246 a-year?—I am sure of it. The matter was enquired into very minutely by the Barons.

3269. That was settled about what time?—Some short time after the commencement of the Regulation Act.

3270. In the interval between 1821 and 1830 did you charge 5s. for yourself on each Negative Search?—Certainly not. In 1830 I think I was allowed to charge for one Quarter back.

3271. Did they continue the Salary?—Yes, they did.

3272. Are you aware that the expense of making a Negative Search in the Exchequer is very considerably greater than in the other Courts?—I believe it is, but the trouble is much more in the Court of Exchequer.

3273. In the Queen's Bench the expense at the outside does not exceed 5s., and in the Common Pleas it is 2s. 10d. only?—That is very low indeed; if the persons principally employed in making such Searches are not paid Salaries.

3274. We must account for the reason of this difference?—The Situation which I hold has been, and is, a distinct Situation under the Clerk of the Pleas, besides that the labour of making Searches in the Exchequer is, I think, much greater than in either of the other Courts.

3275. Is not the labour of making the Search pretty nearly equal in all the Courts?—No, for in the Exchequer we have a greater number of Judgments to look over.

3276. Was your Situation recognized as a distinct Situation?—It has been recognized as such for many years past.

3277. You say that a greater number of Judgments is entered in the Exchequer than in the Queen's Bench?—I think there is.

3278. You cannot give any further account of the reason for the difference in the expense of searching between your Court and the other Courts?—None, but what I have already stated.

3279. Now is what you have stated consistent with your statement, that your average amount of Fees was only £246. In point of fact do you not now receive a Salary as compensation for the loss of Fees on Negative Searches and 5s. besides?—I receive the Salary for the performance of different duties, some of which were imposed since the commencement of the Regulation Act. The 5s. on each Search was allowed to me as a remuneration for my increased duty, in consequence of the great increase which took place in the number of Negative Searches.

3280. But beside the making of the Negative Searches the only duties you have to discharge are, the custody and care of the Affidavits and Books of Pleadings: the custody and care of the Satisfaction Warrants, and the old Rule Book?—They are.

3281. Who certifies the Searches?—The Clerk of the Pleas.

3282. Who countersigns them?—Mr. G. Farran certifies as the Witness present when the Search was made, and a Clerk under him makes the Searches in order to warrant him in so attaching his Signature.

3283. Who is Mr. G. Farran?—He is First Assistant to the Clerk of the Pleas.

3284. Does he make the Search himself?—I believe he does not make the Search; the Search is made by the Clerk in the Office.

3285. What is Mr. Castles' Office?—He is Clerk of the Common Searches, but he performs other duties.

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EXCHAMBER.

10th January, 1842.

James Blon, Esq.

3286. Who is the Second Assistant Clerk?—Mr. George Watson.

3287. In the Accounts of Mr. Castles we find a charge for 1411 single Searches at 1s. each, does that include the part he takes in making the Negative Searches?—Yes, I think it includes his checks for Negative Searches.

3288. Is Mr. Castles in all cases one of the three engaged in the Negative Search?—Yes.

3289. What mode have you of checking the amount of the Negative Searches?—I keep an account of the Searches bespoke, and the number made is sworn to every Quarter.

3290. The whole of Mr. Castles' and Mr. Russell's time is not employed making Negative Searches?—The whole of Mr. Russell's is.

3291. Is Mr. Russell paid by Salary for what he does?—He has no Salary.

3292. What is the check you have as to the charge for the Negative Searches?—I have before stated that I keep an account of the Searches bespoke, and as to the copying I examine the Books and calculate the number of sheets copied as nearly as I possibly can.

3293. With reference to those old Books and Warrants of which you have the custody, up to what time have you the Books of Pleadings?—To 1821.

3294. Is not the keeping of those Books the duty of the Filacer?—I do not think so.

3295. Are those Books frequently referred to?—Yes.

3296. Do you give Attested Copies?—I did before the Regulation Act but not since; I send the Affidavits to the Filacer's Clerk, to have them copied when required.

3297. Would it not be more convenient to keep them in the Filacer's Office?—I certainly think it would.

3298. What is the nature of the check upon your account?—The Clerk of the Pleas examines it, and sees that the charges contained in it are the usual charges.

3299. How does he check it?—He sees that the charges made in it are according to the usual rates and allowances, and its correctness is verified by my affidavit.

3300. Does he make a particular examination of the Clerks' accounts, independent of yours?—He swears the party, and sees that the charges are the usual ones. On the passing of the accounts before the Barons, the Clerk of the Pleas is sworn to answer any questions which may be asked by the Barons respecting all the accounts.

3301. From your experience in the Searching department, do you conceive it would facilitate public business, if all the Searches of all the Courts could be made in the same Office?—I think a great many Judgments are obtained against persons who never had an acre of land, and if there could be such an Office, where it would only be necessary to record such Judgments as were intended to be liens on land; I think the arrangement would be desirable.

3302. You say that it might be only necessary to search for those particular Judgments which the parties chose to make liens up on real estate. Now do you think a man might with safety omit to register a Judgment, because his Debtor had not real estate at the time of obtaining the Judgment?—I would give him liberty to register it at any time he might think proper.

3303. Would you suggest a Registry Act as to Judgments?—I think it would be a very good measure; and that Judgments should be registered every five years by persons who wished to continue them liens on property.

3304. Is there not an immense property out upon Judgments in Ireland?—I believe so.

3305. Would it not be hazardous to meddle with the security of that species of property?—It has been meddled with already by Moore's Act. The measure might be confined to bona fide Purchasers and Mortgagees.

3306. Have Searches been made by persons about to file Bills in Equity?—I believe Negative Searches are seldom made upon such occasions.

3307. Would not considerable advantage be derived from its being necessary to resort to the one place only instead of three for Searching; would it not save some time?—Time would be saved certainly.

3308. How would you suggest that such a plan could be carried into effect, as you have spoken of?—I think if only Judgments intended to affect real property were to be searched for, the Registry might be made in one Office and by one Officer. Such Judgments I think might be registered in the Registry Office for Deeds.

3309. Would one Officer be competent to make an entry and registry of all the Judgments?—I think that one would be sufficient to make an entry of all the Judgments that might be intended to affect real or Freehold Estates.

3310. Would not the effect of that plan be, that what was done by Moore's Act should be done over again?—Moore's Act has been upwards of thirteen years in force, and I think if no other change in the Law should take place respecting Judgments, a new measure respecting Redocketing will soon be necessary.

3311. Suppose a person holding a Judgment to be resident out of the country during the time limited for such Registration as you suggest, might not the effect be to deprive him of his security against the property?—Such a case might possibly arise, but there was no provision in Moore's Act excluding a person out of the kingdom from its operation; and I am not aware how such a provision could be properly introduced into any measure that may be considered advisable. A person so situated might be permitted to Register at any time before Satisfaction of his Judgment.

3312. Suppose this case that a Purchaser depending on a Search for five years, and finding

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James Biron, Esq.

3313. If the Judgment Creditor had £60,000 lent in this way, and the interest regularly paid?—Five years is a long time, and every possible means should be used to apprise all persons residing in or out of the kingdom of any alteration in the Law.

3314. Supposing it were necessary to have a Search for all Judgments, how could that be had under a system of registering only Judgments upon real estate?—I would have a general Judgment Book for each Court, such as is kept at present.

3315. Would it not be necessary still to keep a number of persons to make Searches?—Very few Searches would be made for Judgments not affecting property.

3316. But how could you provide for the case of persons, although perhaps rarely, still wishing to search for all Judgments?—I think such Searches might be very easily made in the different Offices of the Courts for I think the number would be few, or the Attorney might make such Searches. Searches are now constantly made by Attornies and their Clerks.

3317. You would only impose the disability so long as the party neglected to register his Judgment. Suppose a Gentleman about to marry, and that it became desirable to know if there were any Judgments against his property, would not a person have a right to see them all, and yet not one might appear, but the next day the Judgment Creditors might go and register them?—Certainly, but the Registry of such Judgments could not affect Property previously settled or conveyed away.

3318. Suppose that a man lends money on Bonds, conceiving that his is a first Charge, and that he enters Judgment on them, but finds to his surprise that some one has come in to register a prior Judgment?—I would make the priority depend on the Registry.

3319. That would introduce the doctrine as to Notice. How would you regulate as to the Assignments of Judgments?—I do not think that any other mode could with safety be adopted, than making it necessary to Register the Assignment, and to enter a memorandum of such Assignment at the foot of the Roll of the Judgment Assigned.

3320. Suppose the Judgment Registered in the name of the original Cognisee, and afterwards Assigned?—The original Registry would make the Judgment a Lien on the Estate; but I think an entry of the fact of Assignment, or acknowledgment of Satisfaction, at the foot of the Roll of the Judgment would be the safest mode of dealing with Assignments or Satisfactions.

3321. You would send him to the original Roll?—I would for such information.

3322. What would be the effect of that course as to the party paying for the Searches?—The expense would be very trifling, as at present any man may Search and look at the Rolls.

3323. Admitting every Judgment to be Registered in the manner you suggest, would not the effect be, that Creditors would at once get their Judgments Registered?—If the Creditor should recover his Debt under an Execution, or be satisfied in any other way, he would have no necessity to Register. If he should not, and that the Defendant possessed property that such Judgment could affect, he might, and would of course Register his Judgment.

3324. Would not the Attorney have only to charge one Fee instead of three, if he found the Judgments of the three Courts registered in the one place?—I should suppose so.

3325. Would it not be easy to require the Attorney to Register the Assignment of a Judgment as well as the original Judgment?—That I think might be done.

3326. Suppose a column in the Registry Book for Assignments, if any, noting the fact and referring to the Roll?—It might answer, for in that case the Attorney would have an opportunity of seeing the Memorial, and of ascertaining that all was right.

3327. Suppose all you have stated to be done, to what extent would expense be saved?—I think expense would certainly be saved, but I am not competent to say to what extent.

3328. Would it be a better plan to Register all the Judgments in the same Book, or to have the Judgments of the different Courts in separate Books?—The object being to save expense, it would be better to Register all in one Book.

3329. Would the same number of persons who now make Negative Searches for one Court, then make Negative Searches for all?—I do not think they would or could, if all Judgments were to be Registered, but if only those were to be Registered which would be Liens upon Land, then I think they could.

3330. Would the plan spoken of, in effect, limit the time over which a Search would be made?—That would depend on the Act of Parliament.

3331. You state that the greater number of Judgments is against persons who have no land?—I think the greater number of Judgments are obtained against persons that have no estates to be affected by them, or are paid off under Executions, or settled in some other way.

3332. Is it not the case that most Judgments which are not Liens upon Land are Satisfied?—A great number of Judgments are paid or satisfied without Acknowledgments of Satisfactions being entered on the Rolls of such Judgments.

3333. Could not a Record of Judgments satisfied by Executions be obtained?—That would be I think almost impossible.

3334. Suppose you made a selection of all the Judgments of the three Courts affecting land, and arranged them in one place, would the three Searching Clerks employed in one Court at present, be sufficient to make those Searches then for the Judgments of the three Courts?—I think three persons would be sufficient to make Negative Searches as a great many of the Judgments appearing on the Books do not, in point of fact, affect lands. At present great difficulty is occasioned by the number of Judgments on the Books, and to take the name of John Jones, for example, there may be more than one hundred Judgments against persons of that name in twenty years.

EXCHEQUER.
 10th January, 1842.
 James Biron, Esq.

3335. When you have a Search limited against a particular John Jones, by getting a particular description, have you got the means of making the Search without embarrassing yourself by examining all Judgments against persons of the same name?—I have; and I have often endeavoured to prevail upon Attornies to limit Searches by describing the persons to be Searched against, of a particular place, or of one or two or even more counties, but they generally refuse to take any responsibility on themselves.

3336. Then persons who now require Searches are so cautious, even when they can give you the name and description in Negative Searches, they will not confine your Search to one description?—The Attornies, in general, do not like to do so.

3337. And from uniform caution?—I should suppose so.—[*Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

Tuesday, 11th January, 1842.

PRESENT:

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q. C.
 Mr. O'Ferrall,

Mr. Carey.

George Farran, Esq., called in and Examined.

11th January, 1842.
 George Farran, Esq.

3338. What is the exact nature of your situation in the Court of Exchequer?—I receive the Law Fund Duty upon Judgments, Cognovits, and Satisfactions; I keep also a Duplicate Satisfaction Book, in which Satisfactions are entered; I also sign Negative Searches, before they go to the Clerk of the Pleas.

3339. Do you assist in making the Searches?—No. The Negative Searches are made by three persons.

3340. Upon what authority do you sign the Certificate of the Searches?—I do not make the Search, but it is brought to me by young Mr. Russell, marked as compared.

3341. You sign it?—Yes, and lay it before the Clerk of the Pleas.

3342. Do you not sign as a witness?—I do.

3343. How are you remunerated?—By a salary.

3344. What is its amount at present?—£460 British currency, £500 Irish.

3345. When was it fixed?—In 1821.

3346. When were you appointed?—In 1826. I served my time in the Office.

3347. Who was your predecessor?—Mr. Richard Patten.

3348. Do you receive any other emoluments?—I receive under the new Act for the Filing of Warrants, a Fee, but the entire sum does not exceed £5 or £8 a-year.

3349. What other business do you do besides signing the Certificate?—I generally assist in the Office of the Clerk of the Pleas examining the Cognovits which are brought to me, and I have to compare them, and to receive the Law Fund.

3350. What hours do you attend?—From 11 to half-past 3 o'clock, while an Attorney is present. I never leave the Office, and during the space of 22 years I was never absent but once, and that was owing to sickness.

3351. Do you make any entries?—I keep the Duplicate Entries of the Satisfactions.

3352. What is the necessity of Duplicates?—Duplicate Books are kept for all Judgments, and they are sent to the Stamp Office to be stamped, where they are kept some time.

3353. Suppose it was not necessary to keep a Duplicate Book for the Stamp Office, would not that dispense with one Book?—I think it would.

3354. Is much of your time occupied in receiving the Law Fund?—Almost the whole of the day.

3355. Is the general business impeded by the necessity of receiving the Law Fund?—I would have a good deal more time, by this duty being taken away. I have to mention that I also check all the Incidental Accounts, and bring them to the Clerk of the Pleas, and he signs and inspects every document in the Quarterly Accounts.

3356. Who keeps them?—They are sworn to by the different Officers.

3357. Independent of that what check is there—do you see that the Account is correct, by comparing it with the actual business done?—No, I do not; I have no check in that way.

3358. What are the charges for?—For writing.

3359. By the sheets?—Yes, but there are no charges in my Office but for my Assistant, who has one item for entering the Warrants of Attorney, filed under the order of the Board.

3360. How is your Assistant paid?—He is paid by a salary of £150 a-year, Irish.

3361. Is that by the Judges' Order?—Yes.

3362. When was it given to him?—It was given to me after I served my time. I served my time to Mr. Patten.

3363. Do you charge for the Forms of Cognovits?—I find the Form and the Judgment, and charge 6d.

3364. What does that amount to?—I consider I lose by that, and only continue to furnish the Form, as it was always the habit of the Officer to do so.

3368. At what hour does he come to his Office?—Generally at one o'clock, and earlier if he is required.

3369. Does he leave when he has finished his business?—He seldom leaves without going through the Offices to see if anything is to be done.

3370. Is he in the Office on an average for one hour?—He is generally there for three hours.

3371. Are you positive that he spends three hours a day, except in Vacation?—I am sure he does; he signs almost every thing but Lattitats.

3372. What are Mr. Patten's duties?—He keeps one of the Satisfaction Books and the Duplicate; he also keeps a Day Book.

3373. Does he make the entry in the original Book?—He does, and I copy it.

3374. Is a charge made for entering the Satisfaction upon the Judgment Roll?—Yes; Mr. Castles charges 6d.

3375. Does Mr. Patten receive any of the Law Fund Duty?—When the press of business is great, he does.

3376. Would you, if you were required to check the Negative Searches, have time to do so?—I do not consider I would; the Parties would not then get their Searches for a month.

3377. How many Satisfactions are there, upon an average, in a Term?—There may be 250 in a Term, seldom so few, they vary considerably in number, and sometimes amount to 400.

3378. What time does it take to enter a Satisfaction in the Book?—I suppose five or ten minutes.

3379. What time of the day do you receive the Law Fund Duty?—All through the day.

3380. Suppose you had no Law Fund Duty to receive, and that the only Book to be kept was the Duplicate of the Satisfaction Book, could you not make the first check in the Negative Searches?—I could do other business, if part of my present duties were taken away.

3381. When you sign the Check, do you consider yourself to be responsible?—I do.

3382. Do you consider that the responsibility would be better satisfied, by your actually doing the duty of writing the Search, instead of taking it to be correct on the faith of another?—I do.

3383. Does Mr. Patten sign Searches?—He does not.

3384. What is the origin of your obligation to sign the Search, as a witness?—I do not know.

3385. Does it not pre-suppose that the person signing as a witness, actually took an active part in the Search?—It is I who am responsible.

3386. Does it not pre-suppose that the witness took an active part?—It certainly looks like it, but there is a check upon me, Mr. Castles.

3387. Then it is he who ought to sign. Do you recollect any other duties you have to discharge?—Yes, I pay the Clerks their money.

3388. Do you mean that you hand it to them, when it is obtained from the Treasury?—Yes, when the Clerk of the Pleas gets it out of the Treasury, I pay the Clerks.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. Richard Patten, called in and Examined.

3389. What Office do you hold?—I am Mr. G. Farran's Assistant.

3390. Your salary is £150 a-year?—Yes, Irish money.

3391. When was it fixed?—I think in 1826.

3392. Did you receive any salary before then?—I entered the Office in 1836.

3393. You found the salary fixed when you went in?—I did.

3394. What duties do you do?—I receive the Cognovits for Judgments upon Bonds, and the Stamp Duty upon Judgments; I enter them, and also keep files of Warrants, and show them, besides entering Satisfactions. We keep two Books in the Office, and I have also an Account Book, in which I enter what money I receive as Law Fund Duty, so that I may know what amount I have to pay to Mr. Farran.

3395. Then both you and Mr. Farran receive the Law Fund?—Yes.

3396. Do you sit in the Clerk of the Pleas' Office?—I sit in Mr. George Farran's Office.

3397. What are the hours of your attendance?—About eleven o'clock in Term, and from that to half past four o'clock.

3398. When do you attend in Vacation?—From a little before twelve until about three o'clock.

3399. During what hours does the Clerk of the Pleas attend?—He is not able to attend so early as formerly, he comes about one and stays until four o'clock.

3400. How long has he done that?—As long as I have been in the Office.

3401. Do you receive any emolument but your salary?—Yes, 2d. for entering each Warrant, but that source of emolument does not amount to more than £20 a-year, and it is paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

3402. Do you assist in making Searches for Judgments?—No.

3403. Do you sign any Certificates as a witness?—I do not.

3404. Could you not do with one Satisfaction Book, if you had not the Law Fund Duty to receive?—I believe that formerly they had only one Book.

3405. Do you and Mr. Farran equally discharge the duty between you?—We take it as it comes.

3406. Do you receive half the Law Fund Duty, or does he receive two thirds of it?—I think we receive the same quantity of Law Fund Duty.

EXAMINER.

11th January, 1842.

George Farran, Esq.

Mr. R. Patten.

EXCHEQUER.

11th January, 1842.

Mr R. Patten.

3407. You say you come to the Office about eleven o'clock, does that mean twelve or half past eleven o'clock often?—Not twelve o'clock, but sometimes it may be half past eleven o'clock. I do not leave in Term before four o'clock.

3408. Are you fully occupied in Term?—Almost fully.

3409. Is Mr. Farran fully occupied?—Generally so, for five hours.

3410. You do more business than he does, as you come an hour earlier?—That depends upon the business which may come in during the hour. Mr. Farran likes to mark the Case Judgments, he takes them, and they come in at the end of the day.

3411. Do not the General Clerks bring you the Law Fund Duty upon those Judgments, at the close of the day?—The practice of Mr. Meares and Mr. Stewart, is to send them in singly, but Mr. Maguire reserves all of them until the close of the day.

3412. Does not Mr. Maguire do more business than the other two General Clerks put together?—He marks more Case Judgments than either the one or the other.

3413. What time does it take you, on an average, to enter all the Satisfactions?—I suppose, upon an average, an hour.

3414. If you had the entry of the Satisfactions in the two Books, you could do the business in two hours?—Yes.

3415. If you were to be constantly in attendance, could you receive the Satisfactions and Warrants of Attorney, and the Law Fund Duty?—At times I would not be able to attend the Public sufficiently, at least I think so.

3416. What have the Public to do with you?—We must show them the Warrants when they are asked for.

3417. Is the resort to the Warrants so great as to be the cause of any embarrassment?—Only occasionally, but they are increasing every Term.

3418. How many apply to inspect the File at the same time; are there two or three at once?—Yes.

3419. Are there a dozen applications, during the day, to inspect the File?—Yes, sometimes more, one person may have to look at six Warrants.

3420. What is Mr. George Farran's attendance in Vacation?—From about one o'clock to three.

3421. Does he attend every day?—Not every day.

3422. How many days in the week does he attend?—Some weeks he attends every day, and then he may be absent a day or two in the next week.

3423. Is he absent, on an average, two days in each week during the whole Vacation?—Two days in the week would come to a good deal. I do not think he is absent so long during the whole Vacation.

3424. Are you sure he attends from one to three o'clock?—I should say he does, upon an average, taking into account those days on which he attends for a longer period and those on which he attends for a shorter period.

3425. When he attends from one to three in the Vacation, is he much occupied?—There is certainly not much business then.

3426. Are you present every day?—Almost.

3427. Have you been absent during Term?—Not, if I could possibly avoid it.

3428. When you come back, is there a great arrear of business?—There is an arrear, but one day much more business may be done than on the next.—[*Witness withdrawn.*]

Mr. George Watson, called in and Examined.

Mr. G. Watson.

3429. What is your office?—I succeeded to the office of Clerk of the Alphabets in 1819. The duties of that office were, the keeping of the Judgment Books, Final and Interlocutory; and I also have the charge of the Assignments of Judgments. There was no provision specially made for that office by the Act of 1821, and I received no other payment but as Second Assistant, under that Act. I have been in the Exchequer Office nearly 30 years; I served my apprenticeship in the Office.

3430. Do you fill the office of Second Assistant under the Bill of 1821?—Yes; doing the same duties as I did before, as Clerk of the Alphabets.

3431. You are paid by salary?—Yes, I receive £200 a-year Irish, under the Act of 1821.

3432. What other sources of emolument have you?—After the Act of 1824 passed, the Judges considered me to be entitled to additional remuneration, under the provisions of that Act.

3433. Had you no additional remuneration until 1824?—No, nor for some years after.

3434. When was the additional remuneration given to you?—I memorialized the Judges in 1829, and they were very particular in enquiring into my case. I was examined previous to their granting me these allowances, then instead of giving an awarded salary, they thought it better that the remuneration should rise or fall with the increase or decrease of business. The Judges who investigated the claims made by my Memorial were, the Chief Baron O'Grady, and Barons M'Clelland, Smith, and Pennefather.

3435. What was the amount of the allowances, and their nature?—They gave me 3d. for each entry in the Judgment Books, and 5s. upon the entry of the Assignment of each Judgment. [*The Witness here produced a document setting forth his claims, and the Order of the Judges.*] Under Act of 1824, my claims were again before the Barons in June 1840, and were confirmed by the general order of that date.

3436. Does the Order specify the nature and the amount of the allowances?—Yes, it does; it is very short, and I shall read it. [*The Witness here read the document in question.*]

EXCHEQUER.

11th January, 1842.

Mr. G. Watson.

3437. Then this is your present rate of remuneration?—Yes.

3438. Have you any other sources of emolument?—I have, under Moore's Act. From the nature of my office, the Redockets and Revivals' Book are kept by me, and I get 6*d.* for each Redocket or Revival. It is, however, a mere bagatelle, and a vast deal of trouble is incident to the keeping of these Books.

3439. Those duties you discharged as Clerk of the Alphabets?—Yes, I did before 1821, with exception of Revivals and Redockets.

3440. Do you, with this exception, discharge other duties than those specified in your Memorial?—No; being in Term time sufficiently employed in attending to the many duties incident to this Office. I have to attend in the morning and in the evening to the Judgment Books, and to compare them, and this often occupies me on Sundays. I could not let mistakes be in the Books, and allow Mr. Farran to be fixed with the responsibility.

3441. What time do you attend in Term?—In Term time I must be in the Office both before and after Office hours.

3442. What time, however, do you attend?—That depends upon the press of business.

3443. Take the busiest time in Term?—I come at nine or ten o'clock, and may stay until six, and sometimes come in the evening.

3444. You enter Assignments?—I record the Assignments of the Judgments of our Court.

3445. Have you a Book for that?—No.

3446. What do you do then?—They produce to me the Deed and the Memorial, and it is my duty to see if the Memorial corresponds with the Act of Parliament. I also consider it part of my duty to see that the proper Stamp has been affixed.

3447. Then if all is right, do you enter the Assignment on the Roll?—I have first to see the Record, and compare the Assignment with it, and finding all to be right, the Assignment is recorded by me at the foot of the Roll. Many persons would not put an Assignment on the Roll, until they had first laid the Deed before me to see if it was correct in its form.

3448. Are you applied to by Attornies, to see if the Deed of Assignment is right?—Yes, and many require me to read the Draft, before it is executed at all.

3449. Has that always been the practice?—As long as I recollect; and such undefinable duties occupy a great deal of my time.

3450. Is it part of the duty of the Officer of the Court, to see that the Attorney's Deed of Assignment is right?—I would think so, and the Profession would say we were ignorant of our duty, if we did not render them this assistance.

3451. Would it not rather require a legal adviser, than an Officer of the Court to give the assistance of which you speak?—The Attornies would tell me I was not fit for the Office if I could not afford them the information they require in my Department.

3452. Do you receive Law Fund Duty?—No.

3453. Was there always an acknowledged Officer in your Court, known as the Clerk of Alphabets?—Yes, for many years; my Predecessor held it 40 years.

3454. Who discharges the analogous duties in the other Courts?—I do not know that any Officer discharges duties exactly similar, but in the Court of Queen's Bench Mr. Hanley's is the Office most like mine, excepting that he is not Clerk of the Assignments.

3455. There is no entry of the Assignment of the Judgment in a Book?—None.

3456. Then you are obliged to resort to the original Roll to see if there has been an Assignment?—Yes.

3457. Have you ever been asked for a Book of Assignment of Judgment?—Yes, such a Book as one containing Assignments has been often asked for.

3458. Would it be convenient to have a Book of Assignments without entering them on the Roll?—I think that the more the facility the greater the danger of mistake, and if you increase the facility of entering the Assignments on Satisfactions, you decrease the security. If an Attorney's Clerk could come, and, by a scratch of his pen, write the word "Satisfied," or "Assigned" in a Book, I see much danger in any such facility.

3459. With a view to facilitating Searches, would it be an improvement if in the original Judgment Book there were columns in which you might enter the Satisfactions and Assignments, and that a contemporaneous entry should be made on that Book as well as upon the Roll?—I think so, certainly.

3460. Suppose the Attorney to be responsible for the correctness of the Assignment, and an entry to be made in the Book of each Assignment or Satisfaction, would it not facilitate the Searches for Judgments?—Do you mean the entry should be made in the known handwriting of an Officer of the Court?

3461. Certainly?—Then I think there would be greater facility in Searching and security also.

3462. The Officer could then dispense with going to the Roll, as upon going to the Book he would see if the Judgment had been either satisfied or assigned?—If the entry was in the handwriting of a known Officer persons might be satisfied, but when a Negative Search is made the Officer goes to the Roll, and he corroborates the entry in my Book as to its being a correct one, and in the multiplicity of business done in my Office, it is a great comfort to know that if I make a mistake it would be soon corrected by this practice.

3463. Do you consider that to be a valuable security?—I do; and the correspondence of the Roll with the entry in the Book is ascertained by the references made to the former.

3464. You make no entry of the Assignment at present?—No more than the entry at the foot of the Roll. We make a record of the Memorial.

EXCHAMBER.

11th January, 1842.

Mr. G. Watson.

3465. The Memorial Roll is not much resorted to?—No, except when there is a Plea of Nul Tiel Record as to the Memorial.

3466. Have you any Assistants?—I cannot say that strictly I have more than one; before 1821 we had only one Judgment Book, but the Legislature considered that it would be more secure to have the Judgment Books Stamped, without thinking of the expense of Duplicate Books; we were obliged to have a Duplicate Judgment Book, which is sent to the Stamp Office; an Assistant was given at £60 a-year to keep the Duplicate Book.

3467. Is that Assistant's time entirely occupied in keeping that Book?—No; he writes Enrolments, for which he is paid by the Office sheet, and he makes out the Quarterly Accounts, for which £40 additional was allowed to him. His present Salary is £100 a-year Irish.

3468. What does he make altogether, including his writing and his Salary?—About £230 a-year.

3469. What is his name?—Henry Law.

3470. What is he allowed per Office sheet for writing?—He is allowed 2*d.*, and he is the only one in the Office who is allowed that sum. He has no benefit from Printing.

3471. Is it the practice in your Office to pay the Writing Clerk less than what is charged to the Incidental Account?—No, it was never the practice.

3472. Have you any one else who assists in the Office?—I have my son for the last year, and he is employed in copying the Revival and Redocketting Books, which had become illegible, and making Duplicates of them.

3473. What does he receive?—He has no Salary, but gets 2*d.* for each entry.

3474. Is the durability of the Record dependant upon the mode of writing the Enrolment?—Very much so; strong writing is necessary.

3475. Is it necessary to get them written with some care?—A great deal of care.

3476. If the preparation of the writing of the Enrolment were to be left to the Attorney, would you receive it if not done in such a way as would be likely to secure its permanence?—I do not think the Officer would receive it unless it was properly done.

3477. If the Attorney prepared the Enrolment, and handed it over to the Officer for Enrolment, the latter would reject if it were badly done?—He would, and for some years he would have to reject a considerable number, I should think.

3478. Do you consider it to be more the duty of the Officer of the Court, or of the Attorney, to prepare the Records of the Court?—I have been so many years in the Office, and so accustomed to believe it to be the duty of the Officer to do the thing, that I am not competent to form an unbiassed opinion.

3479. Question repeated?—I think the Officer should enroll the Judgments, and that the business should be done under the eye of an established Officer.

3480. What were your duties as Clerk of the Alphabets, before the passing of the Regulation Act?—Keeping the Final and Interlocutory Judgment Book, and enrolling the Assignment of Judgments.

3481. You say that those duties were not provided for by the Act, that no Salary was provided for that especial Office?—I mean to say there was a distinct Officer, called Clerk of the Alphabets, and it was contemplated to make special provision for him by name, which was, however omitted to be done in the Act of 1821.

3482. What alphabets do you mean?—I mean the keeping and alphabetting of the Final and Interlocutory Judgment Book, and the Redocketting and Revival Book.

3483. Would you yourself be competent to enter all the Final and Interlocutory Judgments if a Duplicate Book were not to be kept?—I at present keep all those Books, except the Duplicates.

3484. You have £200 a-year as Second Assistant, and you have an additional sum of 3*d.* per Entry for Judgments, and 5*s.* for each Assignment of Judgments?—Yes.

3485. Your son is paid for copying the old Books?—He is paid 2*d.* per Entry, being the usual allowance.

3486. We find a charge in the accounts for writing Duplicates of 3115 Entries; did the Judges inspect the old Judgment Books before the expense in question was incurred?—Yes; the illegible Judgment Books were shown to Baron Pennefather, at his visit on first day of Term a long time ago.

3487. You receive, in point of fact, fees for doing the very same acts for which you receive the Salary?—I do not think the charge upon the Incidental Accounts is for doing the very same thing for which I receive a Salary; the duties of the Office having been increased, the Judges increased the allowances under the Act of 1824.

3488. Did not the salary allowed by the Act of Parliament cover a great many duties?—My case is, that the salary was inadequate, and the Judges held it to be so, and therefore increased my income under the 5th of Geo. IV.

3489. The Judges, upon your Memorial, came to the conclusion that the Salary was inadequate, and that the more eligible way of increasing it was by making the amount dependant upon the actual quantity of business done?—Exactly so.

3490. Is there an income coming in to the Law Fund in proportion to the extent of busi-

3493. What is the average number of Judgments in the years 1840 and 1841?—About 8,000.

3494. Are there so many?—Yes.

3495. Mr. Law copies some of the old Judgment Books?—He does.

3496. How long has he charged for copying them?—He commenced seven years ago.

3497. We find 10,000 Entries of Judgments charged for as being made in the Books, for two years' Judgments, of 1813 and 1814; could there have been so many at that period?—Yes, and there could be more now for two years'.—[*Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

EXCHAMBER.

11th January, 1842.

Mr. G. Watson.

Wednesday, 12th January, 1842.

PRESENT:

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q.C.

Mr. Carey.

Mr. O'Ferrall,

Mr. Teeling, called in and Examined.

3498. How long have you been in Office?—Between three and four years.

12th January, 1842.

3499. What is your situation?—I am Assistant in the Appearance and Attachment Office.

Mr. Teeling.

3500. What is your duty?—I receive the Appearances, and enter them in a Rough Book, and I receive the Law Fund Duty on them. The surnames are entered in these Rough Books. I have then to insert the christian as well as surnames in the more complete Book, which goes to the Stamp Office. The Rough Book contains only the surnames.

3501. If you had not to send a Book to the Stamp Office, could you do with one Book?—It would be necessary to keep a Duplicate Book. When a man comes to enter an Appearance, there may be three or four Defendants, and a Stamp Duty is payable for each Defendant. In the Rough Book I only enter one name, adding, "and others," but in the Stamp Book I insert every name.

3502. Where do you get materials to do that?—I make every entry in the Stamp Office Book, from the original Dockets.

3503. It is not a mere transcript from the Rough Book?—Decidedly not.

3504. How are you remunerated?—I have £52 a-year salary, by order of the Court.

3505. When was that assigned to you?—I went into the Office in 1838, and in almost two months after, the Order was made.

3506. At the time you came in, was Mr. Woodlock Clerk of the Appearances?—Yes, and the Court appointed me his Assistant.

3507. Have you any other emolument?—Not one farthing.

3508. How long are you engaged in the Office?—My Office hours during Term, are from eleven o'clock to four. When Mr. Woodlock was in the Office, he gave me a good deal of assistance.

3509. In Vacation what are your hours?—From twelve o'clock to three.

3510. How much of your time is occupied in receiving the Law Fund Duty?—During Term, a good deal, and I could not make an entry in the Book during Office hours, being occupied in taking the Law Fund Duty.

3511. If you had only to enter Appearances upon Dockets ready Stamped?—It would be just as troublesome, because, at present when I get the Docket, I at the same time receive the Law Fund; on consideration, perhaps some trouble might be saved.

3512. To whom do you account for the Law Fund Duty?—To Mr. Harte, and he to the Stamp Office.

3513. Have you any other duties to discharge beside the entering of the Appearances and taking the Duty?—I have to mark all Pleas that an Appearance has been entered, in order to enable the party to File his Plea.

3514. Do you give a Certificate?—I put my initials.

3515. What part of the duty is done by Mr. Harte himself?—Since Mr. Harte came into Office, he has done very little, Mr. Woodlock used to help me.

3516. Used he to any great extent?—He used sometimes to do a good deal, and attended during Office hours.

3517. How long has Mr. Harte been absent?—A good while, but he has a Certificate of the Surgeon General as to his being ill.

3518. When did he get his Patent?—On the 28th of August last.

3519. When he was in attendance, how much of the Office business was done by him?—I could not say.

3520. You are the working man?—Yes.

3521. How much business is there in your Office during Vacation?—Very little, but persons must be there to mark Pleas of Confession and to show the Books.

3522. How many very busy days are there in each Term?—Four.

3523. What additional time do you attend on those days?—I am up at night then, having 500 or 600 entries to make in the Rough Book.

3524. How many hours additional have you to stop in the Office for those days?—Two or three hours.

S

Exchequer.

12th January, 1842.

Mr. Teeling.

3525. Had you additional assistance since Mr. Harte's illness?—No, but I had to spend parts of Sundays, and to remain late on week days, in order to complete the two Books.

3526. You say your average hours are from eleven to four o'clock in Term, and from twelve to three in Vacation?—Yes.

3527. Have you no fixed hours?—There are no fixed hours.

3528. When do you conceive it necessary to have the contents of the Rough Book made into the Stamp Book?—There is no particular time fixed, but in the Stamp Book every Appearance is entered from the original Docket. The Stamp Book must be completed for production at the Stamp Office on or before the tenth day of the ensuing Term.

3529. Could you not, provided only one Book were to be kept, enter the christian and surname of every Defendant, as in what is now the Stamp Book, in the Book used at present as a Rough Book?—I think it would be impracticable.

3530. Suppose the Rough Book wide enough to insert the christian name of every Defendant?—There might be four or five Defendants in one Writ.

3531. Could you not put them down consecutively?—Yes.

3532. What is the Book of General Reference?—The Rough Book.

3533. Have you to enter up the Appearances each day in the Rough Book?—Yes, and in Term I have to stay sometimes until late in the evening, to sit up late at night, and to come again to the Office early in the morning, to enter up all in the Rough Book. Last Michaelmas Term we had 1477 Appearances.

3534. Do you lose time in giving change?—No, the sum to be handed in, is 2s. 3d., and the Attornies generally have it ready.

3535. Does it not take time, giving the odd 3d.?—I often get £2 in coppers, in a day, and I take care to keep a number of piles containing 3d. each, ready to hand out, if a half-crown be given me by the Attorney.

3536. Suppose a Docket handed in, Stamped, and that you are merely to enter from the Dockets, might you not go on with the full entries in your Book, during the day?—I could not; there might be twenty persons, at the one time, handing in Dockets.

3537. Suppose you had the system adopted of keeping alphabetical Files, and putting the Dockets on their appropriate File as they were handed in, would you not be enabled to make entries then from those Dockets into your Book?—It might save a great deal of trouble if such a system were to be adopted, but, on the other hand, Attornies might put the Docket of one letter into a wrong letter.

3538. The duty of putting them on the correct File should be done by you?—Yes.

3539. Who is responsible for the Certificate of No Appearance now?—The Attorney himself.

3540. Who gives him the Certificate?—I give him a Certificate that no Common Appearance is entered; such Certificate being necessary to enter a Rule for a Parliamentary Appearance.

3541. Who fills up the Docket?—I do, sometimes, and sometimes the Attorney.

3542. Could you yourself have discharged all the duties of the Office without assistance?—Not during Office hours.

3543. Why, have you not done so already?—Yes, but I was obliged to work on Sundays, and up to late hours at night.

3544. If you had only the one Book to keep, do you mean to say that you would not be able yourself to do all the business?—I say I could not during Office hours; many Searches are made for ten or twelve years past, for Appearances.

3545. What are those Searches for Appearances made for?—I cannot tell, unless Attornies wish to know the dates when furnishing their Bills of Costs.

3546. What is the salary of the Principal Officer?—£300 a-year, Irish.

3547. Has it never been increased since?—No.

3548. On days not particularly busy, could you discharge other duties?—I could not leave the Office.

3549. Could you do other business in the Office?—I certainly could, particularly if Mr. Harte were there to assist me.

3550. If he did not?—I could not, I think.

3551. Suppose only twenty Appearances entered in two days?—I might then be marking Pleas.

3552. Could your Principal and yourself, if acting energetically, discharge more duties than at present?—I am sure we could. In Vacation we certainly could do a great deal.

3553. Is there any Search made before marking a Plea?—I must see the Appearance in the Book; the Attorney must point it out to me; many Attornies give a Plea of Confession without entering an Appearance in the Office.—[Witness withdrew.]

Mr. William Collis, called in and Examined.

Mr. Wm. Collis.

3554. What is your situation?—I am the Deputy Seal Keeper.

3555. Who is your Principal?—Mr. J. W. Williams.

3556. How long have you acted as Deputy?—Three years last November.

3557. What is the salary of your Principal?—£200 a-year British, by the Act of Parliament.

3558. By what Act?—The 6th of Geo. IV., chap. 55, which gave a salary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer instead of fees, of £600 a-year.

3559. How are you paid?—By Mr. Williams, so much a quarter.

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12th January, 1842.

Mr. Wm. Collis.

3560. Have you a Deputation from him?—No, he gives no Deputation; I was appointed by my relative, Lord Monteagle, when the place became vacant.

3561. Then Mr. Williams is not the Principal?—No. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is the Principal, and Mr. Williams is the Clerk of the Seals; the Chancellor is the Keeper.

3562. Then you are under that Clerk?—Yes.

3563. Are you removeable by each succeeding Chancellor of the Exchequer?—They have the power, but never executed it.

3564. Does Mr. Williams ever attend in the Office?—He very seldom comes in; perhaps once in ten days. He comes in once a quarter to inspect the Books, and to have the money lodged with the Consolidated Fund.

3565. Do you receive the Law Fund?—I receive a fee of 6d. upon each Capias, &c.

3566. Do you Seal for both sides of the Court?—Yes; I Seal all Writs for both sides of the Court, and all Commissions for taking Affidavits.

3567. What is your authority for Sealing a Writ?—The signature of the Clerk of the Writs; and if it came to me without his signature I would refuse to Seal it.

3568. Is every Writ signed by the Clerk of the Writs?—No, Executions are not, nor Venires, Distringasses, and Records; but then Mr. Farran's signature is to these.

3569. Upon the Equity side, what is your authority for Sealing?—The signature of the Secondary.

3570. Do you keep any Entry?—I do; I enter the Plaintiff's and Defendant's name, the nature of the Writ, when it is returnable, the Attorney's name, and the sum.

3571. The only use of that is as a Check for the money?—Yes, but if there is a doubt as to a Writ being Sealed, I have to bring my Book into Court.

3572. Would not the Writ itself be better evidence?—It might be lost.

3573. What hours do you attend in the Office?—From 11 o'clock to 4 in Term, and in Vacation from 12 to 3, and Nisi Prius days from 10 till 4 o'clock.

3574. How much does Mr. Williams pay you?—Only £80 a-year, but I am to have £100.

3575. Do you discharge other duties?—I enter Attornies' Licenses.

3576. That is only in the early part of the year?—That is so.

3577. Have you any Emoluments? No.

3578. Why is entering Licenses a part of your duty?—I believe the Act of Parliament specifies that the Seal Keeper is to enter Attornies' Licenses.

3579. How many entries of Attornies' Licenses do you make?—About 1,700.

3580. Are there 1,700 Practising Attornies?—There are about 1,400 paying a License of £8, and 300 of £4.

3581. Do you discharge all the duties of the Office yourself?—Yes.

3582. What is done with the Fees?—At the end of each quarter Mr. Williams attends, and after inspecting the Seal Book, he procures an Order from the Treasury, under which Order I lodge the Quarter's amount in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Paymaster of Civil Service.

3583. You can enter them in one day?—I am obliged to enter all Writs which are brought for that purpose.

3584. You are not interrupted in your business?—I am not. I have a pigeon hole, through which the Money and Writs are handed.

3585. Does Mr. Williams live in England?—No; he is Master of the Horse at present.

3586. Is he Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer?—He was, but I believe Mr. Baring removed him, and did away with the situation. All Records come to me.

3587. Is Security given by your Principal?—I do not think there is; I myself would not give Security, as my salary is so small.

3588. Do you find the manner of receiving the Money delays you in making Entries?—No. I wish before leaving to observe, that if economy be desired, the Seal Keeper's Office could be consolidated with another Office. The Clerk of the Writs enters the Writs more fully than I do, and he might easily Seal them.—[Witness withdrew.] Adjourned.

Thursday, 13th January, 1842.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q.C.

Mr. Carey.

Mr. O'Ferrall,

Mr. Blacker Castles, called in and Examined.

3589. What Office do you hold?—I am Clerk of the Common Searches in the Court of Exchequer, Clerk of the Bail, and Keeper of the Records, that is of the Judgment Books and Rolls, and I also enter Satisfaction on the Rolls. 13th January, 1842.

Mr. B. Castles.

3590. What are the duties you discharge in that Office?—I have care of all the Judgments; I make all the Common Searches for Judgments, and one Check of the Negative Searches by myself and Assistant.

3591. What is the charge for making those Searches?—One Shilling is charged for each Search of Twenty Years and under.

EXCHEQUER.

13th January, 1842.

Mr. B. Castles.

3592. How many Assistants have you?—I have four Clerks, but I only pay three of them myself out of my own pocket; the fourth is paid under incidents according to his writing.

3593. Are the first three not paid out of the Fund?—No; their names don't appear on the Books at all: I pay them myself, according to the practice which I found in the Office when I got the situation.

3594. How long have you been in Office?—I have been in my present Situation since 1825, but I have been employed in the Offices of the Court upwards of thirty-two years.

3595. Is your Office held under the Regulation Act?—It is not named in the Schedule, but it is held under the discretionary power given to the Barons.

3596. Are you paid by a salary?—I am.

3597. Do you receive that salary by order of the Court?—I do; I receive it under the Order of 1840, regulating the Salaries.

3598. How long have you been receiving a Salary?—I had a Salary in 1815; I was first of all in Mr. Stewart's Office, but before that I was in the Office of an Uncle of mine, named William Mathers, who was before Mr. Stewart in Office as General Clerk.

3599. What was your Salary then?—I had £120 a-year.

3600. When did you first receive your Salary for your present duties?—When I left Mr. Stewart's Office and went into my present Situation I undertook those duties, and in 1830 my Salary was raised by the Barons £120; that is, it was raised from £120 to £230 a-year.

3601. Why was your Salary increased in 1830?—I sent in a Memorial to the Judges, stating that the duties which I had to do in my Office were much heavier than those done by the same Officer in the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and praying an increase of my Salary.

3602. How are the duties of your Office in the Exchequer more laborious than the duties of the same Office in the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas?—I consider the Searches for Judgments more laborious in the Exchequer than in any of the other Courts; the Judgments are more numerous in the Exchequer, and there are, therefore, more pages in each of the Judgment Books than in the Books in the other Courts, and consequently the labour in going through them must be much greater than it is in the other Courts; besides, there having been for many years a far greater quantity of business in the Exchequer than in the other Courts, the recourse to the Books and Rolls by the Public is much more constant, and consequently my trouble in the care of them and showing them much greater.

3603. Is there any mode you could suggest by which you can at once ascertain whether there is a Judgment appearing on the Books, or is it necessary for you in every instance, when you Search for a Judgment, to look through the whole Book?—If I did not know the precise time the Judgment was entered, I would be obliged to go through the whole Book; for the Judgments are entered in the Book in chronological order, the names not being classed as they are in a Directory.

3604. Is there not an Alphabetical Index to the Judgment Book?—Yes; but you must know the time the Judgment was entered, as it is requisite you should Search through the whole Book.

3605. Does not the Index supersede the necessity of going all through the Judgment Book?—You must go through the entire of the Letter in which you have to Search at all events, and that is very laborious, for it is only an Index containing promiscuously all names beginning with the same Letter, the same names not being classed together.

3606. Do you make all those Searches yourself?—Some of them, but not all, but I pay my Assistants myself; they have no charge on the Law Fund at all; their names are not mentioned in the Quarterly Accounts.

3607. Do you receive any Law Fund for those Searches?—No; the Requisitions are written on Stamps.

3608. What is the amount of those Stamps?—2s. 6d. for every Stamp on a Common Search of 20 years or under.

3609. Where are those Stamps got?—The persons who want the Searches get the Stamps any place they please.

3610. What is your emolument for each Search?—If the Search is over 20 years I get 2s. for it; if it is under that time I get 1s.

3611. Is there any increase of Stamp Duty if the Search exceeds 20 years?—Yes; the Stamp Duty is then double;—it is 5s. for each Search.

3612. Do you keep any Book yourself?—I keep the Bail Book and a Book containing an entry of the Searches made in my Office.

3613. Don't you enter Satisfaction and give Certificates?—I do; when I enter Satisfaction on the Roll, I give a Certificate which I fill up and initial for the Clerk of the Pleas to sign.

3614. Have you any Fee for that?—I have 6d. for each Satisfaction.

3615. Do you enter Assignments too?—No; I have nothing to do with Assignments.

3616. What is the gross amount of your emoluments independent of your Salary?—I can't state the exact amount without making a calculation.

3617. Can you state it on an average?—I think between my Salary and all, I have about £500 a-year.

3618. Had you that when the Regulation Act was passed in 1821?—No; my Salary was increased in 1830, and by order of the Judges in July, 1840, when the new arrangements were made.

3619. What Salary did the Judges allow you in July, 1840?—£250 a-year Salary for my principal duties, and £50 a-year for keeping the Bail Book.

3620. And what Fees?—1s. for Single Common Searches, 1s. on one of the Checks of the Negative Searches, and 6d. for Satisfactions.

3621. What do you think those Fees amount to in the year?—About £200 a-year, deducting what I pay to my Assistants.

3622. I find on referring to the last Quarterly Account, that there is a charge of £33 for writing done in your Office, and that the total charge made by you against the Incidental Fund for the Quarter is £184?—I pay a good deal out of that.

3623. But that is between you and your Clerks?—Yes, I paid £30 out of that to my Clerks, besides a weekly allowance which I pay to a man for taking down and replacing the Judgment Books and Rolls.

3624. But independent of that, you have an average charge of £150 a-quarter against the Fund; it appears you have altogether an average income of £600 a-year; now what do you pay out of that?—I pay £120 a-year to two Clerks.

3625. For what?—For assisting me in making those Searches, besides paying a man for taking down the Books and Rolls.

3626. What is your Salary of £250 a-year for?—I am obliged to take care of the Judgment Books and the Judgment Rolls; the Public have access to them every day; sometimes 15 or 20 persons have access to them at the same time, and I am accountable for them; the Books are pulled about and tossed here and there by those who look through them, and I must have them watched from morning until night; my Office is crowded from morning until night, and the Books would be destroyed, or perhaps stolen if they were not constantly watched; the Public at large can come into my Office to make Searches whenever they please without payment of any Fee or Duty, and consequently a very low class of persons and even mere boys come to Search them, and persons that have no interest in the safety or protection of the Books, but on the contrary greatly abuse them; their object is to make a shilling by making a Search for some Persons who are unwilling either to make the Search themselves or pay the Duty; there is nothing in the Act to prevent them as I believe.

3627. You have £50 a-year for keeping the Bail Book?—Yes.

3628. Is there any such thing in existence now since the New Act?—There is, but the Duty is now very light.

3629. There appears to have been 1411 Searches made by you at 1s. each, are there included in that the Negative Searches you have made?—Yes, that comprises all, both Common and one Check of the Negative Searches.

3630. There is more particularity in Negative Searches than in Common ones?—Yes.

3631. Is there not a Check on Common Searches?—No.

3632. Is there any Certificate given of Common Searches?—Yes, I state that I have searched for the period mentioned in the Requisition and the result of the Search, and then sign my name to it.

3633. Do you ever give Certificates to Persons who make the Searches themselves?—Never.

3634. How is the Payment of the Stamp Duty ensured?—We are subject to a Penalty if we give any Certificate without being duly Stamped.

3635. Do you enter the Satisfactions yourself—with your own hand?—I do.

3636. What check have you on your Clerks?—I check the number of Sheets written in the Office, the Clerks swear that that number is correct, and I verify their Affidavits; and I am certain they are true, for they are very honest.

3637. Is there any other check except that the Person who writes the Documents swears to the number of Office Sheets he writes?—No other check; he swears to the number of Sheets, and I see that the Copy is done.

3638. Do you reckon the Sheets yourself?—No.

3639. Then unless you reckon the number of Office Sheets that are Copied yourself, there is no check?—There is no other check, but it was thought that that was quite sufficient.

3640. Is not the Clerk of the Pleas accountable to the Judges for the correctness of those Quarterly Accounts?—Yes.

3641. Is it not the duty of the Clerk of the Pleas to see that those Accounts are correct?—He takes the Affidavits, but it would be impossible he could count all the Office Sheets written by the Copying Clerks; if Mr. Farran was obliged to reckon all the Office Sheets it would take up all his time.

3642. Then the duty for which you receive the Salary of £250 a-year is superintending the Judgment Books, Judgment Rolls, and the care of the Record Office?—Yes.

3643. But you are paid separately for keeping the Bail Book?—I am, I get £50 a-year for it.

3644. Were the duties you do ever contemplated to be done by the General Clerks or by their Principal Assistants?—Never.

3645. Does not the Act provide that all duties relative to Judgments were to be discharged by the First Assistant to the Clerk of the Pleas and the General Clerks and their Assistants?—Yes, if they could do it, but the First Assistant Clerk to the Clerk of the Pleas and the General Clerks and their Assistants, or Principal Clerks, are employed otherwise.

3646. Does not the 5th of George IV. provide for additional assistance for the General Clerks if it should be necessary?—Yes.

EXCHESQUEER.

19th January, 1842.

Mr. B. Castles.

EXCHEQUER, 3647. But must not those Assistants have been in the Office of the General Clerks previously?—Yes, I am in Mr. Farran's Office.
 13th January, 1842. 3648. Then you are his Assistant?—I am.—[*Witness withdrew.*]
 Mr. B. Castles.

William Stewart, Esq. called in and Examined.

Wm. Stewart, Esq. 3649. Are you one of the General Clerks of the Court of Exchequer?—Yes.
 3650. How long have you held that Office?—I don't know how long. I was appointed before the Act, at least mine was one of the original appointments under the Act.
 3651. Which are you the First or Second General Clerk?—I am the Second General Clerk; Mr. Meares is the First.
 3652. You have had a good deal of experience in your Office?—Yes.
 3653. Will you give us a general statement of the nature of the duties you perform?—I make out Records for Nisi Prius Trials, Demurrers, Books for Judges, mark Judgments, and issue Judicial and other Writs; I enroll all Judgments marked in my Office, and a third of those on Cognovit, and I have to exercise a general superintendence over my Office.
 3654. Do those comprise all the duties you discharge in your Office?—I think I have mentioned them all.
 3655. Have you any Assistants?—I have two Clerks.
 3656. What are their names?—A person of the name of Houston, and my own son Adam M. Stewart.
 3657. Have you any other Assistants?—Yes, I have also Copying Clerks.
 3658. Have the two permanent Clerks salaries?—Houston has a salary of £320 a-year, which he gets by order of the Judges, and my son has a small salary of £50 late currency a-year.
 3659. Has your son any other emolument?—He has 1½d. an Office Sheet for all he writes.
 3660. What writing does your son do?—He engrosses Writs of Execution, makes out Books for the Judges on Demurrers, Jury Process and Records.
 3661. You issue Judicial Writs?—Yes; all Writs after Judgments are issued by the General Clerks.
 3662. Does your son keep any Book for you?—I keep no Book as regards the Office.
 3663. What check have you upon the Writing Clerks if you keep no Book?—The Clerks themselves keep little slips of paper with the number of Office Sheets they write on them; the more writing they do the better for them. The quantity of writing done each day is entered in those slips of paper, and I believe they are very correct, for the Clerks are very pertinacious and particular, and they sometimes even go so far as to count the words in every sheet.
 3664. Do you receive any emolument yourself except your salary?—No.
 3665. Have you anything to do with Searches for Judgments?—No, not now.
 3666. Have you any experience in that department, I mean Searches for Judgments?—I have experience in every department in the Office; I was almost in every part of it.
 3667. Do you receive any Law Fund?—I receive no Law Fund except merely from hand to hand; we may receive the Duty on a Judgment this moment and hand it over immediately afterwards. There is no Law Fund now received in any of the Offices of the three General Clerks.
 3668. Are those Writs you issue Sealed or taken to the Seal Keepers in every instance?—They are Sealed; every Writ is Sealed whether it is on Mesne Process or a Judicial Writ.
 3669. Do you see any objection that the same Officer who issues the Writ should also Seal it?—I don't see any objection to it; I think the same Officer might easily execute both duties.
 3670. Then you think both Offices could be combined?—Yes.
 3671. Are all the Writs, Judicial and others, entered in the Seal Book?—Yes.
 3672. Is there much of your time occupied in giving instructions or informations to Attornies?—A great deal, indeed; we have most agreeable conversational employment with the Attornies.
 3673. Were you ever employed in keeping any Books for Searches for entering Judgments?—No; but I am aware of the mode in which they are all kept.
 3674. At present, when an application is made for Searches for Judgments, is it not necessary to resort to the Roll?—It is, after it is ascertained that the Judgment is entered.
 3675. Do you think it would be practicable to have a Book, by reference to which the Judgments, Assignments, and Satisfactions could be ascertained at one view?—I have devised such a Book; it is the simplest thing in the world, I conceive it is fully practicable, and think it would save a great deal of time and trouble. By the plan I propose you would have everything pertinent to the Record appearing on the face of the Book of Reference, there could be no injury to any party: I propose that the Judgment Book should have the transfer of extract of every Memorial and every Warrant to Satisfy, and that the Satisfaction Book should be taken from the Warrant, and the Assignment Book from the Memorial, and that the Judgment Book and both those Books be compared with the Warrants and Memorials, and then each of the latter with the Judgment Book, so that it would be totally impossible there could be any error not detected from cross comparison.
 3676. Would you have separate Satisfaction Books?—Yes; but I would enter at the conclusion of the Judgment Book a note of the Satisfaction in the form which I will submit to the Commissioners.

EXCHIEQUER.

13th January, 1842.

Wm. Stewart, Esq.

3677. Would that save trouble and time?—Yes; I think the plan I devised would enable a person to find a Judgment for twenty years in ten minutes. I would collect all the Books for twenty years and classify them alphabetically from A down to Z; it is said that that would take years, but I would undertake to do it in five months. Then it is urged this would cost sixty-thousand pounds, it could be well done for a sixteenth part of that sum.

3678. What is the principle upon which the Books are kept at the Registry Office?—Somewhat upon that principle which I suggest, except that in the Registry Office they have the Judgment Books nearly arranged in that way, only for five years; and my plan might as easily embrace one hundred years, but twenty are now sufficient. I would propose that there should be a Book kept for twenty years, as embracing that time it is probable the Act of Parliament consequent on this Commission will be passed in August next, and the plan I propose could be carried out fully before the following January. I would propose that weeks of holidays should be given in every year, the Books closed, and no Searches should be bespoke; and during that time a new Book for the past year could be made up, and in that way no material inconvenience could be felt, urgent cases of Reference only being allowed, as for Executions, &c.; and then I would propose that every ten years new Books upon the same plan should be made up, a fortnight being allowed for their preparation.

3679. Would your plan give equal security to Purchasers in searching for Judgments?—Yes, fully.

3680. Might it not be necessary that Judgments, even Satisfied, should appear?—Yes; in the old Book but not in the new ones, I would increase the charges for Searches by 1s. in each Court instead of the charge of 2s. 6d. for every Judgment as it is now; I would have it 3s. 6d. I would have all Searches made at one Office; I would have one Officer with whom, and one Book wherein, all Judgments and Bonds should be entered and solely entered, and after a year, as stated, that there should be a Judgment Book regularly made up containing all the Judgments so entered on Briefs and Warrants.

3681. Would you suggest the non-enrolment of Judgments?—I would; that is a main feature of my plan. I don't see the necessity of doing the same thing repeatedly, when you can embody it at once in a parchment Book as perfect and more convenient than the repetition on a parchment Roll.

3682. But suppose a Writ of Error were brought, would it not be necessary to have the Records regularly made up?—I have provided for that; the Pleadings are forthcoming, and such Judgment could be specially enrolled to make a transcript from.

3683. Suppose an Action was brought a second time for the same cause of Action?—As stated, the Pleadings are forthcoming then also. I would let the Act of Parliament provide for that, as I would presume that an entry and extract from the Judgment Book should be full and perfect evidence of the Judgment. I have, assisted by my Son, prepared a detailed mode of changing, or rather modifying the present System in the three Law Courts.

3684. Would you have any objection to furnish us with that?—Not the least, on the assumption stated in my letter to Mr. Sergeant Greene, namely, that all the present holders be compensated for loss of Office, and the Offices considered as vacant. I will give you a detailed account of it, but it will occupy some time to put it in form.

3685. Would you state what are your usual hours of attendance in your Office?—I am not very particular in the hours of my attendance; I come there daily at the hour when I think there is anything to do, and I never leave, whilst anything remains to be done.

3686. What hour do you generally go to your Office in Term time?—I generally come into town by the 11 o'clock Train, as near as I can say, and remain whilst, as stated, there is anything to be done; I stay, say till half-past 4 o'clock or later, if requisite. I never leave any person unanswered, or other business not done.

3687. What hour do you come into your Office in Vacation time?—In Vacation time I come in about 12 o'clock, or 1 o'clock. An Office like mine is the most disagreeable place in the world if one has nothing to do in it, and there is generally speaking no business to be done in Vacation time earlier than 12 or 1 o'clock.

3688. What hours do your two Assistants attend in the mornings?—My two Assistants are much earlier in their attendance; they are in the Office at half-past 10 o'clock in Term time, (10 o'clock I think I may say), and they stay there after I go away, perhaps till 5 o'clock.

3689. What part of the duties of the Office are discharged by yourself in person, and what by your Assistants?—The Assistants fill up the Writs, and I have to give advice and instructions to Attornies on points of Practice; Notices and Affidavits submitted to me, in disposing of which a great part of my time is, as I have already stated, occupied daily, and I don't think it is useless, for we very frequently prevent unpleasant and expensive applications to the Court, both to Members of the Bar, and serious losses to Suitors as regard Motions; the General Clerks tell each party what the result of such Applications would probably be, the conclusion of the matter generally is, that the parties settle the affair amicably between themselves, or leave the terms, &c. to the decision of the Officer.

3690. These are not strictly speaking the duties of the Officers of the Courts?—They may not be, but I think they are specially necessary, and highly useful; if we were to do nothing but what was strictly speaking our duty, we would be comparatively of very little use to the Public.

3691. Since the commutation of Fees for your Salaries, could the First Clerks do what they did before, or are they restricted to any particular duties; and did not the First Clerks formerly do a portion of the duties, for instance did not the First Clerks always charge for filling Executions?—Yes, but the First Clerks have got a commutation for those charges in their Salaries.

EXCHEQUER.

13th January, 1842.

Wm. Stewart, Esq.

3692. Would not the duty of enrolling Judgments fall upon you, if you were more constantly in your Office?—I think it would be very poor species of employment for me, or for any man receiving a Salary even of £500 a-year, to perform a duty which a Scrivener's Clerk could execute far more efficiently.

3693. What Salary is given to your First and Second Clerks?—£320 a-year to the First, and £50 late Currency to my Son, the Second Clerk.

3694. Do you think that if Officers of the Court were so taken up or occupied by their duty, that they could not give Attornies advice or instruction, it would have a prejudicial effect upon the Profession and the Public?—I think it would have a prejudicial effect; not later than this day a very serious dispute between some parties, was brought into my Office, I advised each of the parties how to act, and the result of which was, that they settled the matter among themselves. It was an Ejectment Case, in which a Verdict was had for a part of the Premises, but the Postea was, by mistake, made up for the whole. The Habere accordingly issued for the whole, and an Eviction took place. By my advice the parties consented to a Writ of Restitution.

3695. Don't you think that the great facility the Attornies have of getting advice and instructions in their business from the Officers of the Court, prevents them from getting it in a more legitimate way?—That is by going to consult Counsel; no, I don't think it does prevent them from acquiring information elsewhere; but I am at a loss to know where they could acquire it. The business of our Officers of the Court was heretofore somewhat like Freemasonry, only a few persons knew anything at all about the Practice, and scarcely one thoroughly.

3696. Are not other persons familiar with the business, as well as the Officers; at all events, could not the Apprentices learn it?—I don't think Apprentices could learn that part of the business together with the ordinary duties of their profession.

3697. Don't you think if the Officers of the Court were more chary of their information to the Attornies, the latter would endeavour to attain a knowledge of their Profession, and the Practice of the Offices, so as to discharge all their duties themselves?—I think the Attorney profession in Ireland is so excursive, so embracing, and so difficult that it could not be attained by any individual; moreover, the Practice of each Court is, in many instances, totally different each from the other, and frequently the Practice of the Court itself is changed.

3698. Then you think that the Attornies have not the same opportunity of informing themselves as to the routine business of the Courts as the Officers have?—Just so; there is not a doubt of that fact. It would be impossible the Attornies could have the same opportunity of learning the routine business as the Officers, because the Attornies might not have the same any one particular act or duty to do again for months or years perhaps, and he would require the memory of a Vonfaneigle, if he remembered all his mind ought to be stored with in the various branches of his profession.

3699. Do you think it would be beneficial to have a salaried person, of sufficient information, to give advice to Attornies?—I do; highly beneficial—it would save time to the Court, trouble to the Bar, be a convenience to the Practitioner, and a vast saving to the Suitor and the Public.

3700. Your time is very much occupied in that way?—I have many Attornies coming v ery day to me, and several Barristers also.—[*Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

Friday, 14th January, 1842.

PRESENT :

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q. C.
Mr. O'Ferrall,

Mr. Carey.

William Harte, Esq., called in and Examined.

14th January, 1842.

William Harte, Esq.

3701. What Office do you hold?—Clerk of the Appearances in the Court of Exchequer.

3702. How long have you been appointed?—Only since August last.

3703. Are you the Principal of your Department?—I am.

3704. How were you appointed?—Mine is a Patent Office, under the Act.

3705. In what way are you paid?—I have a Salary fixed by the Act.

3706. Have you any other Emolument?—I have no Emolument but my Salary, at least I have never received any; I understand there are some small Fees attached to the Office, Crier's Fees, or something of that sort, but I believe they only amount to about £2 in the year; it has I believe been received by Mr. Teeling.

3707. What duties do you discharge?—We receive Appearances to the different Writs issued out of the Court of Exchequer; we enter them, mark them, compare them, classify them, and enter them in two Books kept for the purpose.

3708. Do you actually discharge these duties yourself? I have been unwell for some time, and have got this Certificate from the Surgeon General of the extent of my ill health, [*produces the Certificate alluded to;*] in consequence of my illness the business of the Office was greatly in arrear; and I thought it right, in order to account for my absence, to get that Certificate from the Surgeon General last December, when this Commission commenced.

3709. Was it on your return you found the business in arrear?—Yes, but I commenced the business immediately with Mr. Teeling.

EXCHIEVER.

14th January, 1842.

William Harte, Esq.

3710. What was the extent of the arrear of business?—All the Appearances which were entered in the Books for the Stamp Office I think it necessary to compare.

3711. With what do you compare them?—With the entries made of the Appearances by Mr. Teeling, in order that I may be able to vouch them, and also with the original.

3712. What time would it take to do all that?—Several days.

3713. Were not those entries made by Mr. Teeling?—Yes.

3714. Did anything remain to be done by you except the comparison?—Nothing with regard to the Appearances.

3715. How many of those could you get through in a day?—Mr. Teeling and I got through about forty-five of them in a day, that is, in about three hours, and we had several alterations to make on comparison of them. Mr. Teeling told me that that system of comparing the Entries had never been acted upon in the Office before I first came there, but that the Book was sent to the Stamp Office merely upon taking the number of the Entries in the Book.

3716. When did you first commence that comparison?—Since my late illness.

3717. And is the omission of that comparison the arrear of business to which you alluded?—Not altogether—there is a general arrear from my absence.

3718. Was there any loss to the Fund sustained by the omission of that comparison?—I don't think there was.

3719. Of what did the errors which you discovered consist?—The errors were only in the names.

3720. The number was all that was necessary for the Stamp Office?—That is only for the Stamp Office, there is a Book for the Office too.

3721. If there was a Book to secure the Stamp Office from all loss, was not that sufficient?—Yes, but the other Book is for the Public to refer to.

3722. Is it in point of fact referred to?—Every day.

3723. Then the Corrected Book and the Current Book are wanting immediately?—We do not enter the Current Entries in the Stamp Office Book.

3724. In which Book did you detect the mistakes?—In both.

3725. By what did you correct those mistakes?—By the original Appearances. I ascertain the correctness of each entry by reference to the original Appearance.

3726. If you were able to attend regularly in your Office, would there be so much inaccuracies in the Books?—Indeed, I think there might be just as many. I would have no back work; but even if I did attend regularly, those inaccuracies might occur; however they would not be so likely to exist to that extent if the work did not fall altogether upon Mr. Teeling during my absence.

3727. If you were not prevented by ill health from attending regularly in your Office, would it take you an hour each day in the year to make these comparisons you spoke of?—I suppose an hour a day would do it during the year, but it would not make up the arrear.

3728. With reference to the current business, would an hour a-day be sufficient time to do it in?—It would, I think, if it were spread equally over the year, but there must be an arrear at all times.

3729. Are not the Appearances entered at all times?—Yes, there are Appearances entered this moment.

3730. Do you account for the Law Fund?—I am the only person accountable for it in my Office.

3731. Is the Duplicate Book required for the Law Fund?—It is, and for that only.

3732. The receipt of the Law Fund must necessarily occupy very much of your time?—A great deal of it, indeed, connected with the receipt of Appearances, but not otherwise.

3733. Are the names of all the parties entered in the Books as they are now kept?—They are.

3734. Suppose that there was but one Book, could that be posted or written up from day to day, in order to have it ready for the next morning?—It could not, unless by night work.

3735. Is it not done so now?—No; for instance, this day's Entries will not appear to-morrow in either the large or the small Book; we enter them the day after they are lodged in the Office, and we classify them as we go along.

3736. Suppose that system was adopted generally, and that you kept only one Book, could you not then refer to the original Appearances, and compare them as accurately as you do according to the present system?—Yes, but I would have to wade through a great deal of Documents in each instance if I had to make a comparison, and I think it would be an irregular way, too.

3737. Until you follow up or overtake the arrear, you are obliged to do it in that way, however inconvenient it may be?—That is the way we do it.

3738. You say you have Assistants in your Office?—Yes.

3739. When were they appointed?—There was always one there, I believe; at least there was one when I was first appointed.

3740. When was Mr. Woodlocke appointed?—I cannot say, but I understand he applied for an Assistant, and immediately got one; the former or the prior Officer had an Assistant also.

3741. Are you sure of that?—I believe it to be true, but I don't know myself of my own knowledge, how the fact was.

EXCHEQUER.

14th January, 1842.

William Harte, Esq.

3742. On referring to the Quarterly Accounts there is no item in 1839 for an Assistant in that Office you fill now?—I don't know how the matter stood, I only state what I hear, and I believe it to be true. I think it was since Mr. Woodlocke was appointed that this Assistant was appointed; but I believe there was always one.

3743. It appears by the Quarterly Accounts that an Assistant for that Office was first appointed in 1839?—That might be.

3744. What are the principal heavy days you have in your Office?—That depends upon the Returns of the Writs; for example, this is one of the most busy days in the whole Term.

3745. In Vacation, I presume there is comparatively little to do in your Office?—Very.

3746. Then a perpetual Assistant in your Office is not necessary?—That is, an Assistant for every day in the year is not necessary, but an Assistant to be there for more than seven months of the year, for some hours every day, is absolutely necessary.

3747. That did not appear by the examination of Mr. Teeling?—I don't know as to that, but I say it would be thoroughly impossible to do the business of the Office without an Assistant, at least for seven months of the year.

3748. Does the receiving of money for the Law Fund take up much of your time?—I cannot say it does, but it takes up my Assistant's time.

3749. Would you go so far as to say that if the Receipt of the money for the Law Fund was to be done away with, there would be no necessity for Mr. Teeling or for an Assistant in your Office?—I do not say that if it was done away with his time would be otherwise occupied.

3750. Could you discharge other duties, suppose they were attached to your Office?—Since I got the Office I have never done any Professional business whatever.

3751. You are a Professional Gentleman?—Yes, I am an Attorney.

3752. I don't mean Professional duties, but suppose similar duties to those now done in your Office were imposed upon you, would you be able to discharge them?—If they were similar duties I think I could.

3753. Suppose the duty of Filing Writs, would not that be an analogous duty?—The duties of the Appearance Office and those of the Writ Office are directly in opposition to one another.

3754. Do you speak from your experience in the Office as an Officer of the Court, or from your experience as an Attorney?—I think Professional persons may form an opinion of the general practice of the Offices just as well as the Officers themselves, and give their evidence with disinterestedness.—[Witness withdrew.] Adjourned.

Close of Evidence as to the Exchequer.

TAXING OFFICE.

Friday, 14th January, 1842.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q.C.

Mr. O'Ferrall.

Mr. Carey.

James Clancy, Esq., called in and Examined.

TAXING OFFICE.

14th January, 1842.

J. Clancy, Esq.

3755. You are one of the Taxing Officers?—I am.

3756. How long have you been in that Situation?—Upwards of 20 years; I was appointed in July, 1821.

3757. You have good means of forming a judgment as to the working of the present System, from your long experience?—Yes, I ought.

3758. It is very material that we should know the quantity of time and labour occupied in the discharge of your duties, and first let us ask you what are the hours of your daily attendance?—I go to the Office at 11 o'clock, and on an average am engaged for three hours a-day; in saying this, I do not mean to include the long Vacation. From the 1st August to the 1st November in each year, each Officer sits only for the half of the Vacation, and is occupied on an average about three hours per day during that period.

3759. In what period of the year are you most busy?—From about the 13th January till all the Circuits have commenced at the Spring Assizes, from the 21st April till all the Summer Circuits have commenced, and from the 8th November till New Year's Day.

3760. Do both Taxing Officers always attend?—Not always; the Act under which they were appointed dispenses with the attendance of more than one of them from the 1st August till the 1st November, for one week during Christmas, and the Easter week in each year.

3761. Is there a period when you are both occupied?—Yes, during the time I have already mentioned as the most busy.

3762. Have you full occupation for these three hours?—Yes, sometimes I have been occupied more than five hours, but this does not often occur; indeed I do not think that any human constitution could bear up against such labour continued for three months; the

Items submitted for Taxation for so many hours are very numerous, and require an incessant and fatiguing attention. TAXING OFFICER.

3763. Does it often happen that legal principles are involved in the discussion arising on Charges made in the Bill of Costs?—Very frequently, almost every day.

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3764. Do you think that the Officer should be one competent to form an opinion on legal principles?—Yes, and if I were a much better Lawyer than I am I have no doubt I should be a much better Taxing Officer.

J. Clancy, Esq.

3765. Is there any portion of the Taxing Officer's duty which an Attorney or the Officer of the Court could better discharge?—I do not think there is; if an Attorney and a Barrister were each appointed a Taxing Officer at the same time, the former would, from his familiarity with the practice of the Offices and of the mechanical part of his own Profession, such as the making of Briefs, Affidavits, Notices, &c., have a decided advantage over the latter for a short time, but ultimately the legal education of the Barrister would render him a much more effectual Taxing Officer.

3766. About what time of leisure have you in Vacation?—This Question has been answered above.

3767. The Old System was for the Chief Officer of the Court to Tax the Costs, the Prothonotary?—Yes, and his Secondaries.

3768. What made the practice be changed?—I believe it was made the subject of a Commission of Law Inquiry in consequence of complaints by the Practitioners respecting it.

3769. Was there any particular objection to the Officers Taxing the Costs, as not properly qualified?—I do not recollect that there was, nor do I believe that there was; however, I would beg leave to refer to the Reports of the Commissioners of Law Inquiry made at that time on this subject.

3770. Had the Officers any interest in bringing business into the Court?—Of course as the Officers of each Court were paid by Fees, they had a direct interest in the increase of the business of their respective Offices.

3771. Do you know who Taxes the Costs in England?—It appears by the 1st Victoria c. 30, that there are five Masters in each of the three Law Courts in England, by whom the Costs may be Taxed.

3772. The Masters are not selected from the Bar?—I do not know; Mr. Le Blanc, the late Prothonotary of the King's Bench, was a Barrister.

3773. Does it occur frequently that Counsel are before you upon the Taxation of Costs?—Yes.

3774. Was it not the practice here to appoint Barristers?—No; previous to the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV, c. 53, the Government appointed persons, not Professional, as Principal Prothonotaries, for instance, Mr. Seymour Conway, Lord Northland, &c., and the Principals appointed Attornies as their Deputies.

3775. At the time when Bills of Costs were Taxed by the Officers of the Court, were there frequent references to the Court?—I believe very few; it appears to me that the former Officers were not governed by any legal principle in the allowance or disallowance of Evidence charged for by the Party succeeding.

3776. The present System is different?—Yes; at present if we see that a Document charged for as Evidence would not be admissible, we refuse to allow the expense of it against the opposite Party; for instance, if an original Will be brought down to Trial, where the Probate would be the proper Document to be proved, we refuse the expense of proving the Original.

3777. Do you recollect any other cases of the kind?—Yes, very many. The Taxing Officers have not only to consider whether the Evidence charged for be admissible or not, but also whether that Evidence be necessary to prove the Issue joined between the Parties. It therefore becomes requisite for him to enquire what is and what is not admissible Evidence, and also to examine the Issues knit upon the Pleadings, for the purpose of ascertaining the Proofs required to support them.

3778. Suppose the expense of a particular Witness is required, would you take into consideration whether or not he was a competent Witness?—Yes.

3779. Would you consider whether he would be made competent by a Release?—No, I would not. I would only consider how the Judge would act, if such a Witness were tendered for Examination.

3780. In England does the Master Tax for each Court?—Yes; by the 1st Victoria c. 30, the Masters of each Court Tax the Costs of all the Courts promiscuously.

3781. Have they all an equal power of Taxing?—Yes.

3782. You have a Clerk by the Act of Parliament, what are his duties?—He is to give out Summonses and to regulate at what hour the Parties are to come, which will depend on the length of the Costs and the time to be required for their Taxation, and after they are Taxed he must look over them to see if there are Queries, and he must enter in a Book the Sum claimed and allowed, the name of the Attorney claiming the Costs, the Date, and the Court in which the Business is done.

3783. Is it not a very onerous part of your duty to see that there are Vouchers for each Item?—No doubt of it.

3784. Would not your duties be very much lightened if others were to see the several Items vouched?—Yes, if this plan were adopted, for then I should have little to do.

3785. You would have to decide all Questions involving principle. With the assistance of competent Clerks, and having only to decide where Principle was involved, would one

TAXING OFFICE.
 14th January, 1842.
 J. Clancy, Esq.

Taxing Officer be sufficient to Tax all Bills of Costs?—I think so; I do not see why it should not be so, but I am not so sure that one Assistant would be sufficient to examine all the Documents.

3786. Suppose you had an efficient Assistant, who should see that the business charged for was actually done, do you think that a single competent Barrister could decide upon the propriety of all the Charges?—I think he could, but there would be a great deal of confusion and loss of time in dividing the two duties of the Taxation of the Costs and the Examination of the Vouchers. I have no doubt that the Officer who Taxes the Costs is the only person who can efficiently examine the Vouchers; for instance, the Assistant may Certify that a Brief contains the number of Sheets charged for, but the Taxing Officer alone is competent to decide, from his knowledge of the nature of the Case, whether the Brief *ought* to contain all the Matter put into it, and in ascertaining this he must examine the Vouchers with much more accuracy than the Assistant had occasion to do, so that the Officers would receive no relief from the previous investigation. If there was only one Taxing Officer with Assistants, then the business ought to be divided between them, the Officer reserving to himself all Cases likely to give rise to Questions of Principle, and sending to the Assistants those of less importance, subject to his revision on an Appeal to him.

3787. Is the Clerk to see that the Fees are paid to Counsel?—No; the Taxing Officer himself performs this duty.

3788. We have before us a Bill of Costs, of which take as an Example this Item;—“Nine Copies of Ejectment.” It would be the business of the Clerk to see that these nine Copies had been served, and then if a Question were raised as to the necessity of so many, it could be referred to the Taxing Officer?—In this instance I would decide on the Affidavit, without instituting an inquiry whether or not so many were requisite. The Process Server, serving the Copies of the Ejectment, swears that each person served had or claimed to have an Interest in the Premises, and I always feel myself bound by his Affidavit, not the number of Copies necessary.

3789. Suppose that four Briefs were charged for, the Clerk would have to see that they were given out, and the superior Officer would see whether he ought to allow so many?—Yes, but the superior Officer would have also to see of what materials the Briefs were composed, by which he would be enabled to decide whether the Case required four Briefs or not.

3790. Have you any knowledge of the quantity of business discharged by the Prothonotary?—No.

3791. Is it your opinion, that it would be necessary for the Taxing Officer to devote three hours a-day to the discharge of his duty?—If the Prothonotary were to discharge this duty I cannot tell what time would be requisite for it, as some of the Courts have more business than the others, but I am inclined to think that a Taxing Officer ought not to have other and different duties to discharge.

3792. That is your opinion?—It is.

3793. The more various the duties the more incorrectly they would be done?—Yes.

3794. Suppose the Prothonotary of the Court had three or four spare hours, and he had such an Assistant as we have been speaking of, what difficulty would there be in his being a Taxing Officer?—There is no difficulty in that case, if he is not embarrassed by other business, but if the Taxation were given to the Prothonotaries of the three Courts, there would inevitably be an end to that uniformity which it was one of the objects of the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV. to effect.

3795. But if the nature of his duties were such, that at times he must interrupt his Taxation of Costs to go to other business, would that be objectionable?—Certainly.

3796. A great body of Costs are composed of formal Costs, are the Costs of Pleas of Confession in a Printed Form?—Yes, mostly, but many Bills of this class are served and Taxed in Manuscript.

3797. There would be no difficulty in Taxing such?—No, generally speaking, but some of them give rise to much discussion.

3798. Does the Profession find great inconvenience in Taxing Costs at a distance from the place where the Documents are deposited?—No; whatever Official Documents are required for the Taxation of Costs must be Attested Copies, and having been once taken out, there can be no inconvenience in producing them to the Taxing Officer whether he be Prothonotary under the proposed plan, or Taxing Officer under the present Regulations.

3799. Have you had to postpone the Taxation of Costs until the Attorney procured a Judgment which he wanted?—The Judgment itself can never be necessary for the Taxation of Costs. If an Attested Copy of it be required and charged for, of course it must be produced, the Charge for it would be disallowed, or the Certificate withheld, till brought to the Offices; but this inconvenience, if it be one, would not be remedied if the Costs were to be Taxed by the Prothonotary, as he also would require an Attested Copy.

3800. We suppose that Questions of Principle generally arise where there are Trials?—Surely, or preparations for Trial.

3801. When Bills of Costs come before you, is your Adiudication entered in a Book?—

3804. What Salary has your Clerk?—£200 a-year.

3805. Does he receive any remuneration from the Attorney for filling up the Certificate?—
I am sure he does not.

3806. Would your Clerk, or any additional Clerk have time to check the various Items?—
Our present Clerk would not have time for that purpose, he is fully occupied with his present duties. An additional Clerk might have time enough, but as I have stated above, the duty would be very unsatisfactorily performed.

3807. Then with those Clerks a competent Barrister might discharge the duties of the Taxing Officer, deciding all Questions upon Principle?—He might do so, but as I have already observed, in a very imperfect manner.

3808. Is the business increasing?—I think not; my business is diminishing, as my brother Officer, Mr. Hudson, is becoming more expert every day, and takes his full share of the labour. Our Books will show the quantity of business done.

3809. Suppose there to be only one Taxing Officer, aided by Clerks, might not inconvenience arise in the event of a casualty to the Officer, say he was ill?—I think not, as the Assistant, supposing him to be competent, would prevent any great inconvenience to the Suitors, and if a Deputy or Successor were necessary, the Assistant could give him every requisite instruction.

3810. Do you appoint a Barrister as your Deputy?—No; I have appointed my Brother, who had been a Taxing Officer in the Common Pleas under the former System.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

William E. Hudson, Esq. called in and Examined.

3811. You are one of the Taxing Officers in Common Law business?—I am.

3812. The principal point upon which we wish to have your opinion is this: Is it not the case, that in the Taxation of Costs a good deal of your time is occupied in checking items not involving any principle?—There is scarcely any item but requires the double duty of vouching the fact, and seeing that the amount charged is correct.

3813. But are these not items quite of course, when once you ascertain that the thing has been done?—Yes, if the Bill of Costs be properly framed.

3814. Suppose that there was a person in the nature of a Clerk, competent to see that the duties charged for were actually done, he to discharge the mere mechanical part of the business, would it be practicable for one Taxing Officer to discharge the other duties connected with the situation?—I do not think the duty could be well done, but if the meaning be that the Principal Officer would do all the heavier business and the Assistant the lighter business, with a power in the parties of appealing to the Principal, it might be gone through in that way.

3815. The duty of the Adverse Solicitor is to check the Taxation, and suppose that according to the suggested system the Solicitor were to say, I will look at the charges and see they are correct, only reserving to the Principal Officer those questions in which principle is involved?—I do not think the business would be as well done under such a system as it is at present.

3816. Suppose a competent Assistant, disposing of all matters of routine?—Still I do not think that the business would be as securely done.

3817. Could it be done however?—It could.

3818. It would not be as well done?—No; there is no Bill so common that it does not suffer variation from time to time by change of circumstances; and there is no item, however minute or common, that may not come to require the revision and legal consideration of a competent Officer.

3819. Would there not be a sufficient check afforded to the various items by the presence of an Adverse Solicitor watching the Taxation?—I do not think that would be sufficient. The Act 1st and 2nd Geo. IV. c. 53, requires (S. 48,) that before allowing any sum, claimed in any Bill of Costs, as a Fee or Payment to Counsel, or to any Officer of the said Courts, the Taxing Officer shall require to see the Documents necessary to ascertain that such Counsel has been so employed, and has received such Fee, and that the Fee or Payment to such Officer has been the right and proper Fee, and has been paid when such Document can conveniently be produced; and further, (S. 49,) that upon all Taxations of Bills of Costs, whether between Party and Party, or between Attorney and Client, it shall be the bounden duty of the Taxing Officer, *whether he shall be required to do so or not*, to take due care of the interest of the person or persons to be charged by such Bill when Taxed, and for that purpose to examine and ascertain, by all reasonable methods, *that each and every charge* in any Bill of Costs contained, whether such shall be a Fee for Counsel, Solicitor, or Officer of Court, or Stamp Duty, or any other disbursement whatsoever, is *the proper charge*; which, under the circumstances of the case, ought to be made; and that, upon all such Taxations, the Taxing Officer shall determine upon all such charges made by any Officer of any of the said Courts, and allow such as shall appear to him to have been made *according to the true right* of such Officer respectively; and shall also determine whether any attendance or other business, matter, or thing whatsoever, for which any charge shall be made in such Bill of Costs, actually took place or was actually performed; and whether the same was proper under the circumstances, and such as ought to be charged for in such Bill of Costs or not. Those Provisions were grounded upon experience of defects in the previous practice of Taxation, and, in my opinion, were framed in great wisdom. I think it would be hazardous

TAXING OFFICE.

14th January, 1842.

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W. E. Hudson, Esq.

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to the Suitor to remove or weaken any of the Checks which that Act of Parliament imposes. In particular, I think that the having of a competent Officer to Check the Items, whether an objection is made, or not, by the opposing Attorney, is of great value. We take, and feel it to be our duty to take, many more objections than the Attornies do.

3820. Are the interests of Suitors guarded by your supervision and correction, more than they would be if left to the opposing Attorney?—Decidedly; the Taxation, as conducted under the directions of the 1st, and 2nd Geo. IV., is quite a different thing, and not unfrequently Attornies, being aware of the practice, leave to us nearly the entire care of the Taxation.

3821. Is it your opinion that the person who ought to adjudicate upon Costs should be a Lawyer?—Every day's experience confirms me in that opinion. An Attorney going into the Office would have at first an advantage over a Barrister, from his greater experience in certain matters, for instance, in knowing the routine of entering Rules in the Offices of the different Courts, in calculating how many Folios are in a Pleading; or how many full pages are in a Brief, and the like, but knowledge of that kind is very readily acquired. On the other hand, the business, to have it well done, requires an Officer much versed in questions of Law, of almost every description, and particularly the Law of Evidence. The Costs of Evidence are the most important portion in the items of the Costs of a Suit. There are very few questions of Common Law which may not, at one time or another, come before us for Adjudication, and the Expenses of Evidence bring us also to consider the Law affecting tribunals and depositories other than those of the Courts to which we belong; the construction of Acts of Parliament, old and new, comes continually in question.

3822. Are there few Bills of Costs upon which Legal questions do not arise?—Very few; but some of those, which are more formal than others, and are pretty generally submitted to us in printed forms, may be deemed exceptions.

3823. Might not the inferior Officer do the duty of Checking the more simple Bills of Costs?—He might.

3824. What time of the Taxing Officer is occupied with such description of Costs, relatively to the other class of Costs?—I do not think it would be easy to separate the business into Classes so as to calculate that, as the business comes in mixed and combined in endless degrees.

3825. Would there be any objection to entrusting to the person who Taxed Costs other business, or should he be exclusively confined to the Taxation of Costs?—I think he should be exclusively confined to that duty.

3826. Tell us your reason for that opinion?—The Taxation of Costs requires a particular minute attention; there is a good deal of interruption to the mind, in the necessary number of acts to be done, with regard to the great number of Bills of Costs coming before us, and the vast variety of items which even a single Bill of Costs will comprise; and if the attention of the Officer were to be carried off to business of a different character, such as the Examining of Copies for Attestation, Entering and Signing of Rules, and the like, the Taxation business could not be so effectually done.

3827. Your duties in reference to the Taxation of Costs are divided into two branches: you are first to see that the Costs are actually incurred, and next, that they are properly incurred?—It is so.

3828. Does it not occupy a great deal of your attention to see what business has been, in point of fact, done?—Yes; but although there are two duties, yet they must be discharged at the same time.

3829. There is a Bill of Costs before us, in which a Notice is charged 5s.; is that correct?—No; the charge in Irish currency ought to be 4s. 4d., and not 5s.

3830. Might not that item just read be safely disposed of by an inferior Officer?—Yes; so far as deducting the 8d., but there are many things to be looked to besides, in order to determine whether in the particular Bill that item is properly chargeable against the person sought to be charged by the Bill when Taxed.

3831. Suppose the inferior Officer invested with the discretion of deciding in the first instance, and he to reserve any Question he was not competent to decide, for your consideration, would not that take off a great deal of your present labour?—It would take off some, but not much; for instance, in the Bill of Costs before me I find a Fee charged for Counsel of £2 5s. 6d. for a Declaration in the Action. Now, in this case the Taxing Officer would have to look at the Declaration to see whether a Fee of Two Guineas or One Guinea ought to have been paid; the Taxing Officer must look over the Pleadings, and see if there be anything peculiar in the Declaration requiring a larger Fee than One Guinea.

3832. Is it your opinion that a single Taxing Officer with two Clerks would not be competent to discharge the whole of the duties?—I do not think the business would be as well done.

3833. Do you mean to say it would not be as rigorous?—The Taxation would not be so careful.

3834. Are there occasions upon which the two Taxing Officers confer together?—We do so continually; upon any point of nicety arising, we consult, and this happens not only upon Special Bills, but in the most common Bills of Costs, in which we find novelties continually occurring; we often confer together two or three times in an hour.

3835. Is not that in order to insure uniformity of Practice?—Yes, that is one object, but each Officer derives advantage from the other, and I would suffer a very serious loss if any inferior person were substituted for Mr. Clancy in our Office.

3836. Do you consider that an Officer of the Court would be as competent to Tax the Costs of his own Court?—A great deal would depend upon the man.

3837. Is his education such as to suit him for the discharge of such a duty?—Not, unless he had had experience upon lucid Questions of Law, which I consider to be requisite.

3838. What period of the year are you most occupied?—From the end of the first week in Term to the going out of the Circuits.

3839. What is your average length of attendance in the busiest times?—From 11 o'clock to 3, and sometimes to 4; but I have remained until half-past 5 or 6 o'clock, in order to dispose of a heavy Bill of Costs, which, if undisposed of, might occasion an arrear, and so impede the business of the Office.

3840. Has that often occurred?—Not often.

3841. Have you often days on which no business comes before you?—No, except during the long Vacation. There are very accurate Books, kept by our Clerk, which will show the actual state of the business.

3842. Suppose the proportion of the Bills of Cost requiring no particular skill, to be one-half, do you think that one Taxing Officer would be sufficient to discharge the duty of the Office?—I do not consider the trouble attending the more Formal Bills of Costs as any thing very serious in itself; they take a little time going through, but, when alone, no painful labour.

3843. Is it your opinion that with any arrangement in the present state of the Office the Public would suffer, if there were to be only one Taxing Officer, with one of an inferior class?—Undoubtedly.—[*Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

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14th January, 1842.

W. E. Hudson, Esq.

STAMP OFFICE.

Thursday, 3rd February, 1842.

PRESENT:

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q. C.

Mr. Carey.

Mr. O'Ferrall,

R. Borrowes, Esq., Solicitor of Stamps, called in and Examined.

3844. A part of our Inquiry has relation to the substitution of Impressed Stamps in cases where at present the Duty is collected by the Officers of the Court, and we wish to have your opinion as to whether such a change would cause much risk in respect to the forgery of Stamps; do you know when the present system of collecting Duties by entry commenced, and in what it had its origin?—I came into Office as Solicitor of Stamps in 1814, and about that time we transported a great many persons for forging Stamps and vending forged Impressions. Some of the latter class were engaged in the Chancery Department and in the Law Offices; very considerable property being at stake, owing to those numerous forgeries and frauds, a change of system was adopted about 1820.

3845. Have you reason to think that the payment to the Officers of the Duty has diminished materially the facility for forging Stamps?—Yes, it must to the extent of the Impressions abolished; we have reason to be satisfied with the present system, as far as it goes; and although we had two or three serious defalcations, they were not attended by any ultimate loss, as the parties paid the sums which they owed.

3846. According to the present system, the Stamp Office has no security for the payment over of the money?—The Prothonotary is liable to us.

3847. Does he give any security?—No.

3848. Do you think that if the present system were to continue, the Prothonotary should be a person of substance?—Of course; the only security, as to our Duties, is his position.

3849. Upon the whole, then, you consider that the present system has worked well for the security of the Stamp Office?—In my mind, not only has it worked well, but the Collection in annual amount, I believe, is improving, and reprises the consolidated Fund; I should be very slow to advise the increase of the number of Impressed Stamps.

3850. Are not all Attested Copies impressed with Stamps?—Yes, but the number of Attested Copies is diminished.

3851. There are two branches of Revenue arising from the business of the Courts, one from the Duty upon Judgments, and the other upon Rules; we may also mention Appearances, but with the exception of those three branches of Duties, the Judgments £1, the Rules 4s., and the Appearances, there are no Duties collected by the Officer; how could there be any great increase of danger if those three branches were to be collected by the way of Impressed Duties?—The present system has relieved the Stamp Office from the necessity of having an Inspector of the Courts, Mr. Carmichael, who used to inspect the Stamps there.

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3852. Then is not the Law Fund Duty partly applied to diminish the Staff of the Stamp Office?—I do not consider that it is; I do not think that the receiving of the Duty can occupy much time, and there is an advantage in having the Duty paid in a gross sum.

3853. You said there were some defalcations?—Yes; one instance where there was a defalcation to the extent of, I think, £2,000, or thereabouts.

3854. Was not that before the Regulation Act?—It was before the Law Fund Act creating the present system.

3855. Has the Stamp Office sustained any loss latterly?—Not that we are aware of; all the parties I allude to, as to the former defalcations, paid up the amount due by them.

3856. In order to the successful operation of a scheme to circulate forged Stamps, should there not be a wide-spread conspiracy between the Vendors and the Profession?—The inducement to forgery is the enormous Discount allowed. From the evidence collected, £100 worth of forged Stamps were sold for £25, which must be a great temptation to crime.

3857. If no person could safely purchase Stamps but at a Licensed Distributor's, and if a Licensed Distributor became a party to the conspiracy, yet unless there were several persons joined with him, could the Revenue be exposed to any great damage?—Forgeries, to any extent, could not, in my opinion, be circulated through the medium of a Licensed Distributor.

3858. Suppose a man to participate in a conspiracy to utter and use forged Stamps, still any one who chose to purchase from a person not being a Licensed Distributor, must know that something was wrong; could a single person dealing with a Forger do much injury?—He could, if the person so dealing circulated the forgeries extensively.

3859. Would it not be necessary that a great number of persons should deal with the Forger to do much injury to the revenue?—No, a single Agent would be sufficient to do great mischief; in 1814, the persons who were Agents to the Forgers were many of them Clerks in the Public Offices, and the Stamps never went through the Licensed Vendors or Distributors.

3860. Would not this objection as to the Clerks be obviated, if the Rule of Court prohibited the Clerks from dealing in Stamps at all?—If it could be enforced, which, I do not think it could be, it would remove that objection.

3861. We propose that the Attorney should carry with him an Impressed Stamp instead of paying money to the Officer, and that he should also make out his own Attested Copies on Stamps?—The greater the use of Stamped Impressions, the greater temptation; the question is, how can you ensure a genuine use of Stamps in the Public Offices.

3862. We wish to ask you this question again, as it does not appear to us that it has been yet answered—would it not require there to be a very wide-spread conspiracy, to lead to any great loss to the Revenue by means of the use of forged Stamps; for, otherwise, 499 Attornies would resort to the licensed Vendor, while the five-hundredth alone would go to a person covertly selling Stamps?—The general purchase of Stamps is not by Solicitors, but by their Clerks.

3863. In what other Department have you the Entry Duties?—We have the Admissions into Corporations and the Insurance Duties.

3864. Is it not the case that, with a few exceptions, the whole of the Stamp Duty is collected by Impressed Stamps?—Yes; but I would curtail the number of Impressed Stamps in the Law Offices.

3865. Is there not as great an opportunity of using forged Stamps now?—The higher the Duty, and the more numerous the Impressions, the greater the temptation.

3866. Is it not the case that the Stamp Office substituted a host of Impressed Stamps for the previous money payments in Fees, and that out of twenty-seven Duties only four are made by means of direct lodgments with the Officer?—I do not understand this question.

3867. We do not see why a difference should be made as to those four Duties?—I have only to repeat that you should have, in my opinion, as many Duties as possible collected by the Officers.

3868. Have you known a prosecution for forgery of the Impressed Stamps since the Abolition Act?—Not for some years.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

Friday, 4th February, 1842.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q.C.
Mr. O'Ferrall,

Mr. Carey.

Thomas King, Esq., called in and Examined.

Thomas King, Esq.

3869. You hold a Situation in the Stamp Office?—Yes, I am Chief Clerk in the Comptroller and Accountant-General's Department.

3870. There are certain Stamp Duties received by certain Officers of the Court, and they allege that great interruption and great delay arise from so much of their time being employed in the collection of these Duties; now, it is suggested that these Duties should be collected by means of Impressed Stamps, as in the case of twenty-seven other items so

collected, and it strikes us that as in the twenty-seven instances the amount is realized by means of these Impressed Stamps the plan ought to be extended to the few cases in which the Duty is paid directly to the Officer. Do you see any objection to this change being adopted?—No, on the contrary I think the mode of collection by Impressed Stamps is by far the better plan. At present the Judgment Books of the Courts are sent to me, and for the last 20 years I have been in the habit of receiving and examining them; I check off the different Items when entered in the Book, but if the Officer neglects to make an entry I have no control on his acts in this respect, having no means whatever of knowing whether he has done his duty. He might enter all the Judgments in one Book, but in the other Book on which the Stamp Duty is paid he might there reduce the number of entries.

3871. Does it strike you that the present System is as much open to frauds on the Revenue as if the Duty were to be collected by means of Impressed Stamps?—I think more so; and by the use of Impressed Stamps there would be in some instances a greater check in the Stamp Office.

3872. Would the receipt of those Duties by means of Impressed Stamps, facilitate the use of Forged Stamps?—I think not, as the Law Fund Duties collected by means of the Books, consist of but five descriptions of Duty, viz:—

Appearances, 2s. each,	.	.	producing £900 per annum.
Rules and Orders, 4s. each,	.	.	£1,500 do.
Postea Rules,	} £1 each,	.	£10,000 do.
Final Judgments, and Interlocutory Judgments,		.	
Satisfactions of do. 10s. each,	.	.	£1,000 do.
Cognovits do. 11s. each,	.	.	£3,000 do.

The 11s. and £1 rates not being applicable to any other Instruments, any attempt at forging them could be easily detected, by the Officers of the Courts, whose duty it is to enter those Judgments, making a return quarterly to the Stamp Office of the number of each description of Judgments entered by him, when it would be seen if a corresponding number of Stamps were issued; the 2s., 4s. and 10s. rates being applicable to other Instruments, could not be checked with certainty; but restricting the sale of those Stamps to particular persons, (as is at present done with regard to the various Writs,) would be an impediment to the use of forged Stamps—besides a distinctive Die for the foregoing Duties could be introduced.

3873. So you would have a check which you have not at present?—Just so.

3874. Have you known of cases where a smaller number of Judgments appeared in the Books than were actually entered?—A case of suppression of Duty occurred in the Common Pleas, some years ago, in the entry of the Satisfactions of Judgments.

3875. Might a similar defalcation frequently occur without detection?—As far as I am concerned, I have no possible means of detecting such defalcations.

3876. In consequence of being obliged to look over the Stamped Book which is sent from the Court, is the time of the Officer employed in doing that duty to the exclusion of other business?—Certainly.

3877. So if the Officer in the Stamp Office were to be relieved from the examining of that Book, he could apply himself to other duties?—Certainly.

3878. What portion of time is occupied in this duty?—I could not say exactly.

3879. Has it been necessary to employ any additional Officer in consequence of this mode of receiving the Duty?—Not in consequence of that simply, but combined with other things. For a number of years I was paid an additional sum for the increased attendance required by this duty.

3880. You see no difficulty or inconvenience arising from the Duty being collected from Impressed Stamps?—I can see none.

3881. But is there a doubt that it would cause a probability of forging Stamps which does not exist at present?—I do not think it would, for the reasons before stated.

3882. Are you aware that the Stamp Office is desirous of contracting its issue of Impressed Stamps?—I am not aware of that.

3883. Is not the Collection by means of Impressed Stamps a good deal more expensive?—I cannot say, as I am not aware of the amount paid in the Courts to the Officer who collects the Duty.

3884. What is the allowance to the Licensed Distributors?—One and a half per cent.

3885. That would be £300 for the collection of £20,000?—Yes; but there would be one great advantage in having the Duty paid by Impressed Stamps, that the Treasury would get the money at once instead of waiting until ten days after the following Term in which the Duties were collected.

3886. In those cases in which you allow 1½ per cent., there is prompt payment?—Yes.

3887. Would you conceive it practicable to have an Office connected with the Four Courts, at which all the Duties should be received, and that the Stamps should not be Impressed at all?—It would be practicable certainly, but not advisable.

3888. Do you think that any portion of the Stamp Office establishment could be applied to that purpose, without increasing the Staff?—No, for the Staff is very much reduced.

3889. Have you a table of the relative amount of Duties for several years?—I have prepared a List.—[The Witness here handed in the List.]

3890. Do you really think that there would not be any considerable danger from the increased facility of forgery?—I think not, for the reasons before stated.

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STAMP OFFICE.

4th February, 1842.

Thomas King, Esq.

STAMP OFFICE.

4th February, 1842.

Thomas King, Esq.

3891. When you assumed the duty of looking over the Stamp Book, you used to do it after hours, your time being fully occupied?—Yes.

3892. How long have you been in the Stamp Office?—Twenty-eight years; but the particular duty of examining the Judgment and Rule Books, I have discharged for twenty years. I may observe that if the Officers were disposed to make incorrect returns, the Books do not give me any means of checking those returns.—[*Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

EXAMINATION OF ATTORNIES.

Thursday, 20th January, 1842.

PRESENT:

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q.C.

Mr. Carey.

Mr. O'Ferrall,

John Obins Woodhouse, Esq., called in and Examined.

ATTORNIES.

20th January, 1842.

J. O. Woodhouse, Esq.

3893. You are an Attorney of the Law Courts?—Yes, I am an Attorney and Solicitor.

3894. How long have you been an Attorney?—Since Trinity Term 1826.

3895. Have you had considerable practice in the Law Courts?—I have had a good deal of practice.

3896. Are you acquainted with the nature of the business done in the Offices of the General Clerks?—I am.

3897. What is the nature of the duties they have to discharge?—Their business is principally preparing Judicial and other Writs, Records for Trial, and marking and enrolling Judgments.

3898. Do you think that there is anything in the nature of those duties that the general class of Attornies would not be competent to discharge?—I cannot say that at present the general class of Attornies would be able to discharge all the duties now done by the General Clerks, because not being accustomed to perform them they have not given their attention to such matters, but I do not see anything to prevent their acquiring the necessary knowledge; I am not aware of any peculiar difficulty in filling up Writs; a good deal of accuracy is required, but I do not consider any very extraordinary skill requisite, or anything which would prevent Attornies from qualifying themselves to prepare such Writs just as well as the General Clerks; they receive a liberal education, serve an Apprenticeship of five years to the Profession and ought certainly to be as competent as the Clerk to one of the General Clerks, who will learn to do this business in a few weeks.

3899. Do you think Attornies would be competent to prepare Enrolments?—I cannot see anything to prevent them. In ordinary cases the making up of a Judgment is a simple matter, consisting of a transcript of the Pleadings with the addition of certain Forms which have been followed for centuries and are to be found in every Book of Practice. In some peculiar cases difficulties arise, and in such cases, according to the present mode of doing the business, it is necessary to consult Counsel. The same course would be open to the Attorney whether he had the assistance of the General Clerk or not.

3900. Have you ever done any business of that description yourself?—I have never enrolled a Judgment in the Superior Courts of Common Law, because I am precluded from doing so by the present practice.

3901. Do you consider yourself competent to do so?—If I were required to do so I think I could make myself competent, as any other Attorney might do. I do not see any difficulty about the matter that could not be got over by a very little attention to the subject; I really cannot see why Attornies should not be able to enroll a Judgment or fill up a Writ as well as the General Clerks, or other Clerks, if they were in the habit of doing it, or paid some attention to it.

3902. Do you see any inconvenience likely to arise from the practice of Attornies making out the Records for Nisi Prius and filling up the Writs?—I do not see any inconvenience that could arise; at first the Attornies might be a little awkward about it, but I am aware that the English Attornies do it, and I do not see why the Irish Attornies should not be able to do it too.—[*Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

Monday, 31st January, 1842.

PRESENT:

Mr. SERGEANT GREENE, in the Chair.

Mr. Martley, Q. C.

Mr. Carey.

Mr. O'Ferrall,

John Obins Woodhouse, Esq., again called in and Examined.

31st January, 1842.

J. O. Woodhouse, Esq.

3903. Did you ever, in point of fact, yourself prepare the Enrolment of a Judgment?—As I have already stated, I have never enrolled a Judgment in the superior Courts of

Common Law, but I have enrolled Judgments on Indictments at Common Law and Judgments and Convictions of Inferior Courts.

3904. Did you consult Counsel as to the Enrolment of such Judgments?—Not generally; but I recollect one very difficult case, in which I had the advantage of Counsel's assistance. I brought the Roll ready prepared, and got a copy Attested.

3905. Are you aware if, according to the present system, Counsel are consulted about Enrolments?—Yes, they are sometimes consulted.

3906. Then they are not entrusted to the Officer?—If a difficulty arises, and that the Enrolment is out of the ordinary form, the Attorney goes to Counsel.

3907. Do you think there is any great difficulty in the way of the Attorney's making up the Enrolment rather than the Officer?—I do not see any great difficulty.

3908. Has he the same materials to guide him?—Yes, he has the Pleadings to go by, and the same materials as the Officer.

3909. How would you secure the Enrolment of a Judgment, if the Plaintiff's Attorney had first got out his Execution?—I would propose that the Attorney should bring his Enrolment with him, and lodge it, to entitle him to issue his Execution. We are obliged to do nearly the same thing in the Court of Chancery, because we must bring an Engrossed Copy of the Decree before we can issue Process on it.

3910. Would much more delay be the result?—No, for at present, according to the regular practice, you cannot get Execution for some days after Judgment is marked.

3911. In what time can you get Execution?—You must serve the Costs three days, and then a Summons must be served twenty-four hours, and if the Attorney had the duty of looking to the preparation of the Enrolment, it could be done within these four days.

3912. You have stated the principal business of the Office of the General Clerks to be the Enrolment of Judgments, the making up of Records, and the preparation of Writs. If these duties were to be done by Attornies, might the Office of the General Clerks be dispensed with?—It might, of course.

3913. Putting the question of expense out of consideration, and looking merely to the convenience of the Suitors, would the abolition of the Office of General Clerks be a source of inconvenience?—I should say not. These Officers interfere between the Attorney and the Court in a manner not beneficial, as they prevent the Attornies from doing the business for which the Attornies are responsible, and, who, therefore, have the greatest interest in doing it correctly.

3914. Are there not points of Practice in which the Court applies to these Officers?—I am not aware that the Court applies to the General Clerks for information. The Attornies do apply to them for information on subjects which they ought to know themselves.

3915. Would there not be inconvenience arising from the want of a recognised Officer, to whom one could apply for information on questions of Practice?—There is no doubt that, in the first instance, the Attornies would be inconvenienced; for, it must be admitted, that at present they generally depend upon the General Clerks to provide them with information.

3916. How long would the inconvenience be likely to be felt, if the Office of the General Clerk was abolished?—In answer to that question, I may draw attention to what occurred in the Court of Chancery. When I first commenced Practice, I was in the habit of going to the Head Clerk of my Six Clerks, for assistance and guidance in my business, as Solicitor; every Practising Attorney has, from the diversified nature of his business, so much to think about, that if he can get any portion of it done for him by an Officer not paid out of his own pocket, he will naturally save himself the trouble of thinking about it. The Office of Six Clerk was abolished, and for a few Terms I felt some inconvenience, and as if I had lost help; but, after two or three Terms, the inconvenience ceased.

3917. Are you aware that the Profession complained of that change?—No, not generally. I understand that for some time many of the Solicitors paid Fees to some of the persons who had been Clerks in the Six Clerks' Offices, and who had opened Offices near the Courts as Advisers to the Solicitors, but after a short period the Solicitors gave up paying the Fees and found that they could do the business themselves, and these Chancery Advisers now chiefly act as Town Agents for country Solicitors, like many others who never had any particular employment about the Court of Chancery. The town Solicitors carry on their business without any such assistance.

3918. Do you see any objection to the Attorney providing himself with Stamped Documents for Judgments, Rules, and Appearances, and handing them to the Officer instead of paying, as now, the same amount in Money into the Office?—I do not. We pay a good deal of Stamp Duty in this way, and I see no objection to the Attorney in every instance furnishing himself with Stamps.

3919. Would such a System increase the temptation to commit forgeries?—Oh, no. The increase of Impressed Stamps would not be so great as to form any temptation.

3920. Would such change of System diminish the delay to the Attorney in the Offices?—Yes, for the time of some of the Officers is very much taken up with receiving the money and the Attorney is consequently delayed on a hurried day when there is a crowd in the same Office, paying and getting change.

3921. Do you see any objection to giving the Taxation of Costs to the chief Officer of the Court?—I think it would be very desirable.

3922. How?—The Head Officer of the Court, from the advantages resulting from his

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and it would be very desirable to have the Costs Taxed in the same place where Judgment is marked and Execution issued.

3923. Does the present place of Taxation of Law Costs cause any inconvenience or delay?—It does. At present the Taxing Officers sit at the Queen's Inns, and for a printed Bill of Costs, only requiring the formal signature of the Officer, the Attornies are obliged to send a Clerk up from the Courts to the Queen's Inns, often at great inconvenience.

3924. Might not the objection as to the locality be obviated by the Taxing Officer's sitting in the immediate vicinity of the Courts?—Yes.

3925. As to the Enrolment of Judgments, do you conceive that there would be any difficulty or danger in an experienced Attorney's having to make out his own Enrolment?—I do not. I consider the Attorney is answerable for it, and I therefore think he has the strongest interest in having it properly done.

3926. Would not the Officer, from his long experience, be more likely to do it securely than the Attorney?—The experience of the Officer might certainly give him some advantage, but on the other hand, the Attorney is the person really responsible and most interested. He knows the case and the parties, and there is little fear of his being mistaken. Besides he would become experienced from doing the business.

3927. Does the Attorney get a Fee upon the Enrolment?—We get a Fee of 3s. 8d. on marking Judgment, a Fee on the Enrolment of 5s. for the first Roll, and 2s. 6d. for every Roll after.

3928. What do you do for that 5s. and 2s. 6d.?—We do nothing. For the 3s. 8d. we give directions to mark the Judgment.

3929. Would the Profession have reason to complain if they were called upon to make the Enrolment in consideration of the present Fee?—The Fee for enrolling is an ancient Fee, and if the Profession were to be called upon to make the Enrolment they ought in the present times to get a larger Fee.

3930. Do you conceive that it would be reasonable to put this additional expense on the Suitor?—If the Public derived a benefit from the dispensing with the General Clerks' Office that would compensate for any trifling injury arising to the Suitor.

3931. Have not parties been put to great costs in consequence of defects and informalities in Enrolments?—No doubt there have been such cases, notwithstanding the present system of General Clerks, and the consequences have always fallen upon the Attorney or his Client.

3932. Have you ever known the Officer to be held responsible?—I have heard a great deal about the Officer's responsibility, but I believe it only exists in theory. I never knew the Officer to pay anything.

3933. Did you ever know a case of a mistake made by an Officer?—Yes, many; and I may mention one which occurred to me recently. Before I left town after last Term, I had given directions for the issuing of an Execution to the Coroners of the Queen's County, against four persons named Fitzpatrick, and I did not see the Execution go down. When I came back to town, I found that the Officer had mistaken the name, and had issued the Execution against four persons whom he called Fitzgerald and not Fitzpatrick. The Writ had been delivered, and it was very fortunate that the party had not been arrested. I do not think that the consequences of this mistake would fall on the General Clerk, for it is held by the Officers that the Attorney is bound to see that his Writ is correct before it leaves the Office. Such a mistake would not have been made by me, as my intimate knowledge of the parties and the sense of my responsibility would have prevented it occurring. I cannot understand why an Attorney should be considered incompetent to make out his own Writ when he is bound to see that the Officer makes it out correctly. The same knowledge that enables him to check the Officer ought to enable him to do the business himself.

3934. Might not that error have arisen from the negligence of the Attorney?—No; my instructions were correctly given. I think the mistake was the result of the present system. Depending on the General Clerk, who it is said, knows the business better than I do, and who is supposed to fill up the Execution from the Judgment and the Pleadings, I allowed my Clerk to take it out instead of looking to it myself. In fact, to insure correctness, the Attorney must look to every thing himself, although in practice he is prevented from doing the business for which he is responsible and which he ought to be best competent to perform.

3935. Would the Public suffer by throwing the entire responsibility upon the Attorney?—I do not think they would. As I have already stated the Attorney is at present responsible and let him do the duty.

3936. As to making out Writs of Scire Facias, is not accuracy required?—Yes; the preparation of a Writ of Scire Facias is important, as the Defendant may plead to it, and I have heard a great many complaints respecting the manner in which these Writs are now prepared in some Offices.

3937. Judging from your own experience of practice, do you or do you not conceive that the preparation of such Writs ought to be left to the Officer instead of to the Attorney?—The Attorney ought to prepare the Common Writs of Scire Facias where Judgment may be had on a return of Nihil; but I would say that it would be better in other cases, where the Defendant may plead that the Writ should be prepared by Counsel. As a Plea may be filed to it, it ought to be treated as a Declaration.

3938. Is it not, in fact, a Declaration?—Yes, I think it is in point of Law, but we do not go to Counsel to prepare it.

3939. Would it be better to have Special Writs of Scire Facias submitted to Counsel?—Yes; and it would cost the party less in the long run by the avoiding of mistakes.

3940. Would you enroll the Judgment in every case?—I would. I think that ought to be done in every case where Execution issues.

3941. Even where Execution has been levied?—Yes; I would let every Judgment be enrolled, and to be found on the Roll when wanted to justify those who have acted under Execution.

3942. Is every Judgment now enrolled?—Yes; all Judgments now marked are enrolled; the Officer who receives the Duty is bound to enroll the Judgment within a month, under a penalty of £50.

3943. What is the proportion of Case Judgments to other Judgments?—I cannot say; I have never had occasion to make the calculation.

3944. Do you conceive that the advice and instruction given by the General Clerks, lessens litigation?—I do not look upon it in that light at all, but it is a convenience to the Attorney to avail himself of the General Clerks' knowledge, and this convenience causes the Attornies either not to take the trouble of being informed themselves, or to forget what they have been already told. If the General Clerks were to be removed, the Attornies would be obliged to better informed in their business.

3945. Suppose the Office abolished, what sources of information would the Profession be obliged to resort to?—They would be obliged to apply to books of practice and make themselves generally better acquainted with the business and duties of their Profession, which would be a great advantage, not only to the Attornies themselves, but to their Clients and the Public at large.

3946. Do you not conceive that there would be a risk of having more Motions in Court if the Attornies did not apply to the Officer for advice?—I cannot say there would. We do not attempt a difficult matter without speaking to the Junior Counsel, who generally acts for the Attorney, and I would rather have the advice of Counsel than of the General Clerk.

3947. Are you aware that Junior Counsel often consult the General Clerks on matters of Practice?—I have observed Junior Counsel in the General Clerks' Offices.

3948. Are there not points upon which you could not obtain information except through the General Clerks?—Such cases might be possible, though I am not aware of them, but I believe the Head of the Office is the person who ought to give information as to Office practice.

3949. Have the General Clerks any peculiar means of knowledge more than others?—I am not aware that they have.

3950. What Fees do Attornies charge upon Executions?—Upon a Plain Execution, 9s. 5d., and upon a Testatum, 13s. 2d.

3951. Is that upon the assumption of your filling up the Execution?—For filling up and other matters, for I have always thought the Fee was originally made up of several small items.

3952. If the Attorney were called upon actually to fill up Executions, would he charge an additional Fee?—No; he, of his own authority, could not create any additional Fee, and I think the Fee upon Executions would be quite sufficient.

3953. Is there a Fee upon the Scire Facias?—Yes, the Fee is 3s. 4d.

3954. Suppose the Scire Facias in all cases to be treated as a Pleading, would not the effect be, to increase the expense?—Yes, in the first instance, but upon the whole I think a saving would be effected; a great deal of mischief arises from the mistakes in the Scire Facias, and it would be better to have all done securely in the first instance; besides, I beg to observe that I consider the present Fee of 3s. 4d. Irish on Scire Facias quite inadequate.

3955. Would you charge an increased Fee in every case of Scire Facias?—Yes, there ought to be an increased Fee on every Writ of Scire Facias. There are many Scire Facias upon Nills, and it might not be necessary in such cases to incur the expense of a Fee to Counsel; but the Scire Facias against Heir and Terre Tenants, and against personal Representatives and like cases should be prepared by Counsel?—I mean generally any Writ of Scire Facias to which a Plea may be filed.

3956. Do you think there is that opportunity of acquiring information to be derived in the course of an Attorney's apprenticeship, which would enable him to perform his duties without the intervention of the Officers of the Court?—I think there is a full opportunity, but the effect of the present system of General Clerks is to prevent the Attorney and his Apprentice from acquiring the information which such opportunities would afford them if they were obliged to perform the duty themselves.

3957. To return to the subject of Enrolling Judgments, we put this case to you:—Suppose an Action or Assumpsit brought for a large sum, and that the Defendant succeeds in cutting down the demand from say £300 to £10, he pays the amount of the Verdict and the Costs, but a new Action is brought against him for other outstanding demands; the Defendant cannot plead that Judgment, but it is very important evidence for him, and how can he enforce the marking or making up of the Judgment by the Plaintiff?—I believe that any difficulty to arise from such a case as that, would arise as well now as from the practice proposed, and there would be no remedy unless the Court would interfere. We have a practice now which would meet the case. When the Plaintiff recovers upon one Count and the Defendant upon another, either party may mark and make up Judgment. You might, in the instance you allude to, by a General Order, give the Defendant the right to mark and make up the Judgment, unless the Plaintiff did so within a given time, but if the Defendant had any object in having the Judgment marked, why should he pay the damages before it was done.

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3958. What advantage do you see to the Public, in allowing the Attorney to make up the Enrolment?—One advantage would be the saving to the Public of the present Establishment. I think the Attorney and the Party who must suffer the consequences of any error, ought to have the doing of the business.

3959. Supposing several Counts in a Declaration, and one to be bad—suppose a General Verdict for the Plaintiff, that would be set aside and reversed upon a Writ of Error, if the Plaintiff's Attorney had the making up of the Judgment, how could you guard against his depriving the Defendant of the benefit of the defect, by making up the Judgment right, taking it on the good Counts only, would not the Attorney have the means of rectifying his own error?—I do not propose to give the Attorney power to rectify any such defects. The Postea and Pleadings will be before the Officer who is to examine the Enrolment prepared by the Attorney, the Officer will see that the Attorney takes his Judgment in such manner as he may be entitled to and not otherwise.

3960. Would not the proposed plan lead to a vast deal of litigation, and Motions in Court as to how the Judgments should be made up?—No, we are not involved in great difficulty in making up Decrees, when once we get the Notes properly settled, and I do not see why Judgments should be more troublesome.

3961. Is that your experience?—It is.

3962. What the Attorney would have to do would be little more than adding the Judgment to the Pleadings?—Yes, such as the Law entitles him to on the Pleadings and Orders of Court.

3963. Would not that course afford opportunities for Attornies to falsify the Judgment?—The Judgment could not be falsified if the Officer took care that it was in accordance with the Pleadings.

3964. In point of fact, is it not the case that the Decree is not at all the act of the Solicitor?—The Decree is prepared by the Solicitor from the Notes.

3965. Is it not an inflexible rule that you will not be allowed to alter a letter in the Notes?—It is generally so, but the Decree having been prepared by the Solicitor from the Notes, is settled upon Summonses before the Registrar.

3966. Could an analagous practice be adopted in the Law Courts of serving a Draft of the Judgment?—There might.

3967. Is it not the case that the Notes of the hearing in a Court of Equity are the act of the Court?—Yes, and so is the Order on which a Judgment is founded, but in the one case the Decree is made up by the Solicitor, and in the other case I think the Judgment ought to be made up by the Attorney.

3968. And the Decree is made up from the Notes in form?—Yes, generally.

3969. Must you not serve a Copy of the Draft Decree upon the opposite party, so that he may see if it corresponds with the Notes?—Yes.

3970. If we understand you rightly, it would be necessary to have some Tribunal to settle the Judgment between the parties?—It would certainly be necessary to have the supervision of an Officer to see that the Judgment is rightly made up.

3971. If the making up of the Judgment was thrown upon the Suitor, would he not be put to additional expense?—If the Attorney were charged with the duty of making up the Judgment, he should have an additional Fee, but then less Law Fund Duty might do, besides I am told the Law Fund is short of the annual charge, and that the residue is paid out of the Consolidated Fund; and I don't think the Public at large who are not at Law, should pay for the Suitors who are involved in Litigation.

3972. Your notion is, that the Suitor pays in Law Fund for the doing of the duty by the Officer?—Yes, we pay the Officer by paying the Law Fund.

3973. Could the establishment of General Clerks be wholly dispensed with, if the Attorney made the Enrolment. Must there not be some one to see that the Judgments are right?—There should be some Officer to examine the Judgment when it comes in, and see that he takes the proper Judgment. The Attorney is not to be allowed to bring in what Judgment he pleases; but that does not involve the necessity of keeping up the large establishment of the General Clerks' Office.

3974. To what Officer would you assign that duty?—To the Prothonotary, and he has ample time for that.

3975. Suppose the General Clerks' Office were not to be wholly done away with, is it your opinion that if the Enrolment of Judgments were left to the Officer, one General Clerk would do for each Court?—I think he would.

3976. Does it occur to you that it would be more convenient to have one head in the General Clerks' department, instead of three separate and independent heads?—I do not know what the convenience might be, but I think one General Clerk could do all the business you propose for that Office.

3977. Do Attornies exercise a preference as between the three General Clerks?—Yes: we have all our particular Clerk.

3978. Is it not objectionable that there should be any such preference in the case of Public Officers?—I do not see any injury to the Suitor by that.

3979. What induces an Attorney to give a preference to one General Clerk over another?—I cannot say. My General Clerk in the Queen's Bench is Mr. Caffrey, and I cannot give any other reason for doing business with him than that the Attorney to whom I was apprenticed did business with him, and he was always very attentive to me.

3980. Is there not some competition among the Officers?—They appear anxious to have our business I believe, on account of their Assistants.

3981. We do not mean that they put anything in their own pockets, but only that they are anxious for their Assistants?—I understand that. They are anxious for business, and if I do not find my own Clerk in his Office the other General Clerks offer to do for me what I require.

3982. Is any portion of the time of the Officer given up to the Attornies in answering questions as to what is the best course they would pursue in legal proceedings?—A vast portion of their time.

3983. Is that objectionable?—I think if the practice were otherwise the Attorney would be better informed from being thrown upon his own resources.

3984. Admitting the propriety of asking questions of the Officers of the Court respecting the Practice of their respective Offices, is it not inexpedient to allow them to advise the Attornies generally, as to the manner of conducting his Suit?—That is one thing, but it is impossible to dispute, that it is a bad course to allow the Officer to tell the Attorney what is the best line of conduct for their purpose. Certainly that distinction should be made.

3985. Might not the Officer be allowed to state the Practice?—I think he ought of his own Office, and the custom is one it would be difficult to stop, indeed that kind of assistance should not be stopped.

3986. Is there not an objection to leaving the Officer to act as a kind of Counsel to the Attorney?—Yes, and the Public pay for it; the parties ought to pay their own Advisers.

3987. Would it not follow, if there were but one General Clerk that his hands would be full, and he would not continue to give this advice?—An Officer having the duties you propose would not stand in the same capacity; he would be a Public Officer, and not the Clerk of any individual Attorney.

3988. Suppose the filling of Writs was to be done by the Attorney, would there be any greater advantage than the mere saving of Scrivenery?—I think there would, the heavy expense of the Establishment might be saved, and besides as the Attorney has the responsibility, he ought to have the doing of the business for his own security and that of his Client. There would also be an advantage in the facility and despatch of business. I think every man should do his own business if possible.

3989. Does it occur to you that the preparation of the Records of the Courts, is more the business of the Officer than the Attorney?—I should say it is the business of the Attorney, for if there be an error, he must bear the consequences.

3990. Do you know of a Writ of Error brought for a mere mistake in making up the Judgment?—I cannot specify an instance at this moment.

3991. Do you see any other substantial practical advantage in giving the Attorney the making up of the Record, except the saving of the Writing?—There is not the mere Writing, but the Establishment to be considered, besides, as I before said, the person responsible for the Judgment should make it up. It appears to me that it is the business of the Attorney to make up his Judgment, and I would let him, and if he don't know how, let him learn.

3992. What is the average number of Office sheets in a Judgment in an Action of Assumpsit on a Bill of Exchange?—About 12 to 15 sheets, but I don't consider the expense of the writing only, I look to the expenses of the Establishment also, and these are 3 General Clerks alone, at £500 a-year each, with several Clerks each.

3993. Suppose the Attorney had actually the duty of making the Enrolment, should he not be paid more than at present?—I think so, as the Fee is an ancient one, and not adequate at present.

3994. Could the Attorney afford to do more duties for his Fee on the Nisi Prius Record than he does at present?—I should say not, if he were required to prepare the Record, he ought to be paid for the Writing.

3995. Are not Law Costs cut down very low?—Very low.—[Witness withdrew.] Adjourned.

Wednesday, 2nd February, 1842.

P R E S E N T :

MR. MARTLEY, Q.C. in the Chair.

Mr. O'Ferrall,

Mr. Carey.

J. O. Woodhouse, Esq., called in and Re-examined.

In explanation of what had occurred on a former day about settling the Notes of a Judgment by establishing a practice analagous to the Court of Chancery in Decrees, he said it appeared to him that although it is necessary to have Notes settled before making up the Decree in a Court of Equity, yet the Judgment at Law is a very different matter, and he conceived it would be merely necessary to have an Officer to see that the party took only such a Judgment as he was entitled to. Witness observed, that the Notes of a Decree in Equity contain a great deal of Special matter, but the Judgment at Law is a legal right acquired by the party from the state of the Pleadings and Orders of the Court, and cannot be varied.

3996. Suppose a Plaintiff takes a General Verdict at a Trial, and that the Defendant let him have it, although one of the Counts is bad, the Plaintiff if allowed to make up his Judgment might, to prevent it being reversed by Writ of Error, take the Judgment upon the

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good Counts and enter a Nolle Prosequi on the defective Count?—I understand that a Plaintiff cannot enter a Nolle Prosequi as to particular Counts after a general Verdict, but I would have an Officer to inspect the documents, in order to see that the Judgment is a proper one. The General Clerk does this before he enrolls his Judgment now and I would give the same power to the person substituted for him.

3997. Then the General Clerk would have every thing to do with regard to the Judgments as at present, except making the Engrossment?—The Officer would have merely to inspect the Record. In the course of my examination last day, it was assumed that the Judgment is purely the act of the Court, but I conceive that it is the Order or Document upon which the Judgment is founded, that is practically the act of the Court, and not the Enrolment, which I consider to be properly the business of the Attorney; if the Court does interfere, it is by an Order, and never by a Judgment if the Attorney does not cause it to be marked and made up. I am not aware of any case in which a Judgment is made up directly from the mouth of the Court, an Order always intervenes.

3998. Is there anything else you would wish to suggest?—Yes, I beg to say that I think a system of promotion of Officers from amongst their own body, would not only be an act of justice to the individuals, but also a great advantage to the Public. Many of the Gentlemen of the class who really do the work of the Offices, have served the Public faithfully and efficiently for a great many years, and have not only abandoned other occupations in which they might have been successfully engaged, but have also acquired great experience and knowledge of their business well fitting them for promotion, and all of them are respected for their kindness and attention to the Attornies and others who have had intercourse with them, and it is a hard thing for them to see official appointments conferred upon strangers brought in over their heads and their just claims overlooked, in order to advance private or political objects, which is so naturally the result of the present system. As regards the public, I think it would be an advantage to change the present manner of appointing the Officers. I think the patronage and appointment of every Officer and Clerk should be vested in the Crown, that every one employed should be appointed by a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant, but that all promotion should be from amongst those at least 7 years in Office, I don't mean according to seniority, but out of those of a certain standing in the Office say 7 years, and that all should be secured a retiring allowance in old age or infirmity, this arrangement would be an advantage to the Public in two ways, first by securing competent and experienced persons to do the business, and secondly, because a considerable saving might be effected. I think and I collect from observations I have heard from several of the Officers themselves that the respectability and prospects of an appointment arranged on the plan I suggest, would be such as to induce the Officer to be satisfied with a much smaller salary than if left as at present, and for these reasons and as a means of enabling the Commissioners to recommend a saving, I submit this observation as material to this Inquiry.—[Witness withdrew.] Adjourned.

Monday, 21st February, 1842.

PRESENT:

Mr. HOWLEY, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. O'Ferrall,

Mr. Carey.

Edward Tandy, Esq., called in and Examined.

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3999. You are an Attorney of the Superior Courts of Common Law?—Yes.

4000. How long have you been admitted?—About 20 years.

4001. You have had a good deal of practice?—I have.

4002. You are aware of the nature of the business done in the Office of the General Clerks?—Generally speaking, I am.

4003. Part of their duty consists in making out Judicial Writs and Records for Trials at Nisi Prius?—Yes.

4004. Do you not think that the Attornies of the Court would be sufficiently competent to prepare those Judicial Writs?—I have no doubt they would be fully competent.

4005. There are many of them consist of Printed Forms?—Yes, and except such Writs as those of Scire Facias, there would be little difficulty in the preparation of them.

4006. Then they do not require much skill?—The preparatory knowledge as to filling them might be acquired by a young man in a month.

4007. In case there was any irregularity or incorrectness in the Writ, who would be responsible, the Officer or the Attorney?—I should say the Attorney, as he is bound to see that the Writ is properly filled, and if he takes an erroneous one, he is responsible, and not the Officer.

4008. Does your practice enable you to state, that applications have been made to oblige the Officer to pay the Costs incurred by a mistake occurring in a Writ or Record?—I never knew an instance in which the Order was not against the Party.

4009. And many instances have occurred?—Very many.

4010. In your opinion is it possible for Attornies themselves to fill up the Writs, instead of leaving the duty to the Officer, it being considered that the Attornies are at present

responsible?—Yes, the general machinery of the Offices being in some measure changed, but the payment for Common Law business is now so trivial, that any additional business thrown on the Attorney might be objected to, indeed the respectable portion of the Profession avoid Common Law business as much as possible from the very inadequate payment allowed for it.

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4011. Would not the change, by enabling the Attorney to bring his Writ ready filled up, tend to facilitate his business?—No doubt it would, and there is also no doubt that Attested Copies and Records prepared in the same way would facilitate the Attorney, when pressed for time. He would have his time at his own command, and at present a great deal of time is lost, waiting on the Officers.

4012. As to Records of Nisi Prius, they are made up in the Office?—Always.

4013. Would the Attorney be capable of making up that Record?—No question about it, generally speaking. There is not so much difficulty in the duty. It is merely putting the Declaration and Pleas on the face of the Record, and adding certain forms at the beginning and end, as to which there could be no difficulty. Decrees in the Court of Chancery, which are far more important and requiring greater skill, are prepared by the Solicitor and brought into the Office engrossed, in order to be filed.

4014. The Attorney preparing his Record, would facilitate business?—I think it would.

4015. Do you recollect what was the origin of the General Clerks before the Regulation Act of 1821. Did they act as Agents for Attornies?—I do not recollect their origin, but believe they were the Agents of Attornies, particularly those living in the Country, and received very considerable emoluments, and that they lost a considerable income by the change.

4016. You say that the making up of a Writ of Scire Facias requires care and skill—are they very common?—No; Writs requiring that particularity are very rare.

4017. When such a case occurs, an Attorney might apply to Counsel?—Yes, and I know of an instance where the Officer of one of the Courts could not make up a Record, and applied to the Attorney to have it settled for him. There are cases in which the Officers say that the Writ requires so much of particularity they would recommend its being prepared by Counsel.

4018. Does not that imply that the Officer does not consider himself responsible for the making up of the Writ?—I never understood that the Officer was responsible.

4019. Does it not imply, that the preparation of the Writ is not considered by him as being strictly a part of his duty?—I think it is imposed on him to do the duty.

4020. If in a particular case it was found difficult to make up the Judgment, and the Officer therefore asked you to go and consult Counsel, would not that seem to imply that he did not think the duty his?—I would rather say it was from caution that the Officer desired Counsel should be consulted.

4021. Have you any doubt that the duty might be safely left to the Attornies?—I have no doubt that it might.

4022. If you heard the Officers say the contrary would your opinion be changed?—Not in the slightest. Young men who may not at present feel it necessary to study their business, might feel a good deal of difficulty at first, but the matter is itself of such simplicity, generally speaking, that if they knew they were obliged to do the duty themselves, they would very soon learn it.

4023. The enrolling of Judgments is done by the Officer?—Yes, always. You give him the Warrant of Attorney, and leave it with him and he does the rest.

4024. Suppose the Attorney were to prepare the Enrolment, and to bring it to the Officer ready engrossed to put on the Roll?—There would be one objection to that, for by having each Judgment upon a separate skin of parchment the Roll would be increased to an enormous extent. At present four Judgments might be on one Roll.

4025. If it were practicable to consolidate some of the Offices, would it facilitate business?—In some Offices greatly. Where you get your Writ it would be a great convenience to have it Sealed, instead of having the annoyance of going from one Office to another, and the latter perhaps in a different part of the building.

4026. Would it be a great convenience to have the Writs entered in the same Office where they are sealed?—Unquestionably.

4027. Does it not happen, that the busiest time for the entering of Writs, and the entering of Appearances occur at different periods, so that when there is the greatest pressure in the one Office, there is the least in the other?—It does, I believe. The great number of Writs issue before the Term, and the Appearances after, but during the Term Writs are continually issued also, though not to the same extent as immediately preceding the Term.

4028. But the great bulk of Writs and Appearances are not at the same time?—Certainly not.

4029. Would it be convenient to consolidate the Writ, Seal, and Appearance Offices?—I doubt if one Officer could perform the duty of the three Offices.

4030. But suppose the duty could be done?—Then the Consolidation would be a great Public convenience.

4031. The only charge for Sealing Writs is in the Court of Exchequer?—Yes.

4032. Do the Profession object to that Fee?—The payment of all Fees falls heavily on the Attorney, as he advances the money himself.

4033. Do you know anything of the Crier's Fees in the Court of Exchequer?—I never saw the Crier there, but the Fee is paid to another person.

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4034. Does that Officer do no duty?—None whatever in connexion with the Writs which issue from the Court, except the pleasing duty of receiving his Fees.

4035. Some of the Duties are paid through the medium of Impressed Stamps, and others are received by the Officers of the Court. Some items are paid through the Officers, and do you think that if these Duties were received through means of Impressed Stamps, it would facilitate business and prevent interruption. Does it not occupy the Officer some time receiving the money and giving change?—There is a delay to that extent.

4036. Would it be an advantage to the Attorney to be enabled to fill up the Docket himself on a Stamp, and send it to the Officer, instead of sending money by a Clerk?—I should say it would facilitate business, but the advantage would be very trivial.

4037. Now you find it of benefit to be able to resort to one of the General Clerks?—I often ask them questions as to matters of Practice, and there are many Attornies who do not pay particular attention to be improved on certain points, as they can get information from the General Clerks.

4038. Has that facility of obtaining information a beneficial effect upon the Suitor?—It is for the benefit of the Suitor that his Attorney gets good advice, which costs him nothing.

4039. Is this reference of constant recurrence?—I should say it is, because owing to the very inadequate way in which Common Law business is now paid for as between party and party, the business has been in a great measure abandoned by the respectable portion of the Profession, and thrown in many instances into hands not as capable either of managing it properly, or of keeping up the character of the Profession by avoiding frivolous and vexatious Suits.

4040. Has this been of long continuance?—For some years past; but I would say particularly since the appointment of the present Taxing Officers of the Law Courts.

4041. The reference to the General Clerks has been a long established practice?—Yes, for the reasons I have already stated.

4042. Would great inconvenience arise if that source of information were to be taken away?—I think the change would be of advantage to the rising Profession, as it would induce them to understand their business better, and if such a change were properly carried out would be of advantage to the Public.

4043. Is the information you acquire from the General Clerks essential to the Attorney?—I certainly do not consider it essential, but, for the reasons I have already given it is frequently found very convenient.

4044. The facility of obtaining information prevents many Attornies learning their business sufficiently well?—Yes.

4045. If that medium for receiving instruction were taken away, it would make the Attorney more astute?—That follows of course.

4046. Have you found great delay in obtaining Negative Searches?—Very great delay. If you want a Search against such general names as Smith or Walsh, great delay arises from going over the Books. Names commencing with particular letters, such as M, B, W, &c., require a length of time in the Search.

4047. Is it essential to the authority and security of a Search, that it should be made by three persons?—I do not know the precise way in which they arrange the Check, but in that very important duty, the Searching for Deeds in the Registry Office, I believe the practice to be for one to make the Search, and the other to check it.

4048. Would it not be beneficial to keep a Book for the entry of Judgments intended exclusively to affect land?—I should say that at present almost every Judgment affects land.

4049. But suppose the Law to be altered?—It would certainly facilitate the Searches, as many Judgments appearing on the face of the Book may have been satisfied, or on examining the Records may be found not to affect landed Property.

4050. Did you ever give an additional sum to the Searching Clerks, when you were in a hurry with your Search?—I never did, but I believe it has been done.

4051. Have you found delay arise in getting out Attested Copies?—Sometimes great inconvenience, but, generally speaking I should say that Attested Copies of Affidavits, &c., are prepared in the Law Offices with very little delay.

4052. Would there be any inconvenience in making it necessary for the party filing an Affidavit to ground a Motion to serve an Attested Copy on the opposite party?—It would, of course save labour to the Attorney who received it, but imposing such a duty on the Attorney filing the Affidavit, would appear unreasonable as he could not well charge his Client for furnishing documents to his opponent.

4053. Might it not be taxed against the opposite party?—It might, if he succeeded in his Motion with Costs, but I see objections to such a plan.

4054. Would 2d. per Sheet be sufficient for the Writing Clerks?—I believe in Chancery the allowance per Office Sheet or Folio is 3d.

4055. What is paid to a Scrivener, per Sheet?—Three-halfpence, I believe.

4056. Did you hear that the Officers got the Writing done for 1d. for which the Public had to pay 2d.?—Yes, but the Writing is miserably done, and I would not let such Clerks into my Office, as many of those who appear to be employed as mere Copying Clerks in many of the Law Offices.

4057. They are not such men as you would select?—Certainly not; nothing can be worse than the manner in which the Writing is done in Attested Copies generally.

4058. Do you think that an intelligent Attorney would be competent to Tax Costs?—My

persuasion is that the only person really competent to Tax Costs, is an Attorney of experience, and I am fortified in this by the opinion of one of the Senior Masters in Chancery, whose duty it has been and still is to Tax Solicitors' Costs. In a Letter written by him on the subject of his Official duties, a Copy of which I have.—“He expresses his surprise that the duty of Taxing Costs should ever be committed to the Masters; that the education of a Barrister tends rather to disqualify him for such a duty, and that it is scarcely possible a Master could understand such business as well as a Solicitor.” I may here venture to give one instance of the effect of Barristers being Taxing Officers, according to the present practice. If you have to tax a Bill of Costs of a Record, and the most eminent Counsel have after most mature consideration of the Case, directed the Proofs which, according to his Judgment, you should be prepared with at the Trial, the Taxing Officer will on the consideration of the moment and in the hurry of business take it on himself to decide what Proofs ought to have been directed and what were unnecessary, and he will thus disallow the expense of such Proofs as he at the moment does not consider to have been necessary, and by this means throws the expense of the Proofs which he disallows, on the successful party. This is only one of the many instances which could be adduced of the injury the successful Suitor sustains by the present system of Taxing Law Costs. The Taxing Officers I understand keep a Book, showing the result of all Costs Taxed before them, with a view, I believe, of showing the great public good they have performed by reducing Attornies' Bills of Costs. I have never seen this Book, but I believe it contains one column showing the amount of the Bill of Costs as presented to them for Taxation, and another column showing the amount for which the Costs are Certified when Taxed. There is one great fallacy in this, which is injurious to the Attorney. All Law Costs are required to be furnished in the late Irish Currency, and are Certified in the present British Currency, so that first the items disallowed are deducted, then the gross amount is reduced by $\frac{1}{3}$ th to render it into British Currency, and by this system a much greater amount appears to have been taken off the Attornies' Charges than there really is. For instance, if the Taxing Officer allowed every item claimed by the Attorney, still the Taxing Officers' Book, in the way I have stated, would show a reduction by the mere changing the amount from Irish to British Currency; and the apparent great saving to the Public by the reduction of Bills of Costs according to the present system is in my judgment another fallacy, for the saving thus relied on, is only a saving to *one portion* of the Public, namely, the defeated, and perhaps litigious Suitor, who is now encouraged to indulge his litigious propensities at the least possible expense, as Charges such as I have already alluded to, and many others which the present Taxing Officers take on themselves to consider unnecessary, being disallowed, operates as a great hardship and expense on another and equally numerous portion of the Public, namely, the successful Suitor, who, of course, has all the expenses thrown on him which have been disallowed against his opponent.

4059. No matter how eminent the Counsel may be advising a particular class of proofs, the Officer will take on himself to re-consider the propriety of directing them?—Yes, if they were directed by the most eminent men at the Bar he would do so, and you are driven to the Court for redress if the item rejected be a heavy one.

4060. Suppose under the direction of proofs by eminent Counsel you went down prepared with them, do you mean to say that if you brought down witnesses or documents, and that they were not used, the Taxing Officer would not allow the expenses if he thought the evidence not admissible?—He would strike the whole expense off.

4061. Notwithstanding the direction of Counsel?—Yes, and every man at *Nisi Prius* knows that it is frequently asked, “will you require us to prove so and so,” and the opposite party reply, “No,” and thus the witness may not be examined, but if we had not the witnesses to produce the proof might be called for.

4062. Would it be wise to onerate an unsuccessful party with all the proofs, that an over cautious Counsel might direct?—It does not happen that Counsel direct proofs which are absurd for wantonness, and if the Barrister directs proofs to secure his Client's success, and knowing as we all do what lotteries *Nisi Prius* Trials are, ought not the defeated party to bear the expenses fairly incurred by his own refusal to pay or contest a just demand. As to that class of proofs consisting of original memorials and other documents, there is by the rules of the Court a check on any unnecessary expense, as a Notice is served, asking the opposite party will he admit Attested Copies, and if he declines he must bear the expense.

4063. Do you say it is only in respect of the costs of proofs, that the intelligence and state of a Barrister is required?—In the general detail of a Bill of Costs; a Barrister should first I conceive learn the business of Taxation from a practical Attorney or Solicitor. His whole course of study and practice at the Bar unfits him for it, and I am confident there are few cases which call for the interposition of a legal mind,—few questions of Principle arise. Many more cases of Principle arise in Chancery proceedings, owing to the many parties to a suit, exceptions to answers and other proceedings in Chancery calling for more knowledge and astuteness in the Taxation of Costs. Yet I have already given you the opinion of a Master in Chancery that Solicitors should be the Taxing Officers in that Court.

4064. Would it be necessary in Taxing common Law Costs to have a Barrister as a Court of Appeal?—I think it would be an Office almost unnecessary; the questions are so few that the Court in which the business was brought would answer for the Court of Appeal.

4065. Do you think the appointment of a Solicitor or Attorney would be satisfactory to the Public, upon the ground that a person has a prejudice in favour of his own Profession?—

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it a great mistake to suppose that because a man is a Barrister he is entitled to more of the public confidence than a Solicitor or Attorney. It is the practice every day to refer Bills of Costs for Taxation to Attornies, and in all cases of the kind which have come to my knowledge I have found the Costs strictly investigated and the parties interested fully satisfied.

4066. Do you conceive it essential that an Attorney should be properly remunerated in order to secure his respectability?—I think the want of proper remuneration has been a public injury, particularly in reference to Law Costs.

4067. You think a rigid Taxation affects the Public?—Yes. In Chancery the system of Taxation cannot be complained of, but in Common Law business the Taxation is more than rigid, and particularly injurious, I conceive, to the successful Suitor.

4068. What is the public grievance?—Respectable persons giving up Common Law business, and others not as eligible, are found to act, and beside this, a man cannot bring an Action for a small debt without being a sufferer.

4069. Does that arise from the Taxing Officers or the System?—The System is bad, but the Taxing Officers, I think, strain every point to reduce the Bills of Costs, without having regard to the rights of the Suitor on whom the items which he strikes off may fall.

4070. Do you think their exertions produce an effect which is not beneficial?—Yes.

4071. Would the Prothonotary be a good person to Tax Costs?—I think not, and from the variety of duties he discharges he could not attend to other duties.

4072. That is if they were all attended to? But in point of fact the Prothonotary at present does not perform any laborious duties?—Very likely.

4073. Suppose the Taxing Officer to be a Barrister and that he had under him an Attorney who would go through the minor duties within his knowledge, the questions of Principle being reserved for the Barrister?—I doubt if one Attorney would be sufficient to tax all the Common Law Costs, as the labour would be very great, while the appeals to the Barrister would be very trivial.

4074. His place would be a sinecure?—Nearly so, for the practical man would do the duty.

4075. Of what description are the Copying Clerks of the different Offices?—A very low class of Scriveners.

4076. Would £60 a-year be ample payment for them?—Most ample, and as to some of them, one might be averse to go into the office with them.

4077. Would 2d. per sheet ensure the services of better men?—Yes, if they got that sum.

4078. Should a Clerk in a Public Office receive Fees for the performance of a part of his duties, and a salary for another part?—No. It is a bad principle.

4079. Would not a payment of £190 a-year ensure a better class of Writing Clerks?—It certainly would.

4080. Would these Clerks come in the evening?—If they did it would be fair to give them something additional.

4081. Who do you conceive to be the depositories of the Practice of the Court?—I would not conceive any particular Officer of the Court to be so. You go to the person who, from your own judgment and his experience, you think best competent.

4082. Would any evil arise to the Public from a diminution in the number of Officers?—As to a great many of them, I would never think of asking them a question as to matters of practice.

4083. Did you find any inconvenience from abolishing the office of the Six Clerks?—Not the slightest.

4084. They were depositories of the Practice?—They kept accounts and made you pay good Bills of Costs, but we did our business ourselves.

4085. Does not the Court refer to the Officers?—Very seldom. As to the Six Clerks, after the Office was abolished, some of their Clerks had Offices to instruct Practitioners, but they are all given up, as I understand.

4086. There is a very laudable ambition among the Junior Bar to publish Works upon Practice?—Yes.

4087. Were not Works of that kind formerly very rare?—Very rare; and it was then, perhaps, more necessary to refer to the Clerks in the Offices.—[*Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

Thursday, 23rd February, 1842.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. HOWLEY, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. O'Ferrall,

Mr. Carey.

John Thomas Kift, Esq., called in, and Examined.

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John T. Kift, Esq.

4088. You are an Attorney of the Common Law Courts?—I am.

4089. How many years have you been an Attorney of these Courts?—Over 35.

4090. During that time you have had considerable experience of the Practice of the different Law Courts?—I have had a good deal of such experience.

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4091. Are you aware of the nature of duty performed by the General Clerks?—I am.

4092. A portion of their duty consists in filling up Writs?—It does.

4093. These Writs are generally printed?—Yes; the forms are printed generally, but they are occasionally written, when the printed forms do not afford space for any special or lengthy matter.

4094. They fill up these blanks?—Yes.

4095. If that duty devolved upon the Attorney would he be sufficiently competent?—Perfectly, and, indeed, he would be better qualified, from being acquainted with the names of the parties and the places, and the proper mode of spelling the names.

4096. If that duty were transferred to the Attorney would it facilitate the progress of business?—I have no doubt but it would, because we would bring our Writs filled up, and the Officer would then have nothing to do but compare them with the Pleadings.

4097. According to the present System, if an error occurred in the Writs, who would be responsible, in the event of an application being made to the Court to set aside the proceedings?—It occurs to me that the Plaintiff or Attorney would be the person applied against, in the first instance, and then it would be a matter of contention between them and the Officer as to responsibility.

4098. Have you ever known a case occur of an error by the Officer?—Not with respect to Writs.

4099. With regard to making up the Judgment, some cases of difficulty might occur in Scire Facias?—Upon Scire Facias, most undoubtedly. There may be a difficulty in the formation of the Writ arising from the then circumstances of parties, and their rights or liabilities.

4100. Would not the Attorney be better enabled to give information upon such points from his knowledge of the case?—In the course of my experience it has fallen under my notice that, when the Officer had got, through the means of another Attorney, or otherwise, a good precedent for a particular form of Writ of Scire Facias he gave me the benefit of it, but were a novel case to arise, we should get the form drawn by Counsel. This would become necessary when there was no previous precedent applicable to the point before the Officer.

4101. The Nisi Prius Records are prepared by the Officer?—Entirely.

4102. Do you conceive from your general knowledge of the Profession that they would be qualified to prepare the Record themselves?—I should suppose they would, as well as the Writing Clerks, who are brought into the Offices of the Court.

4103. The Record is only a transcript of the different Pleadings, with some additional Forms?—Yes; with Forms which the Attorney could easily learn from precedents.

4104. Could those Forms be found in Books?—They could be found from the former Postears and the Records on the file, but I cannot answer as to Books.

4105. Are you of opinion that the consolidation of certain Offices, the Appearance, Writ, and Seal Offices, would facilitate public business?—I think it would, particularly if the Writ and Seal Offices were consolidated; and in addition to the convenience, it would also guard against the inadvertence of a person's forgetting to get his Writ Sealed.

4106. Does such a neglect occur often?—I fell into that mistake myself, and but once to my knowledge, about 30 years ago.

4107. Do you know of any impediments created, in consequence of the Officers receiving the Law Fund Duty?—I cannot say I do.

4108. Are you aware that a certain portion of the Duty is receivable through the medium of Impressed Stamps, while other Duties are receivable by the Officer?—Yes.

4109. If parties were to come with stamped Dockets in all cases, and that the Officer had not to receive any money, would it greatly facilitate the progress of business?—It would not make any great difference, for when you order a Judgment to be marked it is as easy to hand in the Fee as a stamped Docket, and there is more security for the collection of the Duty when it comes through the hands of the Officer, as forged stamps might be resorted to.

4110. You think the direct payment is a safeguard against forgery?—Yes.

4111. If that be true as to four items, the principle would hold good in the twenty-seven instances in which the Duty is collected by means of Impressed Stamps?—It would, but three of the four items are heavy.

4112. Is not delay occasioned by giving change, and examining the money paid in?—Certainly, and as far as that goes it would save the time of the Officer to get the stamped Docket instead of money, and sometimes, but not frequently to my knowledge, parties are obliged to go away in order to get change.

4113. Then would the change proposed facilitate business?—It would save the Attorneys waiting so long in the Office.

4114. Suppose a Requisition with a stamp on it, handed in to the Officer?—I have no doubt that would facilitate business.

4115. It has been stated by the Officers of the Court, that a good part of their time is taken up in answering questions put by Gentlemen of the Profession. Is that so, in your opinion?—I do not admit any such thing, in my own case, I think that I know as well as any Officer the general practice of the Court, though when a different practice prevails in different Courts, I frequently refer to the Officers in order to be sure that I am not mistaking that practice, but I always considered their uniformly obliging replies more as acts of kindness and civility than of duty.

4116. The Officers say, that Clerks and Apprentices are sent to them to do business, who require a good deal of information?—I have no doubt that Clerks and Apprentices often

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require to be set right by the Officers, but that, as I before stated, is more an act of kindness than of duty on the part of the Officers.

4117. Are you of opinion that if the Officers were confined to their real duty, and prevented from giving information, the Profession would have sufficient knowledge to conduct their own business?—I think it would be unkind to prevent the Officers from continuing to act in the friendly manner they have hitherto done towards the Profession. I am afraid many young Practitioners depend too much upon the information given them in the Offices, although they ought not to do so, but I think the Profession would have sufficient knowledge to conduct their own business if they applied themselves diligently to make themselves masters of it without the Officers' assistance.

4118. Do you think that in a short time any difficulty would be met by the necessity of acquiring information?—I think it would, considering what occurred in the Court of Chancery when the Six Clerks were abolished.

4119. Would it give rise to any inconvenience if the General Clerk was not in the Office?—I think it would, for I am of opinion that the want of an obliging intelligent Clerk in an Office would always be a loss.

4120. But we are not speaking of cases of difficulty, but only as to the common routine business?—I would consider the Office of a General Clerk exclusively for the purpose of answering questions to the Profession would be no loss; but I think that a General Clerk is necessary even for common routine business.

4121. What hours would you require Clerks in your Office to attend?—From 10 to near 6 o'clock.

4122. What is the usual salary given to Writing Clerks?—A guinea a-week, and I have at present a boy in my Office for instruction at a much smaller salary.

4123. But if you had these Writing Clerks casually what would you pay them?—That would depend on the special agreement, and also upon the chance of that employment lasting for any time.

4124. Could you get a sufficient number of persons at a guinea a-week?—I think I could.

4125. Do you know the Writing Clerks in the Law Offices?—I have seen several Clerks writing there.

4126. You have seen their writing?—Yes.

4127. Would you be satisfied with your Copying Clerks writing in that manner?—I would not consider the writing that I have often seen properly done, because it appeared to be done in a great hurry, but I have got good and bad writing in the Offices, and a great deal very inferior, and in respect to Writing Clerks a very great grievance since the Act of 1821 is that Clerks in the Offices are only permitted to make out Attested Copies, even of Attornies' own Pleadings or Affidavits, and the inconvenience is most serious on many occasions from being obliged to wait until your Attested Copy is made out in the Office. If you want to make use of a long Affidavit received that morning from the Country you can do nothing until you bring it into the Office during Office hours to have a Copy made, whereas were this otherwise, one private Clerk might on all occasions be engaged in engrossing the original Affidavit in the Attorney's Office whilst another was making an Attested Copy, and thus all would be ready to present to the Officer to File and Attest at the same time.

4128. Would it facilitate the business of the Suitor if the Attorney was left to make out his own Attested Copy?—I have no doubt but that it would facilitate the Suitor's business, and be a great convenience.

4129. Do you know of delay created and of Motions postponed in consequence of Attested Copies not being ready in time?—I cannot mention any particular instance at this moment, but I have felt the inconvenience always, and it must be of consequence to have your Attested Copy ready for use in Court as soon as the Affidavit is filed.

4130. You feel, without particularizing any case, that delay has occurred in consequence of the Attested Copy being made in the Office?—I have no hesitation in saying that delay must occur. Suppose you want to move for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, or to make any other peremptory Motion to the Court, and that it is the last day of Term, you cannot open your lips or bring your Counsel into Court until you have your Attested Copy made out in the Office.

4131. Did you hear of expedition money being paid?—Never since the present system. I am inclined to think that Clerks would refuse it; as, without any such inducement, I have always found the Clerks prompt and obliging, as far as lay in their power, consistent with their other duties.

4132. Do you know such an Officer as the Crier of the Court of Exchequer?—I have seen a person who, I understand, is a Deputy Crier, sitting in the Court calling names of Counsel and Attornies, and Jurors, and I have also seen a charge for him in the Bill of Costs of that Court.

4133. He is paid a Fee?—I suppose so, as one is collected for him in the Office.

4134. What duty does he perform?—I believe he has nothing to do in the Office or elsewhere, save as above-mentioned.

4135. Has he an Office?—I know of no Office, except his box in the Court of Exchequer, in which his Deputy sits.

4136. Then the Fee is paid without any duty being performed?—It is a Fee without any duty that I know of or believe.

4137. Have you any suggestion to make for altering the present mode of enrolling Judgments, and might the Attorney be entrusted with the making up of the Enrolment?—I have

considered that matter very attentively, and I cannot alter my opinion, that as the Judgment is the property of the Public, and of all the parties, it is better to entrust the duty to an Officer, responsible for the proper transcript on the Roll of the Pleadings filed by the several parties.

4138. You are familiar with the taxation of Law Costs?—Yes, and from the first formation of the present system to the present time my decided opinion has been, that the Costs of each Court should be taxed by the Prothonotary of that Court, and the Act of Parliament seems to me to have contemplated that, by taking away the Fees theretofore paid to the Officers and substituting Salaries for them.

4139. Do you conceive that the Prothonotaries are competent?—The two Gentlemen last appointed know nothing, as I believe, of Costs or the taxation of them, at present; but I would not appoint any man to that or any other Office who was not competent to enter upon the duties of it immediately.

4140. It would require some time to gain experience?—I think it would, for I do not think that any man can tax Costs properly, until he becomes, by long experience, well acquainted with Costs and the proper manner of making them out.

4141. Is that the general feeling of the Profession?—I think it is, and I have conversed upon and considered the subject a good deal.

4142. Are there not legal principles involved in some cases?—There are, sometimes, though seldom; but in such cases the Court should, in my humble judgment, be the tribunal to decide such questions.

4143. The Taxing Officers have stated that many cases came before them requiring a legal mind to decide?—That results from the manner in which they tax Costs. They appear to me to look upon themselves much more as Judges than as Officers of the Court; and, as an instance of this, I may mention that one of the Taxing Officers, a short time ago, when I produced a document which had been taken down to the Assizes, said to me, "what was the necessity for this document." I said here is the advice of Counsel directing it, upon which the Officer observed that "he should see whether Counsel advised properly;" and I do not consider that he had any right to do this, or to do more than see that the advice of Counsel was had for the purpose, as the written advice of a Gentleman of the Bar should, in my opinion, be a sufficient warrant for any Evidence prepared for a Trial, and no Attorney would be justified in neglecting to be prepared with Evidence so advised.

4144. That was a *bonâ fide* case?—It was.

4145. And you incurred expenses under that direction?—I did.

4146. And when the Costs came to be Taxed, the item was disallowed?—It was not disallowed ultimately, as on my argument before the Officer, he did allow the Charge, although insisting on the principle above-mentioned.

4147. Suppose a Case susceptible of different views, and different results, and that an over-cautious man tried to guard himself against all casualties, if he succeeded in one point, would it be just to onerate the other party with the Costs incurred in the several views of the Case?—I think it would be most unquestionably just and reasonable, because the unsuccessful party who resists a fair demand, should be responsible for so doing, and I cannot admit that to be prepared on the part of a Client to meet all points, deserves the title of over-caution.

4148. It strikes you, that the legal principles involved in the Taxation of Costs are so few and elementary, that if once settled in one or two cases, it would not be necessary to have them re-discussed?—It does strike me that it ought to be so, and I consider that the Court ought to be the tribunal to decide in all cases involving legal principles. However, about a year ago, a case occurred, where the Taxing Officers, on consultation together, refused to alter an item respecting Registry Searches, although an Order of the Court, which I considered to have settled the question, in the year 1826, was produced to them, the consequence of which was that the Court had to be applied to again upon the subject, when an Order was made overruling the Taxing Officers' decision.

4149. You think it would be advisable that Cases of Principle should be settled by the Court, and that the duty of the Taxing Officer should be ministerial?—I consider so, as well for the above reasons, as because the Taxing Officer, if left uncontrolled discretion, might say he approved of the practice of one Court and not of another, and only Tax according to his own views.

4150. Is it your opinion that in consequence of the present mode of Taxing Common Law Costs, the business has got into the hands of persons not high in the Profession, and not as respectable as formerly?—I have no doubt but that it has that tendency.

4151. Do you think that has been injurious to the Public?—I do; for the more respectable the Practitioners, the better for their Clients and the Public.

4152. Then you think that the saving effected by a stringent Taxation of Costs is more than counterbalanced by the business being thrown into the hands of a lower class of practitioners?—I think that a stringent Taxation of Costs, properly made out, is only advantageous to the unsuccessful party, but generally speaking, the manner in which Attornies' Bills of Costs have been treated, has driven many of the respectable portion of the Profession from seeking Common Law business; and respectable Attornies are put to such inconvenience attending the Taxation of Law Costs in an upper room at the Queen's Inns, Henrietta-street, without any accommodation, and so remote from the Courts, and all their other places of business, that they are obliged to send Clerks or Apprentices to attend for them, to the injury of their own and their Clients' interests.

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4153. Are the duties of the Prothonotary very heavy?—I consider the situations very nearly sinecures at present, but at any rate the duties are certainly not very heavy.

4154. Are not Appeals to the Court upon questions of Cost, expensive?—Of course they are, but if the Prothonotary of the Court was the Taxing Officer, as under the old system, he would have opportunities of obtaining the opinions of the Court on disputed points without expense to the parties; and under the old system I scarcely ever heard of a Motion to the Court to revise the Taxation.

4155. Would the Public have reason to be dissatisfied if Attornies were to be concerned in Taxing Costs?—I do not think the Public would have a right to complain, as I consider Attornies are to be found who possess feelings and minds as honorable and as upright as can be found in any Profession, and when an Attorney, appointed to be a Taxing Officer, would be disqualified from practising as an Attorney, the Public would have no just reason even to suspect him, any more than a Barrister whose Fees would have to be Taxed also.

4156. Is it not a common practice to refer Bills of Costs to Attornies?—Taxations are frequently referred to Attornies, and I have been often referred to myself, and in each case, I think I have succeeded in satisfying all parties.

4157. The distinction of Costs between party and party, throws expense upon the successful party?—Yes, and it is my opinion, the successful party often suffers severely thereby, though he has a right to be indemnified.

4158. You charge against the Client what you cannot get against the other party?—I consider it my right to do so, and in a heavy Case I would not put up with the loss, but in trivial Cases I do not generally make a charge against my Client beyond actual expenditure out of pocket, unless I succeeded in getting the charge allowed against his adversary.

4159. Suppose the Taxation of Costs to be upon the three Prothonotaries, what time would the duty take?—I do not think it would impose on them one single hour beyond the ordinary time they ought to attend their respective Offices.

4160. Would it afford facilities to have the Taxation upon the spot where the original Documents are lodged?—I certainly think it would, for although original Documents are seldom required, yet as parties are not always obliged to take out Attested Copies I think it would afford much facility to have Costs Taxed in the Office.

4161. Do you conceive it would take away from the security of Documents to have them made up by an Attorney?—I do not think it would take away from the security, though I think it would be more satisfactory to have all Documents when once filed, and which then belong to all parties, made up by the Officer.

4162. What is the Fee upon Executions?—9s. 5d. upon a Common Execution, and 13s. 2d. upon what is called a Testatum Execution, that is in late Irish Currency.

4163. Would that compensate the Attorney for filling up the Writ?—Yes, these Fees are founded upon no principle that I am aware of, but were regulated by, as I believe, the balance which remained after having been stripped of the former Office charges.

4164. Would you complain of having to fill up the Writ without getting an additional Fee?—I would not, and I do not think any one ought to complain.

4165. Would not the Attorney be redressed for the additional trouble by the increased facility he would have of doing business?—I have no doubt of that.

4166. What Fee is charged in making out Records?—The Attorney has a small Fee on the Enrolment, and for comparing.

4167. Does the Attorney compare the Record of Nisi Prius with the Pleadings?—Invariably. The Enrolment Fee is charged from the moment the Record is made up, and it is 5s. for the first Roll, and 2s. 6d. for every Roll afterwards, both in late Irish Currency.

4168. Supposing that the Attorney was called upon to make out the Record himself, is there a Fee at present which would compensate him for the additional trouble?—There is not.

4169. Therefore a change in the system would lead to an additional expense on the Client?—It would certainly, unless the present Law Fund Duty paid upon the Record was abolished, as I believe it was imposed on it originally to indemnify the expenses incurred in the making it out in the Office.

4170. If the Attorney made out his own Nisi Prius Record, it would be an additional expense to the Client, or the party?—It would, unless there were a substitution of the Attorney's Fees for the Stamp Duty as above mentioned.

4171. What Fee was paid upon the Record of Nisi Prius before the Act of 1821?—There were then a great variety of Fees charged by the Officer, but I could never discover by what standard they were regulated. I calculate however, that the Fees amounted to somewhat about what is now paid in Stamp Duty, which varies according to the length of the Record.

4172. With regard to Attested Copies, are there Stamps used in Chancery?—There are not.

4173. What pays the Attorney per sheet to make out the Attested Copy?—The Attorney is allowed no payment on Attested Copies in the Law Courts at present, as the Stamp Duty of 4d. per sheet is imposed in order to defray the expenses of making out their Copies in the Office.

4174. Would 2d. sufficiently remunerate the Attorney?—I think not.

4175. Suppose this case—that the Attorney would not have a right to charge for the making out of Attested Copies, would the Profession consider, that the facility given them

for doing the duty themselves, would compensate for the additional trouble?—For my part, generally speaking, I think it would not; but upon many occasions I would waive any claim for remuneration, to save time.

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4176. Would you think 2d. an Office Sheet a compensation for discharging the duty?—I do not think it would.

4177. Would there be a great degree of hardship upon the party if he had to pay 2d. or 3d. an Office Sheet for Attested Copies, in addition to the present Stamp Duty?—I think there would, but if the Stamp Duty, which is imposed, as I conceive to pay the Writing Clerks in the Office for doing this duty was abolished, then the hardship would be removed, and the Attested Copies could be procured at a lesser rate than at present.

4178. What additional expense would it be to a party to make him pay 2d. or 3d. to the Attorney per Office Sheet, for making out Attested Copies, in addition to the Stamp Duty?—It is not easy to make a calculation in order to reply to this question, but it would make a difference of course of the addition of the Attorney's fee on each Office Sheet to the Stamp Duty of 4d. per sheet, now paid.

4179. Affidavits made upon Common Law Motions do not run to any length?—They seldom do, but occasionally some very long Affidavits are made use of.

4180. Do you resort continually to the Law Offices?—I do attend them according to the business I have to transact, which is very frequent.

4181. Have the Officers a good deal of idle time?—I could make distinctions, but generally speaking they are occupied; some are occupied very much and others very little. It depends on the business which comes into their Offices.

4182. You consider that the duty of the Taxing Officer is two-fold; first to see that costs have been incurred, and then that they have been properly incurred?—Yes, that I think is their proper duty in the first instance, and then their duty is to see that the charges, as well for the Attorney as for Counsel, are reasonable and proper.

4183. Then is it not his duty, in order to see if costs were properly incurred, to inquire into the materiality of the evidence, so as to prevent any unfair pressure being resorted to, as against the adverse party?—There were cases in which such an inquiry was heretofore necessary, but the recent order of the Court allowing the taxation against the unsuccessful party of a case for advice of proofs, has in my opinion, rendered these enquiries almost unnecessary by the Taxing Officer, as the Attorney is bound to follow the advice given, and the party has the protection of such evidence, being directed by a member of the Bar.

4184. Do you conceive one Officer would be competent to perform the duties of General Clerk?—I do not think one would be sufficient.

4185. What duties would he have to discharge?—He should control every Judicial Writ that issued, and compare all official documents, and I am of opinion that he ought to enroll and make up all Judgments, because the Pleadings belong to the Court and the Public.

4186. Suppose one Officer with a proper number of Assistants—would that answer?—I think not, as in such a case a sufficient Assistant should be as competent as the General Clerk himself. In the Court of Exchequer, where I generally transact my Law business, I am convinced that one General Clerk would not answer.

4187. Would one General Clerk be enough in the other Courts?—As to the Court of Common Pleas, I cannot be certain on this point; however, as to the Court of Queen's Bench, I do not think one General Clerk would be sufficient.

4188. Could a great part of the General Clerk's duty be dispensed with?—It could, if the changes suggested by the foregoing queries were carried into effect.—[*Witness withdrew.*]

Daniel Bastable, Esq., called in and Examined.

4189. How long have you been an Attorney?—Since 1826 or 1828, and I previously acquired a good deal of experience while doing business for my uncle, to whom I partly served my time. Daniel Bastable, Esq.

4190. Do you consider that the assistance given by the General Clerks in the way of advice and instruction to the Attorney is indispensable?—I do not consider it indispensable. In Chancery I have done things against the opinion of the former Six Clerks, and on my responsibility, which turned out to be correct, although the Officers thought differently.

4191. Does the facility of getting advice create carelessness on the part of Attornies?—No doubt of it.

4192. And by doing away with the facility they would become more confident?—Yes. It was said we could not do without the Six Clerks in Chancery, and from the day the Office was abolished I never felt the loss of them—in fact I went into the Office and got through my business just as well as when the Six Clerks did it, and I have had a good share of Chancery business.

4193. Would there be confusion, in the first instance, from doing away with the General Clerks?—I would not say that the whole of the General Clerks' Department should be done away with.

4194. Does the facility of getting instruction from them save expense to the Client?—Generally speaking I should say not, for an Attorney speaks to his senior Counsel on any matter of difficulty, and I always found junior Counsel ready to give me information, and to go to the Library to make inquiries and ascertain points of practice.

4195. It is the duty of the General Clerk to fill up Judicial Writs?—Yes.

4196. They are upon printed forms?—Yes, and the Attorney could fill them up easily.

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I would except the Writ of Scire Facias; any Writ that can be pleaded to requires to be prepared with greater accuracy.

4197. The Officers themselves are sometimes at fault in Scire Facias?—I know some of them who are very competent, but there are cases in which Counsel have to be consulted.

4198. Does the skill of the Officer supersede the necessity of resorting to Counsel?—Yes, in a great many instances.

4199. What is the Fee upon Executions?—9s. 5d. upon a plain Execution, and 13s. 2d. upon the other, late currency.

4200. Would that Fee be a sufficient compensation if the Attorney prepared the Writ himself?—I should say yes; but it would be better to have a uniform fee of 10s. or 10s. 6d. British. The Attorney at present has to give a certificate of the amount due, and to calculate the interest; and he has also the responsibility of issuing the Execution; all which duties are supposed to be compensated by the fee on the Execution.

4201. Is there any inconvenience experienced from having the Writ and Seal of Office in different places?—Very great, and in Chancery much advantage is experienced by having the Writ issued, and Seal affixed, by the one Officer.

4202. Does the Writ's going through the two Officers ensure greater accuracy?—I do not think it does.

4303. Does any inconvenience arise from paying Law Fund Duty in money in the Offices?—It occasions delays, and on such days as the first and last day for entering Appearances; the handing in money and the want of change creates great delay.

4204. Is that also the case in the Rules' Office?—Not at all to the same extent.

4205. Would the collection of Duty by Impressed Stamps be a convenience to the Profession?—Yes; we might fill up the Documents at home, and send them by the hands of of even a Junior Apprentice.

4206. Would it facilitate forgery?—I think not. I never heard of forged Stamps being used for a great number of years, and adding three or four additional sets of Stamps would not be likely, in my mind, to increase the danger. There is an ample field at present if persons wished to exercise any fraudulent propensities.

4207. With regard to the Taxation of Costs, would the Prothonotaries be the most eligible persons?—I should say so; they ought to be more conversant with the immediate details and practice of the Courts, and I recollect, when first I commenced serving my time, that there was not half the difficulty in Taxing Costs before the Prothonotary, that now exists, and, I believe, from what I can learn, not one-third so many Appeals to the Court, on the subject of Costs, as at present.

4208. Can you form any idea of what time it would take each Prothonotary to Tax the Costs of his own Court?—I don't consider it would add one minute to the time he ought to give to his Office. If the Court sits at 11 o'Clock it would be the duty of the Officer to sit at half-past 10; and if he sat from half-past 10, or from 11 to 4 o'Clock, I consider the business would all be got through without difficulty.

4209. Do you know of difficult questions of Law raised in the Taxation of Costs?—A great many questions have been argued, as if they were such, and I have known points argued before one of the Taxing Officers for 15 minutes, which, from my knowledge of the Practice, I could have decided in 2 minutes.

4210. In Taxing Costs of Proofs, directed by Counsel, is it your opinion that the Taxing Officer ought to have no discretion in cutting down the claim, provided it were directed by Counsel?—I should say he ought not to cut down the claim, when Counsel directed the Proofs. I recollect a case, where Counsel directed us to give as much evidence as we could with respect to the fact of Dilapidation, and we had two or three witnesses to the same fact, the witnesses being generally in the humble rank of life, but the Taxing Officer decided that one witness to each fact or class of evidence was enough to allow for against the party.

4211. Suppose, in acting under that direction of Counsel, you chose to call 20 witnesses to the same fact, would you carry your principle to this extent, that the Taxing Officer ought to allow the expenses of the several witnesses?—We should be left to act with prudence in carrying out Counsel's directions, and it would be better to leave the party to appeal to the Court, if we went beyond what was prudent and reasonable.

4212. Would not such Appeal entail additional expense?—I do not think it would; the cases would be rare, for if I go to Tax Costs with a respectable Solicitor, or Attorney, we have little difficulty at all. It is very disagreeable to go up to Tax Costs at present, and a great many Attornies will not go up to the Queen's Inns, being so much out of the way, for if they did, they would most likely be met by a common Clerk; whereas, if the Costs were Taxed at the Four Courts by the Prothonotaries, the Attornies would, I think, generally attend themselves.

4213. Have Costs been referred to you for Taxation?—Yes, very often; and on such occasions I put the Attorney out of my mind, and I considered I gave all parties satisfaction.

4214. Does too rigid a Taxation throw the surplus upon the successful party?—Not the entire; for instance, if I charged for 20 Sheets of Brief, and the Officer only allowed me 18, between party and party, in such case, I would not charge the difference against my Client. I think there is too great a distinction between the Party and Party Costs, and those between Attorney and Client. The present Taxing Officers keep Books, send in Reports, apparently to show what great good they are doing, by reducing the amount in the Bill.

in British. The result of this rigid system of Taxation is, that it is an inducement to some persons to make up for Costs which ought to have been allowed, to insert Charges which may pass the Officer, and assist in pulling up the previous loss, and which I don't think would occur at all if a fair system of Taxation were adopted.

4215. Does this system of Taxation affect the respectability of the Profession?—I think it does, for I believe the most respectable Attornies do not, in consequence, now seek after Common Law business, and added to which, if you are obliged to go so far out of your way as to the Queen's Inns to tax your Costs, you are met most likely by a common Clerk watching the Taxation on the other side, which is very disagreeable to a respectable Practitioner.

4216. Would it not be inconvenient, if the Prothonotary, while engaged in the middle of a Bill of Costs, Taxing it, should be called upon to perform other duties?—I do not know what duties he could be called on that would interrupt him; he might arrange his business so as not to prevent any interruption.

4217. He would have the signing of Documents, or swearing of Affidavits?—He does not do much in the latter way, and the Masters in Chancery who have such arduous duties, discharge them all without making any complaint, and sign Documents while engaged in other and very important business without difficulty, and even the present Taxing Officers Tax all small Bills of Costs of Confessions, Reports, &c., and sign Certificates at intervals while engaged in disposing of the heavy Bills of Costs, without any apparent difficulty or interruption.

4218. Suppose there was an Officer of the Court, a Barrister, to be referred to on questions of principle, and a Solicitor to be the other Taxing Officer, and to Tax all the Costs involving no matters of difficulty, would that answer?—I think the questions of principle would be so few, that the Officer of the Courts, whether Solicitor or Barrister, after a little time, would have little difficulty in deciding them. A few might occur, and the Officer might in such case, refer to the Court, but I conceive they would be very few.—[Witness withdrew].

Mr. John Disney Halpen, called in and Examined.

4219. Are you the Managing Clerk of an Attorney of the Common Law Courts?—I am the Managing Clerk of Mr. Robert Maunsell, who is a Solicitor in Chancery and an Attorney of the several Common Law Courts. Mr. J. D. Halpen.

4220. How long have you been his Conducting Clerk?—About four years, but I have acted previously in a similar capacity with Mr. Thomas Crozier for 10 or 12 years. Both these Gentlemen have very extensively practised as Solicitors and Attornies. I never held a subordinate station in a Solicitor's Office; before I went to Mr. Crozier I resided with my brother-in-law, since dead, who was an Attorney of the Common Law Courts, and I generally assisted him in his business for about six or seven years.

4221. In the course of that practice you have had a good deal of experience?—I have had a great deal of experience.

4222. Are you aware of the duties generally performed by the General Clerks of the several Courts?—I am.

4223. A part of their duty consists in filling up Judicial Costs?—Yes; they are however generally filled up by the subordinate Clerks in the Offices of the General Clerks.

4224. Is not a good deal of the time of the General Clerks occupied in giving instruction to Attornies?—I do not think so, I never asked them for instructions, and I know persons who never apply to them on that account.

4225. Is not the greater part of a Judicial Writ composed of a printed form?—Yes, the Officer or his Clerk fills up the blanks.

4226. Do you think if that duty were to be left altogether to the Attornies, they would be competent?—Most certainly they would be competent.

4227. Have you been in the habit of consulting the General Clerks?—No, except on a matter out of the ordinary course of business, in such case I might perhaps, ask the opinion of the General Clerk, as I would any other person of experience in whose judgment I had confidence.

4228. But in the ordinary course of business, has it been your practice to consult the Officer?—No.

4229. From your own experience do you feel that you could go through the several duties of an Attorney's Office, without getting information from the General Clerks?—Certainly, I have always done so.

4230. Are you aware of any particular advantage from the filling of the Writs being left to the Officers instead of the Attorney?—I am not aware of any advantage.

4231. Is there any in respect of accuracy and correctness?—No; every Attorney I should say inspects the document to satisfy himself of its correctness, I have always done so, and if I had any doubt I compared it.

4232. From your experience, is it your opinion that the Attorney would be responsible for any inaccuracy in a Writ?—Certainly, he would.

4233. Does it occur to you, that it would facilitate the progress of business if the Attorneys were to bring his Writ ready filled up, instead of waiting to have it filled up by the General Clerk?—It would in such case, the Writs would be filled under the inspection of the

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filled by the Officers?—The impression on my mind is, that I have corrected errors in many instances.

4235. You have spoken of cases of difficulty, in which you consulted the Officer. Has he been able to give information on such cases?—Not in some cases.

4236. What did you do in consequence?—I acted on my own judgment.

4237. Do you allude to any particular case?—Yes, in a recent proceeding in *Scire Facias*, against an Heir and Terre Tenants, the Heir pleaded Non Seisin, and a term of 1000 years; there were a great number of Tenants, and some of them pleaded Non Seisin; others the Term, I joined issue on the Pleas of Non Seisin, and required the Clerk to mark Judgment upon the Pleas of the term of 1000 years, with stay of Execution till the end of the Term, but none of the Clerks seemed to know anything about marking or making up such a Judgment.

4238. What did you do?—I drew up the Judgment myself.

4239. Then you entered the Judgment on your own responsibility?—Yes; I also drew up the form of the Rule which was adopted by the Clerk of the Rules, and entered previously to the Judgment being marked.

4240. Then he entered the Rule upon your responsibility?—Certainly.

4241. The Nisi Prius Records are made up by the Officer?—Yes.

4242. Is there any reason why the Attorney would not be able to make that Record up?—None.

4243. But would the Attorney be competent to do that part of the duty?—He would be perfectly competent. In fact the Record is now made out in most cases by the Subordinate Clerk, in the Office of the General Clerk.

4244. Would not the safety of the Record be ensured by the Officer's looking over it, and is it not the interest of the Attorney that it should be correct?—I never depended on the Officer or his Clerk as to the correctness of the Record, but have always directed that it should be carefully compared with the Pleadings by some person employed in the Office, with some one on whose accuracy I could depend.

4245. Do you know of any delay occurring in the making up of Records for Trial?—Sometimes the Officers say they are very much hurried, but I never knew an instance in which the Record was not prepared in time.

4246. Do you know if any inconvenience would arise from the Attornies making up the Record?—No.

4247. If a party makes up his Record imperfectly and Judgment be had, still may not the proceedings be set aside for irregularity?—Certainly.

4248. Is not that a security that the party will have it accurate and perfect?—No doubt it is. If the Attorney made up the Record, the duty would be accurately done. He would be as competent as any General or Subordinate Clerk to perform it.

4249. The Stamp Duty is paid through the medium of Impressed Stamps, and only four items are collected by the Officers of the Court. Do you think that it would facilitate business, and save time, if these four remaining Duties were receivable as the others are, through the medium of Impressed Stamps?—I think it would.

4250. Have you known delays to arise from the taking of the money and the giving of change?—Yes, a good deal. I think on particular days much time would be saved and the business more correctly done by the Attorney handing in a Stamped Docket, which he could have prepared in his own Office.

4251. You would do the same in respect of Judgments?—Yes.

4252. Would there be a saving of time to the Attorney and to the Officer?—Yes, a great deal.

4253. There are Writing-Clerks in the Office in which you transact your business?—No, all Mr. Maunsell's general Copying and Engrossing is done in a Scrivener's Office, but Mr. Crozier employed several Writing-Clerks.

4254. What are their hours of attendance?—From ten o'clock in the morning to six in the afternoon.

4255. Are those the usual hours of attendance for Writing-Clerks?—Generally so, but in some Offices they are allowed to go away at five o'clock.

4256. Does your experience enable you to state what is the general rate of Salary they are paid?—The amount seldom exceeds a Guinea a-week; a good, expeditious Clerk is paid 30s., but never more.

4257. Are they as competent as the Writing-Clerks in the Public Offices?—They are more competent.

4258. How much is paid by the Sheet to a Scrivener?—About 1d. a Sheet for a Paper Copy, and 1½d. for Parchment Copy.

4259. And the work paid for at this rate is extremely well executed?—Extremely well.

4260. Have you seen some of the Copying done by the Writing-Clerks in the Law Offices?—Yes, a great deal.

4261. Is it as good as the Scrivenery, paid for at the rate of 1d. per Sheet?—It is not.

4262. From the mode of Writing of these Clerks in the Courts, what would you say as to their education?—I cannot say anything about their education, but if they applied for admission into an Attorney's Office, I think they would not be taken as Writing-Clerks.

4263. Do you think that 2d. an Office-sheet, is more than a reasonable compensation for the Clerks to whom you refer?—It is, according to the rate charged by our Scriveners, who of

4264. From your inspection of the Writing of those Clerks, would it enable you to say whether or not they are good Clerks?—They are very inferior Writing-Clerks. In many instances I found it necessary to refer to the original Pleading, in consequence of the Copies being so very badly and incorrectly written.

4265. We wish to know some of your opinions with respect to the Taxation of Costs. Do you attend before the Taxing Officers frequently?—Yes, always in a Case where the Taxation was opposed.

4266. Could you take upon yourself to say if two Officers are necessary for the discharging the duties of the Office?—I think one could discharge the duty, but he would be very fully employed.

4267. Would two be too many?—Two would be too many, I think.

4268. Suppose this alteration to be made, that there should be one Taxing Officer, and an Examiner, who might go through the Vouchers, and take the cases of Common Costs, leaving all questions of difficulty to the Taxing Officer, would not such an arrangement be practicable?—I think such an arrangement would be beneficial, and facilitate the business; in fact, such an arrangement is now adopted in the Court of Chancery, as the Master refers to his Examiner all matters not involving any principle, and the Examiner goes through the business very satisfactorily; at least, I never heard any complaints made; but when a question of Principle arises, it is brought before the Master. The Taxation of Costs, however, forms but a very small, and, comparatively speaking, a very unimportant part of the numerous duties which devolve upon a Master in Chancery; yet I think the amount of Costs disposed of by any one of the Masters within the year, exceeds in amount the Costs brought before the two Taxing Officers. I also think the Public would be greatly benefitted if there were but one scale of Costs as nearly as possible, and in the same manner as between Attorney and Client, the Officer taking care not to allow any Costs, save only so far as they should appear to have been necessary and proper, for the attainment of Justice, or supporting or defending the rights of the party, and on the same principle as now adopted under the Chancery Rules. If such an arrangement were adopted, I think the duties of the Taxing Officers would be very much simplified, as under the present system a great portion of their time is occupied in the discussion of distinctions in the Rules of Evidence as applying to the Rule of Taxation, by which the Officer considers himself governed; disputed questions, arising principally on the expenses incurred by the successful party for proofs. I also think the duties of the Taxing Officer would be considerably lessened, for, at present the Bill is first taxed between party and party, and afterwards between Attorney and Client; but, by such an arrangement as I have suggested, if the Officer were directed not to allow any Costs between Attorney and Client, except at the special desire of the party, signified in writing, nearly an end would be put to the Taxation of Costs between Attorney and Client, except in cases where there had not been a Taxation between party and party.

4269. Do you think that a party Defendant should pay all that an over-cautious Plaintiff might chose to incur in the way of expense?—I think the successful party ought to be entitled to all Costs properly incurred by him.

4270. Are there not many items chargeable against the Client which could not be chargeable as between party and party?—Yes, under the present system, but I have been informed that there is no Act at present in force which could prevent the Rule of Taxation I have mentioned from being adopted in the Courts of Law, and that the present mode of Taxation has arisen from usage.

4271. Do you consider the present system of Taxation injurious to the Public?—I think the present system of Taxation very stringent upon the successful party, and I think injurious to the Public, because I know many persons have been deterred from suing for the recovery of a just demand by an apprehension that they should have to pay in the difference of Costs between party and party and Attorney and Client more than the sum which might be recovered.

4272. Has it thrown the more respectable portion of the Profession out of Common Law business?—I think the respectable practitioners do not desire to get Common Law business, because they would be obliged to call on their Clients for payment of the difference between these two classes of Costs, varying from £20 to £50 and upwards, though they were most careful not to incur any expenses beyond that which would be absolutely necessary. A party when successful cannot understand why his opponent should not be obliged to pay all Costs properly and necessarily incurred.—[*Witness withdrew.*] Adjourned.

ATTORNEYS.

22nd February, 1842.

Mr. J. D. Halpen.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR DEEDS.

Friday, 25th February, 1842.

PRESENT:

Mr. HOWLEY, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. O'Ferrall,

Mr. Carey.

Walter Glascock, Esq., called in and Examined.

- REGISTRY OFFICE.
25th February, 1842.
W. Glascock, Esq.
4273. You are an Officer of the Registry Department in Henrietta-street?—I am one of the Assistant Registrars.
4274. Are there short Abstracts kept in your Office of the different Memorials?—They are kept in different ways and divers Books.
4275. First, let us ask, what is done with the Memorial in the Registry Office after it first comes in?—It is first entered in the Abstract Book directed by the Act of Parliament, with the name of the Grantor and of the Grantee, and then it is entered in other Books, and finally a Transcript of the entire Memorial and Affidavit is entered in the Transcript Book.
4276. What becomes of the Memorial itself?—The Memorials are all kept on Files, consisting of 300 each, and then they are put on shelves in regular order.
4277. When a person comes to the Registry Office, what is the course of proceeding in the case of Searches being made?—What kind of Searches?
4278. We will take the case of a Common Search. How is it directed?—When the party comes for a Common Search there is no particular Requisition required by the Act; he may commence it as far back as the commencement of the Registry to the present time, or he may direct it from one year to another. He may confine the Search to Lands or to Names. The Assistant Registrar hands the Requisition to a Clerk to enter the particulars of it, so as to enable him to check the sums charged by the Searching Clerk; the Assistant Registrar then puts the Requisition upon the File, and in turn gives it to the Clerk to make the Search. The Clerk whose turn it is, searches first for Names in one Book and then for Lands in another. In a Common Search there is only one Clerk who searches, and he examines both Names and Lands.
4279. Is there then a Book kept of Names and Lands, in Alphabetical order, independent of the other Books of which you have spoken?—Yes.
4280. In Common Searches the one Clerk looks over both Books of Names and of Lands?—Yes.
4281. What does he do then?—He takes down the number of every Reference, and when he finds any of them affecting his Requisition he looks to the References and sees the nature of them, and ascertains if the Memorial be within the terms of the Requisition. The same is the course as to Negative Searches, except that it is made by two Clerks.
4282. Does he refer to the Memorial filed, or to the Transcript?—Not in the first instance to the Memorial filed, unless there be some difficulty, and then he refers to the Memorial on the file, but this is not often necessary unless to ascertain the correct spelling or some other difficulty.
4283. Do the Clerks often make mistakes in the Searches?—Since I have been in the Office I do not recollect more than two or three mistakes or omissions made in both kinds of Searches, and they were accounted for, though many complaints will often be made of omissions in them.
4284. How many years have you been in the Office?—I am near eight years in the Office.
4285. What do you mean by "complaints" having been made?—Persons frequently complain of omissions in Searches, but on referring to them, I show, what they required, did not come within the terms of their Requisition, for example, they often complain of not having the Abstract of the Re-conveyance of a Mortgage though the name of the party Re-conveying is not in their Requisition.
4286. With regard to the Negative Search is there the same course of proceeding?—Yes, nearly so. The Act of Parliament sets forth the form of the Requisition for Negative Searches.
4287. But is the actual proceeding similar?—It is the same, except that it is given to one Clerk to begin upon the names, and when he has done that, he returns it to the Assistant-Registrar, and then the Assistant-Registrar gives it to another Clerk to Search upon Lands, and then the two Searching Clerks compare the result of their Search, and see if anything has been omitted by either, they then determine what number of Abstracts they have to give.
4288. Are two Clerks found sufficient in cases of Negative Search?—Two are found amply sufficient, they are checks upon each other.
4289. Two you think sufficient to guard against bad consequences?—I think so.
4290. Have you known of any mistake causing damage to the Requisitionist?—Never.

4291. Is the Registrar personally responsible?—He is, for Negative Searches.

4292. What hours do the Clerks attend the Office?—From before eight in the morning to eight or nine in the evening. They can go into an Office for the purpose, of which the house-keeper has the key, and reports their attendance daily.

4293. What are the hours of attendance of yourself?—The hours for attendance are from ten to four o'clock, by Act of Parliament. I and Mr. O'Connell, the other Assistant-Registrar, generally go the Office at half past nine, to have the Public Offices cleaned and regulated and the fires lit for Public business at ten o'clock; these Offices are not opened 'till we come, we each keep a key.

4294. What is the usual hour of the Clerks' attendance?—When I go there I find several of them in attendance in the outer Office, the Searchers are often there from before eight o'clock until nine o'clock at night.

4295. Have you the superintendence of the Clerks in your Department?—Yes.

4296. Would you be satisfied if the Clerks under you did not arrive before eleven o'clock and went away before four?—I would not. I take the Attendance Book to myself at a certain time, generally before eleven o'clock, and note the Clerks as they come in late.

4297. Is the Attendance Book kept by Act of Parliament?—No, it was introduced since I came to the Office. I believe there was an Order from the Treasury to keep Attendance Books. The two Assistant-Registrars and the three Clerks appointed by Act of Parliament, have another Book in which they enter their attendance.

4298. If the Attendance Book shows a bad attendance, what is the result?—Mr. Moore frequently calls for the Attendance Book, and inquires the cause of absence, from any Clerk who appears irregular in his attendance.

4299. Are the Clerks paid by salaries?—No, but according to what they earn. The business of a few of the Clerks requires that they should be paid by a weekly stipend.

4300. There is an active superintendence over the Clerks in the Office, by the chief Officer?—Yes, and as he is personally responsible, he therefore appoints all the under Clerks.

4301. If he thought three Clerks were necessary to the security of a Negative Search, could he appoint that number?—He could appoint as many as he pleased, but I am sure he thinks two sufficient. With reference to their attendance I may observe, that as to most of the Clerks as they are paid by the work done, if they are absent it is their own loss.

4302. The rule is not confined to the Clerks paid by the day's work, but all the Officers have to sign the Attendance Book?—They have, Mr. Moore requires regular attendance from them all, though it be their own loss if they absent themselves.

4303. Is it the same in the long Vacation?—Yes, every day in the year, and we shall have only one holiday this year, Good Friday, as Christmas Day falls on a Sunday.

4304. What is your salary?—It is now £500 a-year, it was but £450; £50 each additional was given by the Lords of the Treasury, to Mr. Chapman, the First Clerk, and myself, in consequence of their Lordships considering our services entitled to this increase.

4305. Do you depend upon the Clerks solely, for the accuracy of the Search?—Yes.

4306. What is paid to the Searching Clerks for Searching?—That would be better explained by the Second Clerk who checks their charges.

Tuesday, 1st March, 1842.

PRESENT:

Mr. HOWLEY, Q. C., in the Chair.

Mr. O'Ferrall,

Mr. Carey.

Mr. William Butler, called in and Examined.

4307. What Office do you hold?—I am Second Clerk in the Registry Office. I am acquainted with the mode of making Searches in that Office.

4308. When the Memorial is brought in what's done with it?—It is presented to the Assistant Registrar, then handed to two Clerks, who compare it with the Deed; after that handed to another Clerk, who makes an extract of particulars. The number of the Book in which it is to be entered and its own number is then put on Memorial; another Clerk takes that Book, and the person making entry compares with him, to see that entry is correct, and that entry is ground-work for Index of parties' names. Another Clerk takes sheet by sheet and posts all the Grantors in to the Index for parties' names, which is then compared. After that Deed and Memorial are handed to the Clerk who makes the Abstract Book which is the foundation of the Lands' Index.

4309. When a party requires to make Common Search, what course does he take?—He hands in a Requisition to the Assistant Registrar who hands it to a Clerk who enters the particulars in a Book, and numbers the Requisitions, which is done for the purpose of more accurately checking of Clerks' accounts afterwards. He then returns it to the Assistant Registrar, who delivers it to the Searching Clerk. The Clerk takes the particulars on a sheet of paper, if on Names and Lands, both generally take it on Names first and Lands afterwards. There is a Transcript Book which contains the copies of original Memorials—has, in the course of making the Search to refer to and read those Books. He sometimes finds it necessary to refer to the Memorial itself which are kept in files of 300 each.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

25th February, 1842.

W. Glascock, Esq.

1st March, 1842.

Mr. William Butler.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

1st March, 1842.

Mr. William Butler.

4310. Have you ever known a mistake in case of Common Search?—I have, but very seldom; and then it generally arose from the Clerk's passing over a reference to an abstract, which he had taken down on his paper, not from his having omitted anything in making the Search.

4311. What as to your check?—There is a check in this way: in cases where the Name is in the Requisition, we make the Search upon Names, and afterwards upon the Counties, and, therefore, if the Clerk omits a number in Names, he will catch it upon the Lands.

4312. Does it often occur that a Requisition contains Names only, or Lands without Names?—Very frequently.

4313. Then, what you have stated would be no Check?—No.

4314. The Proceeding is much the same in Negative Searches?—Yes.

4315. How many are employed in a Negative Search?—Two.

4316. You found two quite sufficient for a Negative Search?—Quite sufficient, and I do not think I know an instance of a Negative Search coming back with any mistake. One Clerk makes the search upon Lands, and the other upon Parties' Names.

4317. Can you inform the Commissioners what the Clerks are paid?—The Work is computed upon Parties' Names, and from 1708 to 1785 a Penny is charged upon each Book, containing about 9 or 15 years. There is also a halfpenny charged for Book Reference, in making the Search, from 1785 down to the present time, Fourpence for 10 years, and the same Halfpenny for Reference, all late currency.

4318. Are they allowed anything for Copying?—Yes, for taking Abstracts of what they find.

4319. How much are they paid for that?—Fivepence in Negatives, and Fourpence in Common, be it long or short, and in Negative or Common Searches the Abstracts seldom run long.

4320. How many Office sheets are in such an Abstract?—Between one and two; they average about a sheet and a half, but the Clerks have the additional trouble of reading the Memorial all through.

4321. Is there any other writing done?—All the Memorials are copied upon parchment.

4322. What is paid for this?—One Penny per sheet.

4323. Writing upon parchment is not done as quickly?—If it is good parchment it is as easy to write on it as on paper.

4324. Are those Clerks men of respectability?—They are just as respectable as the men who go into the Bank of Ireland, or the Post Office; the sons of respectable citizens.

4325. Have the Searching Clerks emoluments from any other sources?—No, and we try to procure for them constant employment.

4326. You spoke of the Requisitions being marked, and copied into a Book, as a check upon the Clerks in passing their Accounts—what check is that?—It is a check.

4327. When the Clerk presents his Account to you for work done, what do you do?—Upon Monday they take their Books, and make up their Accounts into one Book, (of which they keep a duplicate,) and this gives a particular statement of their charges. I then refer to that Book; turn to the particular Entry, and see that the charges agree with what they should come to, in that Book, and then mark the item off.

4328. That is done weekly?—Yes, and while the thing is fresh in the memory.

4329. In a Negative Search, are two employed in making the Search?—No, one Clerk must complete his Search and return it—then the Assistant Registrar hands it to another, who compares the References and Abstracts, to see that they agree, and he then returns it to the Assistant Registrar who gives it to another Clerk, who completes the heading and compares it with the Assistant Registrar.

4330. If there was a Negative Search against Names only, could two go over it?—Decidedly.

4331. What is the scale of Emolument of the respectable men you have described who make the Transcripts of Memorials and Attested Copies?—It depends upon their quickness and attention to business. It ranges from £1 a-week to £2 5s. or £2 10s., when a man is steady and expert.

4332. You would say that the highest payment does not exceed £100 a-year?—I should say that would be a large sum for a Copying Clerk to make.

4333. Would you strike the average at £75 a-year?—I think I might.

4334. What is the writing upon paper charged for?—A penny Irish, and upon parchment a penny British.

4335. What are the Emoluments of the Searching Clerks?—They range from about £230 to £250 a-year.

4336. How many sets of Searching Clerks are there?—We have six established Searching Clerks, but if there is a press of business, some of the old hands from the next class are brought in. I wish to observe, that when Mr. Moore paid for the writing out of his pocket it was a penny Irish per sheet, and when it came to be paid by Government, he did not change the scale, but the parchment writing was not ever on the same scale with the other.—

APPENDIX.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

RETURN OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS FOLLOWING :—

Returns of Incidental Expenses.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1822 . . .	2343	1	7	1831 . . .	5989	8	8	1839 . . .	5272	0	11½
1823 . . .	3076	6	4	1832 . . .	5744	5	9	1840 . . .	5614	18	9
1824 . . .	3731	1	1	1833 . . .	5971	16	11	1841 . . .	6114	17	5½
Salaries allowed for back services, un- der 4th Geo. IV. }	1500	0	0								
	£10,650	9	0		£17,705	11	4		£17,001	17	0½

RICHARD HANLEY,
Queen's Bench Office.

COMMON PLEAS.

RETURN OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS FOLLOWING :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1822 . . .	2484	9	6	1831 . . .	3113	18	9	1839 . . .	3132	17	3
1823 . . .	2281	17	2	1832 . . .	3149	8	4½	1840 . . .	2692	9	8
1824 . . .	3291	9	1	1833 . . .	2921	15	5	1841 . . .	2801	4	3
	£8057	15	9		£9185	2	6		£8626	11	2

J. CAREY.

EXCHEQUER.

RETURN OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS 1822, 1823, AND 1824; 1831, 1832, AND 1833; 1839, 1840, AND 1841.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1822 . . .	2684	16	0½	1831 . . .	5358	17	10	1839 . . .	6086	16	6
1823 . . .	2882	18	3	1832 . . .	5155	13	8½	1840 . . .	6912	16	0
1824 . . .	3226	16	2	1833 . . .	5277	1	10	1841 . . .	7114	11	11
	£8794	10	5		£15,791	13	4		£20,114	4	5½

GEORGE FARRAN,
Principal Assistant to the Clerk of the Pleas.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE THREE COURTS IN THE PERIOD OF

Three years ending with 1824.	£	s.	d.	Same in three years ending with 1833;	£	s.	d.	Same in three years ending with 1841.	£	s.	d.
Queen's Bench, .	10,650	9	0	Queen's Bench, .	17,705	11	4	Queen's Bench, .	17,001	17	1½
Common Pleas, .	8,057	15	9	Common Pleas, .	9,185	2	6	Common Pleas, .	8,626	11	2
Exchequer, .	8,794	10	5	Exchequer, .	15,791	13	4	Exchequer, .	20,114	4	5
	£27,502	15	2		£42,682	7	2		£45,742	12	8½
Average per year, £9,167	11	8½		Average per year £14,227	9	0½		Average per year, £15,247	10	10½	

QUEEN'S BENCH.

On reading and considering the following documents, viz.—The Petition of the Prothonotary, as also the several Memorials and Statements hereunto annexed, and upon the personal examination of Messrs. Clinch, N. Duff, and William Chr. Knox, first and second Assistants to the Clerk of the Rules, at various periods within the last two years, We have ascertained that the income the said Wm. C. Knox receives, though augmented on a former occasion, is not an adequate remuneration for the services performed by him, independent of the manual labour consequent thereon, and that his increase, from the nature of his duties, and the experience and attention indispensable to their discharge, does not bear a just proportion to the increase allocated by the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., Cap. 53, to the various other departments of the Establishment; and that it is fit to increase the said Wm. C. Knox's salary by One Hundred and Seven Pounds, Thirteen Shillings and Ten Pence; so that he shall receive Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds annually; and accordingly order and direct that same shall take effect from the fifth day of January last, and be received and receivable by the said Wm. C. Knox until further orders. Dated this 21st day of February, 1840.

Orders increasing Salaries.

CHARLES BUSHE.
CHARLES BURTON.
P. C. CRAMPTON.
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QUEEN'S BENCH.

Orders increasing
Salaries, &c.

On reading and considering the following documents, viz.—The Petition of the Prothonotary, as also the several Memorials and Statements hereunto annexed, and upon the personal examination of Messrs. Chrstr. N. Duff, and Wm. Chr. Knox, first and second Assistants to the Clerk of the Rules, at various periods within the last two years, We have ascertained that the income that the said Chrstr. N. Duff receives, though augmented on former occasions, is not an adequate remuneration for the services performed by him, independent of the manual labour consequent thereon, and that his income, from the nature of his duties, and the experience and attention indispensable to their discharge, does not bear a just proportion to the incomes allocated by the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., Cap. 53, to the various other departments of the Establishment, and that it is fit to increase the said Chrstr. N. Duff's salary by One Hundred and Sixty-Three Pounds Seventeen Shillings, so that he shall receive Four Hundred Pounds annually; and accordingly order and direct that same shall take effect from the fifth day of January last; and be received and receivable by the said Chrstr. N. Duff until further orders. Dated this 21st day of February, 1840.

CHARLES BUSHE.
CHARLES BURTON.
P. C. CRAMPTON.
L. PERRIN.

Upon consideration of the Petition of James Mallins, Assistant to the Clerk of the Appearances, praying for an increase of salary, pursuant to the Act of 5th Geo. IV., and on reading the report of the Prothonotary upon said Petition, and upon examination of Mr. Lawless, the Clerk of the Appearances. It is ordered that the salary of the said James Mallins, at present amounting to the sum of £50 per annum, be increased to the sum of £75 per annum; said increase to commence from the 6th day of April, 1840.

CHARLES BUSHE.
CHARLES BURTON.
P. C. CRAMPTON.
L. PERRIN.

QUEEN'S BENCH CHAMBER.

It having been represented to us by the Prothonotary and the several Officers of the Court of Queen's Bench, that much inconvenience arises from the present mode of paying the Clerks, first calculating in Irish currency, then reducing it to British, and then adding one farthing British, and we being of opinion that such method of paying the Clerks is extremely complicated, and causes a great deal of trouble and tedious calculation, order that in future for every duty for which the sum of two pence Irish and one farthing British has heretofore been paid, there shall be paid the sum of two pence farthing British, such charge to take place and have effect from the sixth day of April last past.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1841.

CHARLES BUSHE.
CHARLES BURTON.
P. C. CRAMPTON.

QUEEN'S BENCH CHAMBERS, 31st May, 1841.

On reading and considering the Petition of the Prothonotary, and the Report thereon, and upon examination of the Principal Officers, we think it expedient to appoint an additional Clerk to assist in discharging the duties in the Office of the Principal Assistant, at a salary of £50 a-year, to commence from 6th April last.

And the Prothonotary having nominated Mr. Ireland as a fit person to fill such situation, we order that the said Mr. Ireland shall receive as such additional Clerk a salary of £50 per annum, such salary to take place and have effect from 6th April last past.

CHARLES BUSHE.
CHARLES BURTON.
P. C. CRAMPTON.

QUEEN'S BENCH CHAMBERS, 31st May, 1841.

On reading and considering the Petition of the Prothonotary, and the Report thereon, and upon examination of the Principal Officers, we think it expedient to appoint an additional Clerk in the Offices of Mr. John Duff and Mr. John Caffry, two of the General Clerks, to assist in discharging the duties of the said Offices at a salary of £50 a-year, and the Prothonotary having nominated Mr. Patrick William Duff and Mr. John Moore, as fit and proper persons to fill such situations, we order that said Patrick William Duff and John Moore shall severally receive as such additional Clerks a salary of Fifty Pounds per annum, such salary to take place and have effect from the sixth day of April last past.

We have also ascertained that Mr. John St. John, who fills a similar situation to that of Mr. P. W. Duff and Mr. J. Moore in the Office of the other General Clerk, Mr. J. S. Hamilton, has at present a salary of £40, late currency, a-year, and are of opinion that it will be reasonable to increase the salary of the said John St. John by the sum of £13 1s. 6d., so that in future he shall receive the sum of £50 per annum, such increase to take place and have effect from sixth day of April last past.

CHARLES BUSHE.
CHARLES BURTON.
P. C. CRAMPTON.

QUEEN'S BENCH CHAMBERS, 31st May, 1841.

Orders increasing
Salaries and
Allowances.

On reading and considering the Petition of the Prothonotary, and the Report thereon, and on examination of the Principal Officer, we have ascertained that the Second Assistant to the Prothonotary (Mr. Richard Hanley) receives under 1 and 2 Geo. IV., a salary of £200 per annum, late currency, and that in addition to said salary, he has since the year 1823, furnished an account quarterly, for Writing, Copying, Engrossing, &c., amounting on an average to £65 per quarter, we order that the salary of the said Second Assistant be increased by the sum of £215 7s. 9d. a-year, so that in future he shall receive the sum of £400 per annum, and that he shall not in future receive any other remuneration or payment whatever, and that such increase shall take place and have effect from the sixth day of April last past.

CHARLES BUSHE.
CHARLES BURTON.
P. C. CRAMPTON.

QUEEN'S BENCH CHAMBER, 31st May, 1841.

On reading and considering the Petition of Mr. Thomas Byron, First Assistant to the Filacer, and the Report of the Prothonotary, and having ascertained that he receives under 1 and 2 Geo. IV., a salary of £92 6s. 1d. per annum, and that said salary has been increased at different periods by order of the Judges, so that he now receives the sum of £236 2s. 11d. a-year, and that in addition to said salary he has for several years furnished an account for Copying, Writing, Engrossing, We order that the salary of the said Mr. Byron be increased by the sum of £113 17s. 1d., so that in future he shall receive the sum of £350 per annum, and that such increase shall take place and have effect from the sixth day of April last past, and that in future he shall not receive any other payment or remuneration whatever.

CHARLES BUSHE.
CHARLES BURTON.
P. C. CRAMPTON.

QUEEN'S BENCH CHAMBERS, June, 1841.

On reading and considering the Petition of the Prothonotary, and Report thereon, we find that under 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., the Clerk of the Writs was not allowed any Assistant; that in the year 1823, he was obliged to bring in a person to assist him (being unable to perform the duties without assistance); that such person commenced in the year 1830 to furnish a quarterly account, which then amounted to a very small sum; that the Prothonotary in the year 1830 having petitioned the Judges to enquire into the necessity of allowing an Assistant to the Clerk of the Writs, they did so, as appears by an order in November, 1830, allowing £100 a-year to such person, to commence from 1st January, 1830, but did not then give any direction as to his quarterly account, whether they were to be continued or not.

We find also that since that period such Assistant has regularly furnished a quarterly account, and that said accounts have greatly increased, so that they now amount on an average to about £160 a-year or upwards.

Being of opinion that such accounts are passed for the performance of the duties for which such salary was granted, and being at the same time of opinion, in consequence of the great increase of business, that the sum of £100 is not sufficient remuneration for the duties performed by him, order that his salary shall be increased by the sum of £100 a-year, so that in future he may receive the sum of £200 per annum, such increase to take place and have effect from the 6th of April last, and that he shall not receive in future any other remuneration or payment whatever.

CHARLES BUSHE.
CHARLES BURTON.
P. C. CRAMPTON.

COMMON PLEAS.

Whereas We, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, have received a Petition from the Hon. D. Plunket, Prothonotary of said Court of Common Pleas, stating that the under-mentioned Clerks employed in the Prothonotary's Office are inadequately remunerated for the various and important duties they have to perform, and requesting us to make an enquiry as to what further and increased payment it may be reasonable to make in future to the said Clerks. We certify that we have (pursuant to the provisions of the 5th Geo. IV., cap. 4,) proceeded to make said enquiry, and it appears to us that it will be reasonable and necessary to pay in future as an additional allowance by way of salary to the said Clerks, the following sums, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
To the Assistant Clerk to the Filacer, - - - - -	107	13	10
To the Assistant Clerk to the Chirographer, - - - - -	107	13	10
To the Assistant Clerk to the Clerk of the Pleadings, - - - - -	89	4	7½
To the Assistant Clerk to the Clerk of the Rules, - - - - -	33	16	11
To the two Assistant Clerks in the Office of the Principal Clerk of the } Judgments, - - - - -	50	0	0 each.

The said several payments to commence and take effect from the 10th day of October, 1829, and to be paid by quarterly payments to the said Clerks until further Order.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1829.

EXCHEQUER.

To the Right Hon. and Hon. the Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland—
The Memorial of George Watson, Second Assistant to the Clerk of the Pleas, Memorial of
G. Watson.

SHEWETH,—That Memorialist having served his apprenticeship in the Pleas Office, was appointed to the office of Clerk of the Alphabets.

That no provision being made for this office by the Act regulating the Law Courts, Memorialist, as Second Assistant to the Clerk of the Pleas, continued to discharge the duties of said Office.

Z 2

Memorial of
G. Watson.

That the duties of Memorialist are to keep the Final and Interlocutory Judgment Books; to Assign Judgments, and attend generally to all business in the Judgment Department.

That the great increase of business is particularly felt in this department, the number of Judgments being nearly doubled, and a late Act making it necessary to insert the addition and place of Residence of Parties in Case Judgments, those only of Cognovit being theretofore required.

That the daily attendance on so large a proportion of the Profession as transact their business in this Court, principally occupies the office hours in Term time; he is therefore obliged to devote his evenings in order to have the Judgment Books regularly kept and fairly written.

Memorialist humbly shews that the Judges of the King's Bench, (under the Amending Act) have increased the allowance to the person holding the similar situation in that Court, where there is much business; and also have increased the salaries of the Assistants to the Filacer and Clerk of the Rules, which latter your Lordships have been pleased to do in this Court, they being situated similar to Memorialist with respect to provision under the Regulating Act.

Memorialist has devoted nearly twenty years to the business of the Office, and for a great part of that time has had the entire management of this responsible department; and humbly submits that £184 12s. 4d., his present yearly salary, is a small and inadequate remuneration.

May it therefore please your Lordships to take the case of Memorialist into consideration, and grant him such further and increased allowance as to your Lordships shall appear reasonable.

And Memorialist will pray,

GEORGE WATSON.

Statement of George Watson, Assistant to the Clerk of the Pleas, made by order of the Court, 6th May, 1830.

The average number of Entries in the Judgment Books each year, is 5000; threepence each Entry would annually amount to	£62 10 0
The average number of Assignments of Judgments each year is 350; five shillings on each Assignment would amount to	87 10 0

Making together,	£150 0 0
Approved, June 17th, 1830.	

W. C. SMITH.

RICHARD PENNEFATHER.

In making the above statement, Memorialist humbly submits he has been guided by the additional allowance granted to the Assistants of the Filacer and Clerk of the Rules; as also to the Clerk of the Negative Searches, their additional allowance amounting annually to the above sum.

Memorial of
James Biron.

To the Right Honorable and Honorable the Barons of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

The Memorial of James Biron, Clerk of the Negative Searches in the Pleas Office of said Court.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That in the year 1793 your Memorialist was appointed to a Clerkship in said Office, and having obtained a competent knowledge of the general business thereof, and in particular of the Court hand and language in which the Records of the Court were formerly written. He was in the year 1798 promoted to the situation of Keeper of the Affidavits and Books of Pleadings, and Clerk of the Negative Searches.

That from the year 1798 to the commencement of the Act to regulate the proceedings in the Law Courts, the emoluments of your Memorialist as Keeper of the Affidavits and Books of Pleadings, and Clerk of the Negative Searches, amounted, on an average, to £246 a-year, late currency.

That for said period the remuneration allowed to Memorialist for performance of the duties of Clerk of the Negative Searches, was for each Search not exceeding 20 years, 5s. 5d.; for each Search exceeding 20 years and not exceeding 40 years, 12s. 11½d.; and for each Search exceeding 40 years and not exceeding 60 years, £1 0s. 6d., of the late currency; and for Searches for longer periods, or in cases where the Abstracts were very numerous, the remuneration allowed to Memorialist was in proportion to the additional labour and trouble which attended the making of such Searches, out of which remuneration, only a sum of 5s. 5d. on each Search, was charged to the Public, and the remainder was allowed by the Deputy Clerk of the Pleas, out of the legal fees to which he was entitled on such Searches.

That from and after the commencement of said Act, Memorialist, by the direction and authority of the Clerk of the Pleas, and as his Clerk retained and employed for the purpose, continued to perform the duties of the situation he had previously held, and their Lordships, the Barons, were pleased to allow to your Memorialist, as Keeper of the Affidavits and Books of Pleadings, and Clerk of the Negative Searches, a salary of £246, a-year late currency, that being the average annual amount of the emoluments derived by Memorialist from the performance of the duties of that situation, previous to the commencement of said Act.

That in pursuance and according to the Provisions of an Act of the 5th Geo. IV., chap. 4, to amend said Act of the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., chap. 53, their Lordships the Barons on an application made to them by Petition as directed by said Act of 5th Geo. IV., were pleased to duly enquire what further and increased payment it might be reasonable to make in future to your Memorialist, and after full and deliberate consideration of the matter, it was on or about the 30th day of January, 1830, Ordered by their Lordships that your Memorialist should be allowed a salary of £60 a-year for the discharge of additional business mentioned in said Memorial, namely, the Custody and Care of all Warrants to Satisfy judgments, and the Custody and Care of the Old Rule Books; which added to the salary heretofore allowed to your Memorialist, as Keeper of the Affidavits and Books of Pleadings, and Clerk of the Negative Searches, made your Memorialist's salary £287 1s. 6d., per annum.

And it was further ordered by their Lordships that your Memorialist should be allowed as remuneration for the performance of his duties as Clerk of the Negative Searches, 5s. for each single Search, in preference to granting Memorialist an additional salary for the performance of such duties, inasmuch as the amount of payments to be made would be in proportion to the labour bestowed, the

amount of such duties to be performed by him as such Clerk being uncertain and fluctuating; and inasmuch as a rate per Search had at all times been the mode of payment for such business, which mode of payment, Memorialist humbly submits, was recognized by the Legislature, in the imposition of a Law Fund Stamp Duty of 7s. 6d. on each single Negative Search. Memorial of James Biron.

Your Memorialist begs leave most respectfully to observe that when then the situation of Clerk of the Enrolments became vacant, the emoluments of which, upon an average of three years preceding the death of the person who had held the same, amounted to upwards of £500 a-year, your Memorialist declined to accept of that situation from a feeling that the safety and credit of the Pleas Office might be endangered by a transfer of any part of the duties of Clerk of the Negative Searches to persons not sufficiently experienced for their due and faithful discharge.

That from the operation of the Act of the 9th of Geo. IV., chap. 4, to protect purchasers for valuable consideration in Ireland against Judgments not revived or redocketted within a limited time and the great increase that has lately taken place in the transfer of property in Ireland, the duties to be performed by your Memorialist as Clerk of the Negative Searches have increased more than two-fold, the number of Searches for the year ending the 5th January, 1831, being 1027, and the number of Searches for the year ending 5th January, 1840, being 2230; Memorialist therefore humbly submits that the present mode of payment for the discharge of such duties is just and reasonable, inasmuch as it must increase or decrease in its amount in proportion to the amount of duties performed, and in proportion to the amount of Law Fund Stamp Duty produced by the performance of such duties; and Memorialist respectfully begs leave to remark that his attention to such duties, and his anxiety as well for the credit and safety of the Office as for the advantage and security of the Public, in their full and faithful discharge, are manifested by the fact, that for 42 years, during which period he has held the situation of Clerk of the Negative Searches, a single material mistake or omission has not occurred in any Negative Search.

May it therefore please your Lordships to take Memorialist's case into consideration, and if on any further enquiry into same, your Lordships shall think fit to order any alteration to be made in the mode of payment of your Memorialist for the performance of his duties as Clerk of the Negative Searches, to continue to your Memorialist in any form of payment that may be adopted, the same amount of remuneration, which, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Acts of the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., chap. 53, and 5th Geo. IV., chap. 4, has been hitherto allowed to him for the performance of such duties.

And your Memorialist will pray.

J. BIRON.

27th May, 1840.

LAW EXCHEQUER, 19th June, 1840.

Upon Inquiry this day had and Examination of the Principal and other Clerks of this Office, touching the payments heretofore made to the several Assistants and Clerks employed in the execution of the business therein, as well as those engaged in Writing, Copying, and Engrossing, or otherwise, and having taken into consideration the Acts of 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., chap. 53, and the 5th Geo. IV., chap. 4, Orders respecting Salaries and Allowances.

We hereby Order and Direct—That taking into account the nature of the duties performed by Richard Patten, the Assistant in the Office of the Principal Assistant to the Clerk of the Pleas, no alteration be made in the rate and manner of payment hitherto adopted with respect to him.

That the like order be observed with regard to James Biron, Keeper of the Affidavits and Books of Pleadings, old Rule Books, and Warrants to satisfy Judgments, and Clerk of the Negative Searches.

That Henry Law, Clerk to the Second Assistant to the Clerk of the Pleas, being the person who actually enrolls the Assignments of Judgments, the like order with respect to him.

That no alteration shall take place in the quarterly accounts of Blacker Castles, Clerk of the Common Searches, and Keeper of the Satisfactions and Bail Books, except so far as regards the charge hitherto made by him for the copying of Judgments, and the Clerk or Clerks who actually perform this business shall be paid for the copying, comparing, and completing same at the rate of three halfpence for each Office Sheet, and that no other or greater charge be made for or in respect of this business. Mr. Castles to continue responsible for the accuracy of the copies.

That no change take place in the mode or rate of payment hitherto adopted with respect to George Watson, the Second Assistant to the Clerk of the Pleas.

That the mode of payment hitherto allowed to William S. Cooper, Principal Assistant to Mathew Maguire, one of the General Clerks, be altered, and that the several Clerks who actually perform the copying and engrossing incident to this Office, be paid in future at the rate of three halfpence per Office Sheet, for and in respect of such copying and engrossing, and that no other or greater charge be made in the quarterly accounts for the same.

That the same order be observed with respect to George F. Meares, Principal Assistant in the Office of Charles H. Meares, one other of the General Clerks, and also as to Michael Houston, the Principal Assistant in the office of William Stewart, General Clerk, and that the same rate of payment be allowed to the Copying and Engrossing Clerks in their respective departments.

That in the Filacer's Office the payment to the Clerks engaged in copying be at the rate of three halfpence per Office Sheet, and that no greater or other charge be made for same.

That Arthur Greene, the Assistant in the department of the Clerk of the Writs, be paid at the rate of three halfpence per Office Sheet for the copying business done in said department, and not two pence per Sheet, heretofore received by him.

That every person whether Assistant or Clerk, to whom any payment is to be made in the quarterly accounts, except for salary, shall make an affidavit of the correctness of his account and stating the particulars thereof.

And we further Order that these Regulations shall commence and take effect from the 5th day of July, 1840.

(Signed)

RICHARD PENNEFATHER,
J. LESLIE FOSTER.
JOHN RICHARDS.

LAW EXCHEQUER.

Orders respecting
Salaries and
Allowances.

In pursuance of the Act of the 5th Geo. IV., chap. 4, we have proceeded on the Petition of Joseph Farran Esq., Clerk of the Pleas, being the Principal Officer in the Common Law side of this Court, to make Inquiry into the necessity of increasing the Salaries of the Assistants in the office of Henry Yeo, Esq., Clerk of the Rules of said Court, and having taken into our consideration the Memorial of said Henry Yeo to said Joseph Farran, We certify that the duties performed by Henry Yeo, Jun., Edward F. Cooper, and William Yeo, the Assistants in the said Office of Clerk of the Rules, appear to us, to be arduous and important, and we consider that additional allowances by way of salary, of £163 16s. 11d. to said Henry Yeo, Junior, the Principal Assistant; of £107 13s. 10½d. to said Edward F. Cooper, the Second Assistant; and of £40 to said William Yeo, the Third Assistant, per annum, respectively, are just and reasonable; so that the salaries (including the salary, and allowances by way of salary heretofore received by them) shall be, in the entire, to Henry Yeo, Junior, £400 per annum; to Edward F. Cooper, £250 per annum; and to William Yeo, £120 per annum, respectively.

We further certify that such increase of salaries shall be payable on the 5th day of July next, as and for, the Quarter commencing the 5th day of April last, and shall in future be payable to said Henry Yeo, Junior, Edward F. Cooper, and William Yeo, respectively, until further order.

Dated the 26th day of June, 1840.

RICHARD PENNEFATHER,
J. LESLIE FOSTER,
JOHN RICHARDS.

LAW EXCHEQUER.

Whereas, by an Order bearing date the 19th day of June instant, certain charges were made in the allocation of the sums heretofore produced by the allowance of 2d. per Office Sheet, for copying, engrossing, and comparing in the Pleas Exchequer Office, and said sum of 2d. per Sheet having thereby been reduced to 1½d. per Office Sheet for that business, (the entire of such sum of 1½d. per Sheet to be paid to the Copying Clerk, and the responsibility of the Officer by whom he is employed for the accuracy of the Copy continuing as at present,) and by such reduction a saving of an average annual sum of £570 12s. 9d. being made in the quarterly account to the Consolidated Fund, and it appearing to us on examination of the Principal and other Officers on oath that, estimating their emoluments upon an average of the last three years, the effect of said Order will be to occasion the following annual losses to them respectively, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
To Blacker Castles, Principal Assistant in the Judgment Department,	102	1	1
To William S. Cooper, Principal Assistant in the Office of Mathew Maguire, } one of the General Clerks,	347	1	4
To George F. Meares, Principal Assistant in the Office of Charles H. Meares, } another of the General Clerks,	302	17	8
To Michael Houston, Principal Assistant in the Office of William Stewart, } another of the General Clerks,	248	18	3½
And to Richard Carey, First Assistant in the Filacer's Office,	152	14	6

We certify, that pursuant to the powers vested in us by the Act of the 5th Geo. IV. chap. 4, we have proceeded on the Petition of Joseph Farran, Esq., Clerk of the Pleas, being the Principal Officer in the Common Law Side of this Court, and having taken into our consideration the Memorials of said several persons to said Joseph Farran, and having examined upon oath the said Joseph Farran, Blacker Castles, William S. Cooper, George F. Meares, and Richard Carey, we consider and certify, that in order to provide for the due and necessary remuneration of the said several persons for the business performed by them, the following further and increased annual payments to said several persons are just and reasonable, and shall be payable for the future out of the Consolidated Fund:

	£	s.	d.
To said Blacker Castles, in lieu of the said sum of £102 1s. 1d., and also in lieu of his present salary of £190 15s. 4d., } (This salary of £250 not to interfere, however, with his right to his present salary of £50 per annum for keeping the Bail Book.)	250	0	0
To each of the three Principal Assistants in the Offices of the Three General Clerks, in lieu of the said sums respectively of £347 1s. 4d., £302 17s. 8d., £248 18s. 3½d., and also in lieu of their present salaries of £73 16s. 11d., a salary per annum of } To Richard Carey, in lieu of said sum of £152 14s. 6d., and also in lieu of his present salary of £236 3s. 1d., and all other allowances whatsoever, }	320	0	0
	350	0	0

The said salaries to commence and be payable to said Blacker Castles, William S. Cooper, George F. Meares, and Michael Houston, from the 5th day of July next, and the said salary to said Richard Carey to be payable to him on the 5th day of July, as and for the quarter commencing the 5th day of April last.

And we further certify, that said salaries shall be payable to said several persons respectively until further order

Dated this 26th day of June, 1840.

(Signed)

RICHARD PENNEFATHER,
J. LESLIE FOSTER,
JOHN RICHARDS.

RETURN OF AFFIDAVITS filed in the FILACER'S OFFICE, COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, during the year 1839. Distinguishing the Officers by whom, and the places where sworn.

By Whom Sworn.	Hilary.	Easter.	Trinity.	Michaelmas.	In Long Vacation.	Total Sworn by each.
Mr Bushe, in Prothonotary's Office	269	160	186	244	"	"
In Private Houses or Prisons	3	5	3	"	"	860
Mr Johnson, in Filacer's Office	342	298	373	503	"	"
In Private Houses or Prisons	4	3	"	"	"	1523
Mr Costello, in the Rules' Office and Court	95	61	45	56	"	"
In Private Houses or Prisons	1	3	5	1	"	267
By Commissioners in the Country	410	310	434	460	"	1614
Mr Hamilton, acting for Prothonotary, in } long vacation }	"	"	"	"	26	26
Mr Byron, acting for Filacer, in long vacation } Mr Duff, acting for Clerk of the Rules, in } long vacation }	"	"	"	"	44	44
					36	36
Total Filed each Term	1114	840	1046	1264	106	4370

N. B.—The Affidavits Filed form only a part of those Sworn.

COMMON PLEAS.

Return of number of Affidavits filed in Court of Common Pleas, for the year ending 1841, distinguishing the numbers sworn before the respective Officers of the Court, and those sworn before Commissioners.

Mr. Plunket, Prothonotary.	Mr. Jackson, Clerk of Rules.	Mr. Clancy, Filacer.	Commissioners.
328	425	779	878
239	76	178	495
567	501	957	1373

J. CAREY.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

Return of Interlocutory and Final Judgments in the year 1841.

Interlocutory,	-	-	-	-	1711
Final,	-	-	-	-	4623

Returns of Judgments, Writs, Records, &c.

R. HANLEY.

QUEEN'S BENCH, 1841.

Writs of Capias issued,	-	-	-	-	9500
Number of Records,	-	-	-	-	296
Appearances entered,	-	-	-	-	4625

ROBERT COOPER, Clerk of Writs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Return of number of Rules entered from Hilary Term to Michaelmas Term 1841, both inclusive, 22nd March, 1842.

P. JACKSON, Clerk of Rules.

COMMON PLEAS.

Return of number of Records, 1841.

Ninety-nine Records were passed at the Seal from the first of January, 1841 to the first of January, 1842, viz., fifty for trial in the Court, and forty-nine for both the Circuits or Spring and Summer Assizes. 23rd March, 1842.

J. CUMMIN, Seal Keeper,
Court Common Pleas.

COMMON PLEAS.

Number of Interlocutory, Scire Facias, and Final Judgments entered in the Common Pleas Office, and upon which Law Fund has been paid, from the 1st day of January, 1841, to the 31st day of December, 1841, both inclusive.

Interlocutory and Scire Facias Judgments,	-	-	598
Final,	-	-	663

1261

JAMES MACKIN.

COMMON PLEAS.

Return of Writs and Appearances in the year 1841.

Writs,	-	-	-	-	3582
Appearances,	-	-	-	-	1853

JAMES LYNAM.

EXCHEQUER.

Number of Final Judgments for 1841,	-	-	-	-	5404
Interlocutory Judgments for 1841,	-	-	-	-	2042

GEO. WATSON.

Returns of Writs,
Records, &c.

EXCHEQUER.

Return of number of Records Sealed in the year 1841, - 347
WILLIAM COLLIS,
Deputy Seal Keeper.

EXCHEQUER.

Return of number of Writs of Capias issued in the year 1841, 11,183
R. HITCHCOCK, Clerk of Writs.

EXCHEQUER.

Return of number of Appearances entered in the year 1841, 5,200

EXCHEQUER.

Return of number of Rules entered in the year 1841, - 18,171

Exchequer Seal
Fees.

EXCHEQUER SEAL OFFICE:

Return of the Net Amount of Fees lodged to the credit of the Paymaster of Civil Services, after deducting the Expenses of the Office, pursuant to the Act 6th Geo. IV., c. 55.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Quarter ended 5th April, 1839,	185	17	6			
Do. do. 5th July, 1839,	286	4	0			
Do. do. 10th Oct. 1839,	80	13	6			
Do. do. 5th Jan. 1840,	198	11	0			
Total for the year,				751	6	0
Do. do. 5th April 1840,	198	6	6			
Do. do. 5th July 1840,	240	6	0			
Do. do. 10th Oct. 1840,	114	15	0			
Do. do. 5th Jan. 1841,	192	0	0			
Total for the year,				745	7	6
Do. do. 5th April 1841,	190	19	0			
Do. do. 5th July 1841,	216	17	6			
Do. do. 10th Oct. 1841,	84	11	6			
Do. do. 5th Jan. 1842,	133	4	3			
Total for the year,				625	12	3
Total for three years,				2,122	5	9
Average per year,				707	8	7

Exchequer Seal Office, Dublin, April, 1842.

WILLIAM COLLIS,
Deputy Seal Keeper.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION, IRELAND.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

Of the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS of *Ireland*, to the Lord Lieutenant,
dated 9 August 1841.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY HUGH, EARL FORTESCUE,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL,
AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, whose hands and corporate seal are hereunto annexed, beg leave to submit to your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioners, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37.

We have to state that a further instalment to the amount of 10,000 *l.* has been repaid in liquidation of the sum of 100,000 *l.* advanced to the Commissioners by the Board of Works, under the provisions of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 90, thereby leaving a balance now due of 60,000 *l.*

Since the date of the last Annual Report, it appears by the Returns of the Archbishops and Bishops that five Dignities, seven Prebends, one Canonry, and 79 Benefices have become vacant; of which 31 are liable to tax. In regard to the dignity of the Treasurership of the Cathedral Church of Limerick, and to the Prebend of Lattin, in the Cathedral Church of Emly, your Excellency and the Council have ordered that the Parishes of Cahirvalla and Emlygrennan be disappropriated from said Dignity, and those of Clonpet, Cordangan, Corroge, Bruis, and Lattin from said Prebend, and transferred to the general fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and on the recommendation of the Commissioners, your Excellency and Council have also ordered that the appointment of Clerks to the Prebend of Kilmacdouagh in the Cathedral Church of Cloyne, to the fourth Canonry of the Cathedral Church of Kildare, and to the Rectory of Terryglass in the Diocese of Killaloe, be suspended, it appearing that the late Incumbents thereof had not cure of souls in any parish forming the corps of such Prebend or Canonry, or within the Rectory of Terryglass. And under the provisions of the 3d & 4th Will. 4, c. 37, the Commissioners have suspended the appointment of Clerks to the five Benefices of Kilquane, in the Diocese of Ard-fert, of the annual value of 85 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*; of Bodinstown, in the Diocese of Kildare, of the annual value of 63 *l.* 15 *s.*; of Templebredin, in the Diocese of Emly, of the annual value of 93 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*; of Tulloghorton, in the Diocese of Lismore, of the annual value of 105 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.*, and of Killure Union, in the Diocese of Waterford, of the annual value of 149 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, it appearing by the certificates of the respective Ordinaries that Divine Service had not been celebrated within any of these benefices within the three years ending 1st February 1833, but due provision has been made for the discharge of the spiritual duties in all the parishes so disappropriated, or to which the appointments of Clerks have been suspended as aforesaid.

With reference to the several Churches which are under the superintendence of the Board, the sum appropriated for repairs within the year has amounted to 17,395 *l.* and is now in course of expenditure, although by the account hereunto annexed it will appear that an expenditure to a greater amount has taken place under this head, in consequence of previous engagements having been discharged within the current year.

The Commissioners continue to receive favourable reports of the general state of the Churches; but it is to be expected that the outlay on repairs cannot fail to form a considerable item of their expense, not merely from the nature of these buildings, but from the postponement of internal works of painting and cleaning,

cleaning, and the enclosure of Church-yards, in consequence of the great demand for other works of a more urgent character.

In the rebuilding and enlarging of Churches a sum of 18,626 *l.* 14 *s.* has been expended on such works of this nature as had been previously provided for; but in consequence of the payment made in part liquidation of the 100,000 *l.* above-mentioned, in compliance with the directions of the Lords of the Treasury, the Commissioners have been unable in this year to appropriate any money to the purposes either of rebuilding or enlarging.

As your Excellency and the Council have approved of the proportion in which the Dean and Chapter and the Commissioners shall contribute to the repairs of the Parochial Cathedral Church of Elphin, an estimate to the amount of 326 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.* for such repairs as were considered necessary has been approved of, the Commissioners contributing two-thirds and the Dean and Chapter one-third of the expense required.

Applications have been received from the Dean and Chapter of Limerick for repairing that Parochial Cathedral Church, but as it did not appear to the Commissioners that this Cathedral had ever been repaired under any agreement entered into between the parishioners and the Dean and Chapter, but from and out of the Economy Fund, and by means of private subscriptions, the Commissioners have declined to make any recommendation to your Excellency and the Council on the subject. The Dean and Chapter, as the Commissioners are informed, subsequently submitted their claim for contribution to your Excellency and the Council, and their request has not been complied with, in consideration of the amount of the Economy Fund at the disposal of the Dean and Chapter.

Several communications have been received for the repairs of Churches and Chapels which have been erected at the sole expense of private individuals, or by means of private subscriptions, the most important of these being the Churches or Chapels built under the Down and Connor Church Extension Society. The Churches of this kind amount at present to 54 in number, and as the repairs of these buildings may entail a very serious expense on the Commissioners, they require to be satisfied that such buildings have been executed in a workmanlike and satisfactory manner before they shall undertake the superintendence and repair of them.

The sum required for Clerks' and Sextons' salaries, and the requisites necessary for the celebration of Divine Service in Churches, Chapels, and Licensed Houses of Worship, will show a small increase when compared with the expenditure under this head in preceding years, and as it will become necessary to provide for the salaries of Clerks and Sextons, and for the supply of requisites in District Churches lately erected, as also in Churches built from and out of funds not supplied by the Board, an increased expenditure under this head may be expected.

The Commissioners having, in Michaelmas Term last, obtained judgment in their favour on the question pending between the Earl of Glengall and them in respect of the Rectorial Tithes of the parish of Cahir, the subject was again brought under the consideration of your Excellency and the Privy Council, who have been pleased to direct that the appeal of the Earl of Glengall should be dismissed, and the certificate of the Tithe-composition Commissioners confirmed. An agent has therefore been appointed for the collection of the Rectorial Tithes of this parish.

Referring to the recommendations of the Commissioners in respect to the Vicars Choral of Cloyne, Ross, and Tuam, and of the Minor Canonry of Ardfert, the properties of these Corporations, amounting to the estimated sum of 1,480 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.* have, by an Order of Council, been vested in the Commissioners; but as these estates are, by the provisions of the Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, subject to all charges and incumbrances at the time affecting the same, the Commissioners are required to apply the issues and profits accordingly, postponing to the demise or cession of the existing members the consideration of an adequate provision for such and so many of their successors as may be required for the effectual discharge of the respective duties. The recommendation of the

from the Bishoprick tithes to the amount of 1,038*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and from the Deanery tithes to the amount of 189*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, and transferred same to the Commissioners, subject however to the payment, by way of augmentation to certain Perpetual Cures erected within the parishes appropriated to these dignities, salaries to the gross amount of 1,168*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* And with reference to a charge of 6,314*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.* subsisting on the See-house of Meath, a portion of that charge, amounting to 1,262*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, has been directed, by Order of Council, to be discharged by the Commissioners, in consideration of the disappropriated Tithes so vested in them as aforesaid.

The Commissioners have caused the House and Mensal Lands of Cashel, and the Demesne Lands of Raphoe, to be re-advertised; but they regret to say they have not received such an offer as they would be justified in recommending for the approbation of your Excellency.

We have to report that 53 applications have been received within the year from immediate tenants, and five from sub-tenants, for the purchase of perpetuities in their respective holdings; and purchases completed by immediate tenants to the amount of 46,073*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, of which 12,933*l.* 13*s.* has been secured by mortgage, pursuant to the provisions of the statute, and 33,139*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* paid into the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Perpetuity Purchase Fund; but the great difficulty in obtaining the requisite information for the calculation of the terms of purchase in the cases of applications from sub-tenants, has materially impeded their progress.

The Commissioners have received a copy of the Order in Council, approving of the Benefices to which the Lord Primate and Archbishop of Dublin are empowered to nominate and present one of the Fellows or ex-Fellows of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, the names of which Benefices are as follow: Carrickmacross, in the Diocese of Clogher; Drumholm, in the Diocese of Raphoe; Clonallon, in the Diocese of Dromore; Skreen, in the Diocese of Killalla; the Union of Ballymacward and Clonkeen, in the Diocese of Clonfert; the Union of St. John's, Sligo, in the Diocese of Elphin; Kilmanagh, in the Diocese of Ossory; Drummannon, in the Diocese of Waterford; Ballymoney, in the Diocese of Cork; and Lea, in the Diocese of Kildare; and the Commissioners have directed copies of the said Order in Council, so far as relates to the respective Diocesans, to be communicated to each of them.

The proceeds arising from the sums bequeathed by the late Primate Boulter for the buying of Glebes, and the augmentation of Small Livings, and from the bequest of the late Primate Robinson, have been kept separate and distinct from all the other funds, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d & 4th Will. 4, c. 37. The Commissioners, however, now annex an Account of the proceeds arising from these sources respectively, by which it will appear, as regards Primate Boulter's bequest, that the Receipts within the year have amounted to 4,299*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, exclusive of the Balance from the former Account, and the payments in the way of Augmentation Salaries granted under the Regulations of the late Board of First Fruits, to the sum of 4,534*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a balance of 2,336*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* to meet the half-yearly payments, which will fall due the 25th of September next. The only revenue arising from Primate Robinson's Bequest is the annual interest on 602*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, which is available, under certain regulations, for building Glebe-houses in the Diocese of Armagh and Province of Ulster.

An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Commissioners to the 1st instant, is annexed to this Report, showing the sources from whence the receipts have arisen, and the specific purposes to which they have been applied.

All which is humbly submitted to your Excellency's consideration.

(signed) JOHN G. ARMAGH.
RICHARD DUBLIN.
CHARLES KILDARE.
STEPHEN CASHEL.
HENRY MEREDYTH.
JOHN C. ERCK.
W. C. QUIN.

(SEAL.)

Board-Room, 30, Upper Merrion-street,
9 August 1841.

Thomas Bushe, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

AN ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS:				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of General Fund, 1st August 1840	-	-	-	5,767	8	11			
Ditto of Perpetuity Purchase Fund, ditto	-	-	-	9,212	18	7 ½	14,980	7	6 ½
Received from Waterford and Lismore See Estates	-	-	-	4,955	16	8			
" Killalla and Achonry ditto	-	-	-	4,249	-	8			
" Clonfert and Kilmacduagh ditto	-	-	-	3,301	18	-			
" Raphoe ditto	-	-	-	6,383	11	-			
" Ossory ditto	-	-	-	4,677	3	4			
" Cork and Ross ditto	-	-	-	4,083	5	5			
" Ardagh ditto	-	-	-	3,068	1	10	30,718	11	11
" Timber on Clonfert demesne, balance	-	-	-	441	4	8			
" Ditto on Cloyne ditto, third instalment	-	-	-	323	11	7	763	16	3
" Revenues from suspended dignities	-	-	-	4,103	6	11 ½			
" Ditto - - ditto - benefices	-	-	-	2,275	4	7			
" Ditto from disappropriated tithes	-	-	-	1,470	9	4 ½	7,849	-	11
" Charge on the See of Derry	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,160	-	-
" Tax on bishoprics and benefices	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,488	1	1
" Repayment of glebe-house loan instalments	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,821	7	11
" Sales of Perpetuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,139	10	11
" Ditto of Three per Cent. Consols, 23,400 l.	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,940	1	7
" Interest on ditto, half year on 33,000 l., and half year on 19,600 l.	-	-	-	-	-	-	789	-	-
" Ditto on Perpetuity Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,227	17	-
" Expenses incurred in calculating Perpetuities not completed, and detained from deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	8	1
" Sales of Perpetuity printed forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	10
" Contributions from Economy Funds for repairs of Cathedrals	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	7	8
" Bequest for keeping Donamore Church in repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	8
" Parochial subscriptions for re-building and enlarging churches, stoves, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,894	14	-
" Monies granted and returned unapplied	-	-	-	-	-	-	277	13	11
							£. 130,703	17	3 ½

PRIMATES BOULTER'S AND ROBINSON'S FUNDS.

Receipts:				£.	s.	d.
Balance of Primate Boulter's Fund, 1st August 1840	-	-	-	2,572	5	11
Ditto - ditto - Robinson's ditto	-	-	-	-	15	5
Received on account of Primate Boulter's Fund	-	-	-	4,299	4	7
Ditto - - - ditto - - - Robinson's ditto	-	-	-	18	1	6

for One Year, ending the 1st day of August 1841.

DISBURSEMENTS:				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For re-building and enlarging churches	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,626	14	-
„ Repairs of ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,778	12	4
„ Extraordinary repairs of ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,547	15	-
„ Yearly estimates for church expenses	-	-	-	32,233	19	9			
„ Bibles and Prayer-books, applied for in yearly estimates	-	-	-	75	19	8			
„ Parchment for registry books, ditto	-	-	-	258	5	-			
„ Printing and binding, including registry books, ditto	-	-	-	425	4	7			
							32,993	9	-
„ Payments to the Bishop of Cork	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
„ Stipends to Dublin curates	-	-	-	2,015	-	-			
„ Ditto to perpetual and other curates	-	-	-	1,305	5	10			
„ Ditto to vicars choral of Cashel, &c.	-	-	-	383	11	1			
„ Ditto to diocesan schoolmaster	-	-	-	63	14	3			
							3,767	11	2
„ Salaries to commissioners, secretary, treasurer, clerks, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,275	10	-
„ Payment on account of loan to Board of Public Works	-	-	-	10,000	-	-			
„ Interest on balance of loan of 100,000 £ to ditto	-	-	-	2,778	14	7			
							12,778	14	7
„ Incidents, consisting of rent, taxes, office furniture, coals, candles, &c.	-	-	-	1,312	10	-			
„ Postage	-	-	-	138	6	10			
„ Registrar's fees for attested copies of documents,	-	-	-	9	8	6			
„ Care-taker's wages, taxes, and other expenses on See-houses, and mensal lands undemised	-	-	-	246	2	-			
„ Stationery for one year	-	-	-	228	11	11			
„ Advertising for proposals for church work	-	-	-	296	4	-			
							2,231	3	3
„ Solicitors, for personal services for year 1839	-	-	-	1,000	-	-			
„ Ditto for disbursements, &c. incurred, ditto	-	-	-	360	4	5			
							1,360	4	5
„ Ditto for personal services for year 1840	-	-	-	1,000	-	-			
„ Ditto for disbursements, &c. incurred, ditto	-	-	-	351	16	1			
							1,351	16	1
„ Rentcharges, &c. returned to Rep ^{ts} of former incumbents	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	7	1
„ Tax on benefices overpaid and returned	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	9
„ Enrolling and registering Perpetuity Deeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-
Balance of General Fund, 1st August 1841	-	-	-	6,447	7	5			
Ditto of Perpetuity Purchase Fund ditto	-	-	-	15,921	9	6 ½			
							22,368	16	11 ½
							£.	130,703	17 3 ½

PRIMATES BOULTER'S AND ROBINSON'S FUNDS.

Disbursements:				£.	s.	d.			
Paid stipends in augmentation of small benefices	-	-	-	4,534	12	2			
Balance of Primate Boulter's Fund, 1st August 1841	-	-	-	2,336	18	4			
Ditto - ditto - Robinson's ditto	-	-	-	18	16	11			
				£.			6,890	7	5

ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSION,
IRELAND.

REPORT of the ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS
for *Ireland* to the Lord Lieutenant, for the Year
ending 1st day of August 1841.

(Presented pursuant to Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 87, s. 10.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 April 1842.

142.

Under 1 oz.

EDUCATION, IRELAND.

The ANNUAL REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of EDUCATION in *Ireland*,
for the Year 1841.

Pursuant to Act of Parliament, 53 Geo. 3, c. 107, s. 8.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS PHILIP, EARL DE GREY,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL
AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND, &c. &c. &c.

WE, the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, constituted and appointed by an Act of Parliament made in the 53d year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, do, in obedience thereunto, respectfully submit to your Excellency a general Report of the Proceedings of the Board since their last Report.

The duties which the Commissioners have been called on to perform during the past year have been of a character so nearly similar to those adverted to in our last Reports, that, with some exceptions hereafter to be stated, we have been principally occupied in carrying on the regular superintendence of the different Royal Schools and the estates attached thereto, as well as of the different Schools of private endowment subject to our control; which, although not affording much variety of matter as a subject for report, requires our constant attention and care.

At the Royal School-houses of Armagh, Banagher, Cavan, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Raphoe, and also at those Schools of private foundation whose funds have been placed under our control, we have caused to be executed, under our superintendence and direction, such alterations and repairs as appeared to us to have become necessary, either for the protection and improvement of the several buildings, or in consequence of the injuries sustained by them from the severity of the storms of the past winter.

The annual returns furnished to us by the masters of the different Schools of public and private foundation exhibit a very extensive and increasing course of education, both classical and scientific; and it having appeared right to the Board to discourage as much as possible the system of corporal punishments, we issued to the different masters a circular letter, stating our opinion upon this subject; and we have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that the sentiments therein contained have been thoroughly concurred in by the masters generally, whilst from none have we received any intimation of an opinion differing from that expressed by us.

The last Report made to us by the Court of Examiners in the University of the candidates for the exhibitions and prizes granted by this Board, after having referred in terms of commendation to the proficiency and answering of the different candidates who presented themselves for examination, contained a recommendation that in future the examination in History should be conducted publicly, *viva voce*, in the University, and on a more extended scale than has hitherto been customary; which recommendation we have, with the concurrence of the governing body of the University, ordered to be hereafter carried into effect. And we have notified to the masters of the different Schools to which those exhibitions and prizes are respectively attached, our directions upon this subject.

And, acting upon the return of the answering made, we have elected the following persons to the exhibitions and prizes respectively attached to their names ; viz.

Armagh, Leonard Dobbyn, to an exhibition of 50*l.* for five years.

Dungannon, Robert Mason, to an exhibition of 30*l.* for five years.

Enniskillen, Richard Kirkpatrick, to an exhibition of 50*l.* for five years.

Ronald M'Donnell, to an exhibition of 30*l.* for five years.

Middleton, Richard Reid, a prize of 30*l.*

William Vowell, a prize of 20*l.*

Carrying out also the resolution adopted by us last year, we have in several instances augmented the amount of the exhibitions of those students who during the past year have appeared to us, in consequence of a distinguished course in the University, to be worthy of such promotion.

At the Royal Schools nothing particularly calling for special notice to your Excellency has occurred since our last Report. That at Enniskillen, however, continues to be the most numerously attended ; the very extensive School-house, upon the enlargement and improvement of which considerable sums of money have within the last few years been expended by us, being now completely occupied.

At Armagh a large plot of ground, immediately adjoining the School-house, having been offered for sale, and it having been stated to us that it was likely that it would be purchased for building ground, which, from its proximity to the School-house, would be most injurious to the establishment, and there being a great want of land for the use of the School, we have, at the suggestion of the master, and on the recommendation of his Grace the Lord Primate, become purchasers of the interest in the lease, and now hold the land for the benefit of the School at a moderate rent.

The estates attached to the Schools have claimed much of our attention, and we have endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of the tenantry located thereon, by enlarging their farms where it has been found practicable ; by (in the case of industrious and improving tenants) granting rewards, making small loans to be repaid by instalments ; and also by allowances of lime to those tenants whose means would not enable them to purchase it.

And we have the gratification to inform your Excellency, that the Reports made to us by our local agents show, that very beneficial results, particularly on the Dungannon Estate, have been produced by such a course.

The Armagh School Estate was, during the last summer, inspected by our Secretary, accompanied by our Agent ; and the statement made to us of the respectable condition of the tenantry, as well as of the neatness and comfort of their habitations generally, was of a most satisfactory character.

The School established by us, for the benefit and at the urgent solicitation of those residing on this estate, is most numerously attended, and is reported to us to be very well conducted under the control of its present master and mistress.

In the case of Ballyroan School, one of private endowment, we have been enabled to carry out our intention of surrendering our interest in the lease of an old house, rented in the town, for the use of the second master ; and, instead thereof, we have undertaken to erect, on the ground attached to the School, a small house suitable for that purpose.

And we further beg to state to your Excellency, that since our last Report we have been enabled to bring to a conclusion the visitation of Lifford School, in consequence of the resignation of his office by the master, on whom the visitation was held.

At Eyrecourt, the School of which is a private endowment, the house had fallen into an almost ruinous state ; and the mastership having become vacant some years ago, we retained the master's salary, with which, and the produce of some funds to the credit of that School, now in our hands, we have undertaken

And we beg to notify to your Excellency, that in the case of the Diocesan Schools the following changes have taken place; viz., the late master of Elphin Diocesan School having died, and the master of Meath and Ardagh District School, and of Kildare School, having respectively resigned their situations, successors have been appointed to the two former situations; but the latter vacancy, which is of very recent occurrence, has not as yet been filled up by the Bishop of the diocese, who is the patron of the School.

In the case of Clonmel School, we have, acting under the advice of the principal law officer of the Crown, let, for one year, to the tenant in possession, the lands which form the endowment of the School, at the termination of which period we purpose, with the assistance of an agent, undertaking the management of this estate, in a manner similar to that acted upon by us with regard to the other estates under our care.

And we have to state to your Excellency, that, since the date of our last Report, we have paid to the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland a sum of 77*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, being the twelfth regular annual instalment in repayment of the advance made by Government for repairs executed at Raphoe Royal School.

All which we respectfully submit to your Excellency as our Report.

(signed) JOHN G. ARMAGH. (L. S.)
R^D DUBLIN. (L. S.)
CHARLES MEATH. (L. S.)
CHARLES KILDARE. (L. S.)
LOUIS PERRIN. (L. S.)
FRANC. SADLEIR. (L. S.)
C. R. ELRINGTON. (L. S.)
JAMES WILSON. (L. S.)
JOHN RADCLIFF. (L. S.)

W^m Cotter Kyle, LL.D.,
Secretary.

8, Clare-street, 25 March 1842.

EDUCATION, IRELAND.

**THE ANNUAL REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS
of Education in *Ireland*, for the Year 1841,**

Pursuant to Act of Parliament, 53 Geo. 3, c. 107, s. 8.

**Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 May 1842.**

267.

Under 1 oz.

SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION

IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1840.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

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REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY HUGH EARL FORTESCUE, Lord Lieutenant General and
General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I.—1. We, the undersigned Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, beg leave to submit to your Excellency this our Seventh Report.

2. We had on the 31st of December, 1839, 1581 schools in operation; of these 1479 were in existence on the preceding 30th of September, and the number of scholars in attendance upon them, according to the Rolls for the half-year ending on that day, was 192,971. The remaining 102 schools were opened after the 30th of September, therefore, no half-yearly Rolls from them had been then received, but we calculated that the number in attendance upon them would amount to about 12,000, making altogether 205,000; we also had undertaken to make grants to 357 schools, which had not, at that time, come into operation, but in which it was expected that the number in attendance would be about 63,000; and there were, besides, 6 schools which had been suspended until new Managers should be appointed.

3. We now give a list in the Appendix of the schools which we had in operation on the 31st of December, 1840, and we specify opposite to each the number of children in attendance upon it, according to the Rolls for the half-year ending the preceding 30th of September. We also give a list of expected schools, towards the erection and furnishing of which we undertook to make grants within the year, and we have in like manner set opposite to each the expected attendance upon it.

4. Of the schools which had been in operation on the 31st of December, 1839, we struck off 48 in the year 1840, and we cancelled 43 grants, which we had undertaken to make to expected schools.

5. The schools in operation on the 31st of December, 1840, amounted to 1978, and the number of children in attendance upon them, according to the Rolls for the half-year ending the preceding 30th of September, was 232,560. The expected schools amounted to 437, and the estimated attendance upon them to 58,879. And 9 schools were suspended.

6. The foregoing statement shows that the National Schools in operation increased in 1840 from 1581 to 1978—the number of children in attendance upon them from 192,971 to 232,562,—and the expected schools from 357 to 437.

7. The following Table shows the progressive advance of the National System since it was established, to the 31st of December, 1840:—

Reports of the Commissioners of Education.	Number of Schools in actual operation.	Number of Children on the Roll.
No. 1, . . .	789	107,042
No. 2, . . .	1,106	145,521
No. 3, . . .	1,181	153,707
No. 4, . . .	1,300	166,929
No. 5, . . .	1,384	169,548
No. 6, . . .	1,581	192,971
No. 7, . . .	1,978	232,560

members of that body within the year 1840, and 204 Grants were made there-upon.*

III.—9. Our Teachers have been classed according to their qualifications, in conformity with the arrangement explained in our last Report. The additional remuneration we have given to many of the most deserving of them, has been productive of beneficial results; and we trust that the means that may hereafter be placed at our disposal, will enable us to carry into effect our plans for securing the services of Masters and Mistresses fully competent to discharge the important duties confided to them.

10. In our Report for 1839, we stated that up to that time, we had trained 524 Teachers. In addition to these, 121 were trained in 1840.

11. The Reports from our Inspectors, generally bear testimony to the flourishing state of those schools which are under the care of trained Masters.

12. We annex a summary account of the course of study pursued by the Teachers while in training under our Professors.

13. In addition to a daily attendance at the Lectures, they are employed in the Model Schools, at stated periods, during the week, where they acquire information, theoretical and practical, in the art of teaching.

14. A vigilant superintendence is exercised over their moral conduct. On Sundays they are required to attend their respective places of worship; and upon every Thursday they receive religious instruction from their respective Pastors, who attend at our Schools in Marlborough-street for the purpose.

IV.—15. With the view of making the Lectures of our Professors more generally useful, we have adopted a regulation by which all Teachers, whether connected with the Board or not, are entitled to gratuitous admission on producing a certificate of good character.

V.—16. We allocated in a former year, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, £1000 towards the erection of a suitable building on our ground, in Marlborough-street, in connexion with the Model Schools, for the training of Female Teachers. To aid us in this desirable undertaking, Mrs. Drummond, the Widow of your Excellency's late Secretary, has intimated her intention of giving a donation of £1000, on the sole condition that the name of Mr. Drummond be connected with the proposed building. We have with your Excellency's approval, accepted this munificent gift, and we trust before the conclusion of the year, to have made considerable progress in the work.

VI.—17. The frequent visits of your Excellency to our Model Schools have afforded you an opportunity of forming a correct opinion of the ability of our Teachers, and the general progress of their pupils. We give in the Appendix an outline of the regulations and methods of Teaching pursued there. It has been drawn up by one of our Professors as preparatory to a complete manual of Instruction, for the use of Teachers in connexion with the Board.

VII.—18. We attach much importance to the cultivation of vocal music as a branch of general Education. At an early period it was introduced into our Model Schools; but it has not yet been taught upon a system calculated to produce all the beneficial results which may be expected from it. Having heard of the good effected by the method of instruction in vocal music, of Mr. Wilhem, of Paris, and having understood that the Committee of Council on Education in England had adopted it in several of their schools, we have sent over two of our Assistant Teachers to the Training School, at Battersea, under the superintendence of Dr. Kay, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the system, and on their return to Dublin, we intend to introduce it into our Model Schools.

VIII.—19. We referred in our last Report to the state of our Model Farm at Glasnevin. A house for the residence of our Agriculturist, and suitable farm buildings have been since erected. We have inserted in the Appendix an epitome of the instruction given to the Agricultural pupils, and to the Masters in training, connected with the Agricultural department. It will be seen, that it is altogether of a practical character, and regulated with special reference to their future pursuits in life.

* Since the 31st December, 1840, we have made grants of Salary and Books to 117 Schools, and given aid towards the Erection of 52 others, making a Total of 169 new Schools in less than six months.

20. Having received a number of applications during the past year for assistance to Agricultural schools, it is our intention, according to the suggestions contained in our Fourth Report, and which were approved by Her Majesty's Government, to assist in the establishment of 25 Model Agricultural schools—one in each District—towards which we are prepared to make grants, not exceeding £200 each.

21. We also propose to give a more liberal salary to Teachers to whose schools a portion of land is attached, and who are competent to undertake the management of it in addition to their ordinary duties. We hope thus to assist in spreading improved notions of husbandry both amongst the young and the old, for instruction will not only be given in the school-room to children, but out of it,—by lessons of example in skilful cultivation, industry, and order,—to the adult population around. It will be an indispensable condition, however, of receiving aid, that the Agricultural department shall be connected with an Elementary National school, as we do not propose to establish schools exclusively Agricultural, or to grant assistance towards the purchase of land or the payment of rent.

IX.—22. Among the schools taken into connexion within the year, some belong to Poor Law Unions. We give to schools of this class a first supply of books and school requisites gratis, with the privilege of purchasing more at any subsequent time, when required, at half-price. The only conditions upon which such aid is given are, that the schools receiving it shall be subject to inspection by our Officers, and that the provisions of the Poor Law Act, in reference to religious instruction, *all which are in strict accordance with our fundamental regulations*, shall be faithfully observed.

X.—23. In order to extend the circulation of our books generally, as well as to afford greater facilities to the Managers of our own schools in procuring them, we have established Depôts, where they may be had in our several school districts, and have given each in charge to our Superintendent.

24. In some districts, there has been a considerable increase in the demand for books, and other school requisites. The value of those issued at half-price, during the last year was £3,728 5s. of which the half-price was received in cash viz., £1,864 2s. 6d. On the whole, we have reason to be satisfied with the experiment, and we shall adopt such further means as we may judge necessary for rendering it more extensively beneficial.

25. Besides the demand for our own schools, the works we have published are sought for more and more for schools in general, not only in Ireland but in England, Scotland and foreign countries. We make to all Managers of schools wherever situated, and whether in connexion with us or not, the same allowance upon the purchase of them that we make to Booksellers; but although they thus get them on very moderate terms, they never get them under the cost to us, on the contrary, the price they pay always yields a profit to us upon the transaction.

26. It appears to be still supposed, notwithstanding our explicit statements to the contrary, in former Reports, that we require the books we publish to be used to the exclusion of all others. We therefore beg leave to repeat that though we recommend them, yet the use of them is by no means compulsory.

27. We give in the Appendix a list of the books now sent to each school as free stock, and of those that can be purchased for the use of National Schools at half-price, or by schools for the poor, not in connexion with the Board, at a reduced cost.

28. We have annexed a detailed account of our receipts and expenditure to the 31st of December, 1840.

(Signed) RICHARD DUBLIN.
 * D. MURRAY.
 FRANC SADLIER.
 A. R. BLAKE.
 ROBERT HOLMES.
 RICHARD W. GREENE.
 PATRICK BELLEW.
 POOLEY SHULDHAM HENRY, D. D.
 MORPETH.
 ALEXANDER MACDONNELL.
 JOHN RICHARD CORBALLIS.

THE CHARGE.

BALANCE in favour of the Public on the 31st Dec., 1840,

• Although only £6,400 19s. 7d. was actually paid under this head, the Commissioners made Grants, during the year, to the amount of £16,112 11s. 1d., towards Building and Furnishing Schools.

**MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }**

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APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Antrim.

I.—LIST of ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-EIGHT SCHOOLS in operation on 31st December, 1840; with SUMMARIES in COUNTIES and PROVINCES.

ULSTER—831 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—198 Schools.

THE SCHOOLS MARKED THUS * WERE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION DURING THE YEAR.

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.								Observations.		
				31st March.			30th September, 1840.			Number of Teachers.				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.						
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.			Free Stock.	Salary. Amount paid during the Year.
																£	s.			
1	Ardclinis	Glenariff	1	53	18	71	45	22	67	1	1	—	—	—	—	0 11 5	3 4 5	16 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.	
2	Aboghill	Killygarren	2	78	79	157	60	91	151	1	1	—	—	—	—	1 2 3	2 8 6	11 0 0		
1223	Ditto	Waterclooney	3	44	20	64	52	54	106	1	1	—	—	—	—	0 6 6	1 5 2	8 0 0		
3	Ditto	Laymore	4	45	12	57	39	34	73	1	1	—	—	—	—	0 10 9	1 5 2	8 0 0		
5	Ditto	Gortgole	5	21	20	41	33	30	63	1	1	—	—	—	—	0 17 5½	1 5 2	4 0 0		
2505	Ditto	Aboghill	6	—	—	—	50	36	86	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th September, 1840.	
2569	Ditto	Tullygawley	7	—	—	—	33	28	61	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	4 0 0		
2570	Ditto	Glenhue	8	—	—	—	37	23	60	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	4 0 0		
2572	Ditto	Cullybackey	9	—	—	—	38	10	48	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	4 0 0		
2579	Ditto	Moyasset	10	—	—	—	52	33	85	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	4 0 0		
2654	Ditto	Gervagh, West	11	—	—	—	21	20	41	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	4 0 0		
2655	Ditto	Ditto, East	12	—	—	—	47	31	78	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th September, 1840.	
2721	Ditto	Upper Largy	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1200	Ardmoy	Breen, male	14	53	14	67	49	—	49	1	1	—	—	—	1 4 10	2 5 6	10 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
1503	Ditto	Ditto, female	15	—	26	26	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 6	8 0 0			
2567	Antrim	Creavery	16	—	—	—	24	27	51	1	1	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	4 0 0			
2568	Ditto	Rathmore	17	—	—	—	26	14	40	1	1	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	4 0 0	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th Sept., 1840.		
2766	Ditto	Antrim	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	—			
8	Ballyclugh	Crebilly	19	106	49	155	106	66	172	1	1	—	—	—	1 9 5	3 4 5	15 0 0			
1351	Ballyeaston	Ballycorr	20	37	22	59	36	28	64	1	1	—	—	—	1 18 2	1 5 2	12 0 0			

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

APPENDIX I.
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**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**
—
**PROVINCE OF
ULSTER. I**
County Antrim.

22	Ditto	.	.	Tildarg	21	41	21	62	31	29	60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Antrim.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM, (continued.)

No. of Schools.	Parish.	School.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.							Observations.
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contributions towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.										
52	Ballywillan	Ballywillan	48	—	—	32	25	57	1	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
55	Ballymoney	Kirkhills	49	—	—	22	21	43	1	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	3 6 8	do.
44	Ditto	Ballygan	50	—	—	41	28	69	1	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	2 0 0	do.
45	Ditto	Garry	51	—	—	28	29	57	1	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	2 0 0	do.
46	Ditto	Bendooragh	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	—	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th Sept., 1840.
47	Ditto	Secon	53	—	—	54	42	96	1	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	2 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
48	Ditto	Garryduff	54	—	—	34	19	53	1	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	2 0 0	do.
74	Ditto	Townhead	55	—	—	50	25	75	1	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	1 6 8	do.
56	Billy	Ballingore	56	—	—	38	26	64	1	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	4 0 0	do.
24	Cairn Castle	Cairn Castle	57	39	36	48	38	86	1	—	—	—	1 0 0½	1 5 2	12 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
110	Ditto	Ballygilbert	58	25	8	34	29	63	1	—	—	—	—	0 19 2	8 0 0	do.
25	Carmoney	Carmoney, No. 1.	59	32	15	50	31	81	1	—	—	—	—	1 1 9	8 0 0	do.
26	Ditto	Ditto, No. 2.	60	45	25	70	42	69	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
27	Ditto	White House, male	61	89	—	89	73	73	1	—	—	—	5 13 5½	3 4 5	17 10 0	do.
29	Ditto	Ballycraig, No. 2, male	62	46	15	61	54	77	1	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	15 0 0	do.
30	Ditto	Ditto, female	63	10	36	7	24	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th Sept., 1840.
49	Ditto	White Abbey, male	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	—	do.
50	Ditto	Ditto, female	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th Sept., 1840.
49	Ditto	White House, fem.	66	—	94	—	84	84	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	16 0 0	do.
57	Carrickfergus.	Stralldnabanna	67	44	29	48	28	71	1	—	8 10 0	4 5 5	—	—	15 0 0	do.
81	County Town	Carrickfergus	68	78	17	100	72	100	1	—	—	—	2 10 7	2 5 6	12 0 0	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th Sept., 1840.
32	Ditto	Carrickfergus, male	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	6 13 4	do.
34	Ditto	Ditto, female	70	41	30	57	33	70	1	—	—	—	2 2 6	2 5 2	10 0 0	do.
36	Ditto	Woodburn	71	20	30	30	40	70	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	8 0 0	do.
36	Carrickfergus.	Duncrew	71	20	30	30	40	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

11

APPENDIX I.
—
**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Antrim.

[illegible]

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec. 1840.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Antrim.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM, (continued.)

		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.					
Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting up.			Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.	
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Males.	Females.									Total.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.							
53	Grange of Doagh	108	28	10	38	25	5	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
30	Grange of Ballyscullion	109	66	25	91	38	20	58	1	—	—	0 12 5½	1 5 2	10 6 8	—	—	
39	Glenavey	110	21	24	45	34	28	62	1	—	—	1 0 0	0 19 2	8 0 0	—	—	
79	Ditto	111	32	17	49	34	28	62	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	
11	Ditto	112	—	—	—	33	23	56	1	—	—	1 0 0	1 1 2	4 0 0	—	—	
54	Ditto	113	—	—	—	22	25	47	1	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th Sept., 1840.	
38	Ditto	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
54	Grange	115	64	30	94	71	49	120	1	—	—	0 18 1½	2 5 6	15 0 0	—		—
55	Glynn	116	36	12	48	40	9	49	1	—	—	—	1 5 2	8 0 0	—		—
38	Grange of Muckanon.	117	—	—	—	42	18	60	1	—	—	1 12 10	1 1 2	4 0 0	—		—
76	Glenwherry	118	—	—	—	33	22	55	1	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th Sept., 1840.	
32	Ditto	119	—	—	—	31	21	52	1	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—		—
39	Grange of Nalteen.	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	—	—		—
36	Inver	121	53	26	79	38	38	76	1	—	—	0 7 6½	1 5 2	15 0 0	—		—
39	Island Magee	122	50	27	77	73	45	118	1	—	—	2 5 0½	2 5 6	10 0 0	—		—
30	Ditto	123	—	—	—	24	29	53	1	—	—	—	1 1 2	4 0 0	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.	
39	Ditto	124	—	—	—	26	15	41	1	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—		—
10	Ditto	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 2	—	—		—
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																	—

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

13

Mullaghduff		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto	
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APPENDIX I.

**Schools in operation,
 31st Dec., 1840.**

**PROVINCE OF
 ULSTER.**
County Antrim.

APPENDIX L.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Antrim.

1.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.							Observations.		
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Teachers.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.							Males.		Females.	
20	Loughgeel . .	158	—	—	—	29	33	62	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
78	Maregal . .	159	82	42	124	103	57	160	—	—	—	3	9	4½	23	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
79	Ditto . .	160	84	21	55	41	33	74	—	—	—	0	10	0	12	0	0	
44	Ditto . .	161	32	16	48	41	25	66	—	—	—	0	11	11	8	0	0	
80	Maheranuck . .	162	32	19	51	48	31	79	—	—	—	2	12	9	8	0	0	
81	Maheranmore . .	163	64	38	102	57	36	93	—	—	—	2	1	6	8	0	0	
82	Ditto . .	164	46	39	85	46	38	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0	0	
52	Portlengone . .	165	—	—	—	21	19	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0	
53	Do. or Ahoghill . .	166	—	—	—	58	39	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	6	do. do.
56	Ditto . .	167	—	—	—	36	30	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	
83	Ralco . .	168	65	40	105	46	46	92	—	—	—	0	13	8½	8	0	0	
84	Ditto . .	169	39	17	56	39	20	59	—	—	—	2	3	7½	8	0	0	
85	Ditto . .	170	32	19	51	29	22	51	—	—	—	0	9	9½	10	18	4	
86	Ditto . .	171	44	29	73	53	40	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
87	Ramoean . .	172	64	8	72	81	23	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	
03	Ditto, female, . .	173	2	23	25	6	52	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
88	Rocavan . .	174	55	17	72	69	32	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	do. do. do.
01	Ditto . .	175	—	—	—	47	37	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	
81	Ditto . .	176	—	—	—	32	33	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	Rasharkin . .	177	—	—	—	68	48	116	—	—	—	0	6	0	4	0	0	
84	Ditto . .	178	—	—	—	29	12	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
14	Skerry . .	179	46	16	62	52	41	93	—	—	—	0	13	0½	12	0	0	
59	Ditto . .	180	42	19	61	48	20	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	
03	Ditto . .	181	—	—	—	46	40	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	6	

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Armagh.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of ARMAGH, (continued.)

Parish		Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.								Observations.
				31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.						Females.	Total.	£ s. d.		Amount paid during the Year.
08	Creggan	Dorsey	12	95	36	131	126	49	175	1	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
10	Drumcree	Richmount	13	61	33	94	56	30	86	1	—	1 0 9	12 0 0			
98	Ditto	Breagh.	14	52	38	90	51	24	75	1	—	1 0 0	12 0 0			
33	Ditto	Mahon.	15	—	—	—	66	50	116	1	—	2 10 0	1 6 8			
29	Forkhill	Meighfener	16	113	45	158	148	69	217	1	—	—	15 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
22	Ditto	Aughanduff	17	93	53	146	105	78	183	1	—	—	15 0 0			
30	Keady	Carraban	18	44	29	73	35	28	63	1	—	1 1 2	8 0 0			
76	Ditto	Keady.	19	—	—	—	63	32	95	1	—	—	4 0 0			
12	Killeavy, Upper	Cloughoge	20	112	—	112	71	41	112	1	—	—	10 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
96	Ditto	Ditto, female	21	—	42	42	—	74	73	1	—	—	6 0 0			
13	Ditto	Ballinless	22	110	42	152	126	59	185	1	—	—	18 0 0			
15	Ditto, Lower	Lislea	23	100	44	144	75	28	103	1	1 11 10	4 0 4	6 13 4			
16	Ditto	Lissimon	24	88	61	149	69	62	131	1	—	2 5 6	12 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
54	Ditto	Camclough, male	25	139	—	139	170	—	170	1	1 10 10	4 17 0	11 5 0			
02	Ditto	Camclough, female	26	—	98	98	—	110	110	1	—	—	6 0 0			
19	Kilmore	Ballywilly, male	27	43	—	43	52	—	52	1	—	1 5 2	8 0 0			
20	Ditto	Ditto, female	28	—	38	38	—	35	35	1	1 17 8	2 5 6	12 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
21	Ditto	Ballinahinch, male	29	59	—	59	79	77	77	1	1 2 4	2 5 6	8 0 0			
22	Ditto	Ditto, female	30	—	68	68	—	77	77	1	—	2 5 6	19 0 0			
23	Kilcluney	Folea	31	63	42	105	55	35	90	1	—	2 2 8½	8 13 4			
25	Loughgilly	Tullyharron	32	61	41	102	91	56	147	1	2 0 0	2 5 6	6 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
78	Mullabrack	Market Hill	33	—	—	—	86	56	142	1	—	4 14 0	6 0 0			
07	Newtown Hamilton	Mullaghduff, male	34	73	—	73	61	—	61	1	—	2 5 6	11 10 0			
05	Ditto	Ditto, female	35	—	52	52	—	51	51	1	—	—	8 0 0			

Ditto	36	62	-	62	103	-	103	1	-	-	-	-	1 17 9	2 5 6	12 0 0	0
Ditto	37	-	21	21	-	61	61	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0	0
Seagoe	38	77	30	107	106	60	166	1	-	-	-	-	3 12 3	-	12 0 0	0
Shankhill	39	25	19	44	36	18	54	1	-	-	-	-	2 3 3½	1 5 2	7 6 8	8
Shankey	40	69	39	108	136	86	222	1	-	-	-	-	4 10 1	-	12 0 0	0
The Manager of this School having previously expended 50 <i>l.</i> in building, the full amount of their expenditure in "Fitting up" granted.																
Total in Armagh,																
40 2,186 1,424 3,610 2,781 2,031 4,812 30 14 - 44 0 10 1 0 0 42 0 5 79 9 0 446 3 4																

COUNTY OF CAVAN.—69 Schools.

Anna	1	113	26	113	189	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	£ 2 5 0½	£ 3 4 5	£ 15 0 0	d. 0 0 0
Ditto	2	80	-	82	82	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0	0
Ditto	3	-	72	72	84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0	0
Anna, West	4	19	17	36	153	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 17 9	2 8 6	11 5 0	0
Annageliff	5	49	42	91	72	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 11 6	2 5 6	16 0 0	0
Ditto	6	145	-	169	169	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 17 1	-	15 0 0	0
Ditto	7	-	92	92	149	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0	0
Ballymachugh	8	172	-	138	138	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 6 5	3 4 5	12 0 0	0
Ditto	9	-	89	89	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 6	10 0 0	0
Ballyjamesduff	10	68	-	68	82	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 6	12 0 0	0
Ditto	11	-	67	67	80	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 2	8 0 0	0
Cavan	12	69	31	100	126	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 14 1½	2 5 6	12 0 0	0
Castletarra	13	109	-	109	103	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 2 6	3 4 5	12 1 8	0
Ditto	14	-	41	41	73	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 6	10 0 0	0
Drumlane	15	54	17	71	72	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 6	12 0 0	0
Ditto	16	38	24	62	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 2	10 0 0	0
Ditto	17	105	58	163	191	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 13 2	3 4 5	10 0 0	0
Ditto	18	95	59	154	90	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 8	2 5 6	8 0 0	0
Ditto	19	60	43	103	111	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 0 0	0
Ditto	20	-	-	42	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 0 0	0
No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.																
Drumloman	21	104	-	104	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 15 1½	2 5 6	12 0 0	0
Ditto	22	-	82	82	63	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 2	10 0 0	0
Drumgoon	23	113	-	113	150	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0	0
Ditto	24	-	84	84	93	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 0 0	0
Ditto	25	43	15	58	83	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 6	12 0 0	0

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Cavan.

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Cavan.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of CAVAN, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Scholars.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.						Observations.								
			31st March.			30th September, 1840.			Books and Stationery at Half-price.														
			Males.		Total.	Males.		Total.	Building.		Fitting-up.		Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.			Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.		Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Drumgoon	Cootehill, male	26	125	—	125	128	—	128	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Ditto	Ditto, female	27	—	88	88	86	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto	Ditto, infant*	28	—	—	—	60	42	60	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto	Tullyinchin, female	29	23	25	48	48	48	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th September, 1840.
Drung	Cornakill, male *	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto	Ditto, female*	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Killanne	Lex	32	44	23	67	59	23	59	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Kildallen	Kildallen	33	56	50	106	111	41	111	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Killysbandra	Coronary, male	34	57	—	57	51	44	51	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto	Ditto, female	35	—	44	44	44	44	44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th September, 1840.
Kildrumfarlin	Aghawee	36	134	76	210	126	61	187	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto	Kilnaleck, male	37	144	—	144	142	—	142	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto	Ditto, female	38	—	83	83	106	106	106	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th September, 1840.
Ditto	Drumrora, male *	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto	Ditto, female*	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto	Cullow	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Ditto	Lehary, male *	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Ditto	Ditto, female*	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Kilsherdaney	Abatotan	44	50	26	76	93	46	139	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Ditto	Kill	45	38	12	50	43	26	69	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kilmore	Ballynagh	46	98	66	164	112	73	185	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto	Ditto, female*	47	—	—	—	101	60	161	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX TO SEVENTH REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX L

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Donegal.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of **ULSTER**: County of **DONEGAL**.
COUNTY OF DONEGAL.—91 Schools.

[illegible]

77	Clonmavey	Gaddyduff	23	265	110	375	162	-	162	1	-	-	-	-	7	2	8	4	7	8	13	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
55	Ditto	Ditto	24	-	-	-	108	-	108	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0	
07	Ditto	Tiernaigo	25	134	66	200	88	46	134	1	1	6	0	0	5	18	94	-	-	-	9	0	0	
06	Clonmany	Beltra	26	73	41	114	67	62	129	1	-	10	0	0	2	6	4	1	13	6	12	0	0	
05	Ditto	Rasheny	27	69	42	111	48	56	104	1	-	10	0	0	2	4	1	1	13	6	12	0	0	
35	Conwal	Letterkenny	28	101	100	201	104	-	104	1	-	-	-	-	3	18	5	-	-	-	12	0	0	
36	Ditto	Ditto, female*	29	-	-	-	106	106	106	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
69	Ditto	Glencar	30	35	20	55	36	24	60	1	-	-	-	-	0	9	114	2	5	6	12	0	0	
60	Cloncagh	Keenagh, female*	31	-	-	-	65	67	132	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	1	6	8	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
70	Donagh	St. Patrick's	32	105	38	143	66	43	109	1	-	-	-	-	1	11	0	-	-	-	12	0	0	
71	Ditto	Creightown	33	56	41	97	32	44	76	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	12	0	0	
39	Ditto	Glassalts	34	75	32	107	54	38	92	1	-	-	-	-	0	5	74	-	-	-	8	0	0	
32	Donegal	Legowney	35	58	25	83	46	26	72	1	-	-	-	-	0	13	24	-	-	-	8	0	0	
63	Donoughmore	Gortubar	36	41	10	51	46	21	67	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	0	-	-	-	12	0	0	
64	Ditto	Drum Murphy	37	90	23	113	80	53	133	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	0	
00	Ditto	Castelfin	38	114	88	114	88	-	88	1	-	-	-	-	1	14	11	-	-	-	15	0	0	
71	Ditto	Ditto, female*	39	-	61	61	-	51	51	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
		Crossroads, No. 2.*	40	-	-	-	47	44	91	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0	
75	Ditto	Knock	41	-	-	-	39	15	54	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	44	1	1	2	4	0	0	do.
20	Donoughmore	Coolydawson	42	-	-	-	49	49	98	1	-	-	-	-	1	13	9	2	8	6	4	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, the School not being at that time in operation.
73	Dysertegney	Meenagh	43	143	52	195	124	108	232	1	1	-	-	-	4	0	1	-	-	-	20	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
59	Enniskeel	Killelooney	44	-	-	-	64	28	92	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	2	0	0	

APPENDIX I.

**Schools in operation,
 31st Dec., 1840.**

**PROVINCE OF
 ULSTER.**
County Donegal.

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec. 1840.
PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Donegal.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of DONEGAL, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending			No. of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.							
		31st March.		30th September, 1840.	No. of Teachers.		Building.	Fitting up.		Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.										
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		Total.	£		s.	d.			£	s.		d.	£	s.	d.			
72	Fahan, Upper	69	26	95	95	43	138	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	6½	3	4	5	6	13	4	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.	
95	Ditto	112	133	245	121	143	264	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	5	—	—	—	—	0	0		do. do.
72	Fahan, Lower	160	104	264	151	125	276	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	7	—	—	—	—	0	0		
74	Ditto	123	89	212	75	62	137	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0		
77	Ditto	231	155	386	118	108	226	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	2	4	0	4	—	22	10		0
02	Ditto	—	—	—	100	75	175	1	—	—	—	—	—	0	18	10	1	13	6	—	7	10	0	
08	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1840.	
27	Gartan	—	—	—	—	100	100	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0		0
74	Iskahan	82	35	117	72	54	126	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0		0
34	Inniskeel	75	21	96	59	39	96	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	1½	2	5	6	—	12	0		0
40	Kilcar	118	55	173	109	39	148	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	0		0
94	Ditto	31	12	43	52	18	70	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0	
16	Killeigh	57	36	75	25	22	47	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	0	
61	Killagher	48	23	71	46	40	86	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	0	0	19	2	—	10	0	0	
60	Ditto	64	32	96	38	26	64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0	
71	Kilmacrow	57	18	75	26	14	40	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0	
73	Ditto	118	21	139	73	22	95	1	—	—	—	—	—	0	11	7½	—	—	—	—	8	0	0	
33	Ditto	—	—	—	48	17	65	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	1	5	2	—	8	0	0	
68	Kilmacrenan	36	15	51	25	32	57	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1840.	
35	Killybegs	72	32	104	136	67	203	1	—	—	—	—	—	0	9	10	—	—	—	—	8	0		0
64	Kiltwick	98	—	98	120	—	120	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	3	—	—	—	—	9	0		0
88	Ditto	—	56	56	—	58	58	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1½	—	—	—	—	31	6		8
81	Leek	—	—	—	20	14	34	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	8	0		0
75	Mevagh	53	23	76	49	37	86	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0	
162	Ditto	84	23	107	52	35	87	1	—	—	—	—	—	0	12	0	2	5	6	—	12	0	0	
236	Muegh	70	11	81	49	13	62	1	—	—	—	—	—	0	4	6	—	—	—	—	13	0	0	
176	Merville, Upper	55	32	87	61	34	95	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	0	0	
241	Ditto	32	21	53	33	26	61	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0	0	

178	Ditto	Dring . . .	73	36	44	80	38	42	80	1	1	-	-	-	5	0	0	2	10	0	-	-	2	5	6	14	0	0	No return of the attend- ance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
180	Ditto	Carrickmaquigly . .	74	58	34	92	48	26	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	12	0	0	
242	Ditto	Cabry . . .	75	38	22	60	37	29	66	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	9	16	0	0		
677	Ditto	Clare . . .	76	-	-	-	21	13	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	0	4	0	0		
380	Ditto	Three Trees . . .	77	-	-	-	38	29	67	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0	do.	
182	Ditto, Lower . .	Gulladuff . . .	78	49	24	73	45	33	78	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	10½	2	8	6		
183	Ditto . . .	Glenagivney . .	79	63	29	92	33	21	54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6			
184	Ditto . . .	Moiville . . .	80	92	29	121	77	38	115	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2			
989	Raymunderdoney .	Crossroads, No. 1. .	81	128	36	164	128	36	164	1	-	-	-	-	4	0	0	2	0	0	-	-	-	-	6	0	0	No return of the attend- ance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.	
316	Raphoe . . .	Raphoe . . .	82	-	-	-	32	17	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	6½	1	5	2		
28	Stranorlar . . .	Ballybofey . . .	83	34	17	51	43	32	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	10½	8	0	0		
64	Tullabegly . . .	Derrybeg . . .	84	117	55	172	68	48	116	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	9½	7	6	8		
224	Ditto . . .	Tory Island . . .	85	31	25	56	34	24	58	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	0	No return of the attend- ance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.	
395	Tullabegly, West .	Meenacaddy . . .	86	-	-	-	43	13	56	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	4	0	0		
225	Ditto . . .	Magheraclougher .	87	82	26	108	58	41	99	1	-	-	-	-	2	13	0	1	6	8	-	-	-	-	8	0	0		
445	Ditto . . .	Dunlovey . . .	88	39	21	60	35	16	51	1	-	-	-	-	2	10	4	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	8	0	0		
446	Ditto . . .	Bunainver . . .	89	53	18	71	50	16	66	1	-	-	-	-	2	10	4	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	8	0	0	No return of the attend- ance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.	
447	Ditto . . .	Dore . . .	90	44	25	69	52	42	94	1	-	-	-	-	2	10	4	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	8	0	0		
448	Ditto . . .	Ards . . .	91	92	30	122	68	33	101	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	0		
19	Tullabegly, E. . .																												
Total in Donegal, . .			91	4,964	2,563	7,527	5,090	3,776	8,866	84	18	26	0	0	73	14	0	49	16	11	94	0	0½	84	1	3	869	11	8

COUNTY OF DOWN.—135 Schools.

									£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
186	Anaghline	.	Tullintanvally	.	67	33	100	85	67	152	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 0 0
187	Aghaderg	.	Loughbrickland	.	75	51	126	87	54	141	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 0 0
324	Ditto	.	Meenan	*	--	--	--	47	30	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 0 0

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Down.

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Down.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of DOWN, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.								Observations.
			31st March.				30th September, 1840.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contributions towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.											
15	Ards . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th of September, 1840.		
18	Bangor . .	5	55	15	70	39	17	56	1	—	—	—	—	1 7 7	2 8 6	20 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
19	Ditto . .	6	55	22	77	58	23	81	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0			
18	Ditto . .	7	—	—	—	57	19	76	1	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	4 0 0			
20	Ballee . .	8	38	13	51	38	18	56	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
21	Ditto . .	9	—	—	—	40	25	65	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 2	4 0 0			
21	Bright . .	10	62	52	114	75	62	137	1	—	—	—	—	0 18 10	2 5 6	20 0 0	No return of the attendance.		
38	Ballymacarrett	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 19 2	—			
17	Ditto . .	12	—	—	—	189	—	189	1	—	—	—	—	1 2 2	4 0 4	7 10 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
18	Ditto . .	13	—	—	—	—	133	133	1	—	—	—	—	1 1 11½	2 8 6	1 6 8	do.		
16	Ballyphillip .	14	—	—	—	37	28	65	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 2	4 0 0	do.		
34	Ballyminister .	15	—	—	—	26	12	38	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	4 0 0	do.		
59	Ballyronney .	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th of September, 1840.		
93	Clonallen .	17	147	53	200	140	69	209	1	—	—	—	—	0 18 7½	4 12 6	10 0 0			

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Down.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of Ulster: County of Down, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.	
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Teachers.		Bul ding.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								Males.	Females.			
12 14 31	Drumbo Ditto Ditto	46 47 48	61 35 —	51 24 —	112 59 —	72 34 22	48 27 13	120 61 35	1 1 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
26 31 34 35 24	Ditto Down Ditto Ditto Ditto	49 50 51 52 53	— 49 206 — —	— 28 — 221 —	— 77 206 221 —	65 50 189 — 34	36 25 — 204 67	101 75 189 204 101	1 1 1 1 —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	do.
14 23	Drumballyroney Ditto	54 55	30 —	6 —	36 —	50 40	14 30	64 70	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
75 37	Ditto Donoughmore.	56 57	— —	— —	— —	41 81	42 54	83 135	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	do.
21	Ditto	58	—	—	—	42	19	61	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, the School not being at that time in operation.
14 15	Grey Abbey Ditto	59 60	77 —	36 —	113 —	85 —	35 —	120 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	No return of the attendance.

APPENDIX I.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Down.

[illegible]

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Down.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of DOWN, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.
			31st March.			30th September, 1840.			Males.	Females.	Building.	Fitting up.	Amount of Local towards Building and Fitting up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	res Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.													
Kilmigan	Annaboro', male	81	60	—	60	117	—	117	1	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.			
Ditto	Annaboro', female	82	—	43	43	—	81	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	* £5 omitted.			
Ditto	Castlewellan .	83	—	—	—	47	27	74	—	—	50 0 0	25 0 0	—	1 6 0	2 8 6	—	—	* £5 omitted.			
Kilcoo, Upper.	Ballymoney .	84	135	37	172	126	33	159	1	—	—	—	—	2 1 4	3 4 5	15 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.				
Ditto, Lower .	Ardaghy .	85	62	10	72	63	19	82	1	—	—	—	—	1 6 4½	2 5 6	10 0 0					
Kilclief .	Rosglass .	86	148	85	233	155	105	260	1	—	—	—	—	2 6 1	4 0 4	13 0 0					
Ditto .	Kilclief .	87	—	—	—	75	49	124	1	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	4 0 0					
Killileagh .	Derryboy .	88	30	10	40	39	32	71	1	—	—	—	—	1 9 4	2 5 6	15 0 0					
Ditto .	Ballytrim .	89	—	—	—	40	22	62	1	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	4 0 0					
Ditto .	Tullymaknaws .	90	—	—	—	35	24	59	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	1 6 8					
Ditto .	Killinchy Woods .	91	—	—	—	38	25	63	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	0 13 4					
Kilmore .	Crossgar .	92	53	25	78	52	29	81	1	—	—	—	—	0 10 8	2 5 6	8 0 0					
Ditto .	Redemon .	93	—	—	—	68	44	112	1	—	24 4 0	12 2 0	—	2 5 5	2 8 6	2 13 4					
Knockbrea .	Ballynafagh .	94	—	—	—	42	21	63	1	—	—	—	—	0 15 9	1 5 2	4 0 0					
Ditto .	Knock .	95	—	—	—	36	17	53	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	2 13 4					
Loughlin Island .	Loughlin Island .	96	65	37	102	71	40	111	1	—	20 0 0	15 17 11	—	3 8 0	3 4 3	12 0 0					

APPENDIX I.
—
**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**
—
**PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.**
County Down.

Parish	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292
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APPENDIX I.
 Schools in operation,
 31st Dec., 1840.
 PROVINCE OF
 ULSTER.
 County Fermanagh.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of FERMANAGH.

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-year ending				Number of Teachers		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.						
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Total.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contributions towards Building and Fitting-up.		Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.		Salary, Amount paid during the Year.								
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.							
2625	Seapatrick's	Ballydown *	126	—	—	—	85	43	42	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	2	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.					
1314	Tullyish	Gilford, male	129	—	129	—	148	52	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0	0						
1952	Ditto	Ditto, female	128	65	42	22	64	22	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0	0						
258	Ditto	Bann	129	54	100	95	170	75	95	—	—	4	0	1½	—	—	12	0	0						
259	Ditto	Moyallen, male	130	76	76	22	98	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	12	0						
260	Ditto	Ditto, female	131	70	—	70	71	67	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	8	0						
1688	Ditto	Ballynagarick *	132	—	—	—	105	32	73	—	—	—	1	2	6	—	4	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.					
1690	Ditto	Ballylough *	133	—	—	—	116	39	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	0						
1689	Ditto	Clare *	134	—	—	—	78	33	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	0						
261	Tyrilla	Ballykinler	135	28	98	60	153	60	93	—	—	—	1	5	3½	2	5	6	12	0	do.				
		Total in Down,	4,969	3,153	8,122	7,461	5,110	51	4	0	98	6	2	80	13	3	86	9	10	205	1	7	1,130	5	0

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.—41 Schools.																			
287	Aughalurcher	Mullinaburtlin	1	34	21	55	36	25	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
247	Ditto	Mullaghtfad	2	34	14	48	59	38	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
263	Aughalocherim	Moat	3	50	29	79	46	39	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
748	Augharra	Ardmoney	4	53	28	81	74	35	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
531	Aghaveg	Tattykeeran	5	—	—	—	26	16	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
264	Clones	Brunkernagh	6	62	15	77	72	39	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
265	Ditto	Deerpark	7	33	9	42	40	23	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.

APPENDIX I.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Fermanagh.

[illegible]

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Londonderry.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of LONDONDERRY.—86 Schools.
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.—86 Schools.

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-year ending			Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.								Observations.		
				31st March.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
				Males.	Females.														
292	Ardrea .	Ballymulderg .	1	66	16	82	68	27	95	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
293	Ditto .	Movilliam .	2	46	34	80	46	31	77	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
195	Ditto .	Anaghorish .	3	51	34	85	72	52	124	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
306	Ditto .	Ballynensagh .	4	—	—	—	58	53	111	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
307	Ahadowny .	Collins .	5	—	—	—	46	34	80	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
308	Ditto .	Ahadowny .	6	—	—	—	32	38	70	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
309	Ditto .	Killeague .	7	—	—	—	75	60	135	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
310	Ditto .	Milltown, No. 1. .	8	—	—	—	44	25	69	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
311	Ditto .	Drogheda .	9	—	—	—	60	41	101	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
312	Ditto .	Trinaltinagh .	10	—	—	—	42	38	80	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
313	Ditto .	Bovagh .	11	—	—	—	63	56	119	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
314	Ditto .	Moneycarrie .	12	—	—	—	55	50	105	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
294	Ballynascreen .	Straw .	13	101	61	162	70	61	131	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
295	Ditto .	Altayeskey .	14	66	39	105	67	37	104	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
296	Ditto .	Draperstown-cross .	15	24	29	53	29	41	70	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
297	Ditto .	Drumard .	16	54	26	80	45	28	73	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
300	Ditto .	Derrynoid .	17	63	35	98	68	45	113	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
341	Boveva .	Burnfoot .	18	163	83	246	47	34	81	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
310	Banagher .	Moneybaughan .	19	95	41	136	73	—	73	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
343	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	20	—	—	—	—	48	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
225	Bevevogh .	Drumnicia .	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
161	Ballywilliam .	Loughstown .	22	—	—	—	40	12	52	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

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APPENDIX L

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Londonderry.

[illegible]

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Londonderry.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of LONDONDERRY, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.				Observations.			
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contributions towards Building and Fitting up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
18	Kilcronaghan .	48	53	13	66	39	17	56	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
19	Ditto .	49	69	48	117	54	45	99	—	—	—	—	—	do.
30	Ditto .	50	—	—	—	33	29	62	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
98	Kilclumaghan .	51	—	—	—	61	36	97	—	—	—	—	—	do.
71	Maghera .	52	78	34	112	61	52	113	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
32	Ditto .	53	—	—	—	95	35	130	—	—	—	—	—	do.
58	Ditto .	54	—	—	—	39	34	73	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
04	Ditto .	55	—	—	—	34	30	64	—	—	—	—	—	do.
28	Magherafelt .	56	42	12	54	75	24	99	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
02	Ditto .	57	—	—	—	51	35	86	—	—	—	—	—	do.
65	Ditto .	58	—	—	—	56	24	80	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
83	Macosquin .	59	—	—	—	28	20	48	—	—	—	—	—	do.
95	Ditto .	60	—	—	—	30	16	46	—	—	—	—	—	do.
97	Ditto .	61	—	—	—	15	27	42	—	—	—	—	—	do.
01	Ditto .	62	—	—	—	26	17	43	—	—	—	—	—	do.
24	Templenore .	63	177	—	177	245	—	245	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
25	Ditto .	64	—	186	186	—	245	245	—	—	—	—	—	do.
36	Ditto .	65	80	—	80	63	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	do.
39	Ditto .	66	—	74	74	—	73	73	—	—	—	—	—	do.
70	Ditto .	67	98	—	98	57	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
41	Ditto .	68	—	52	52	68	36	102	—	—	—	—	—	do.
70	Ditto .	69	85	40	125	68	31	87	—	—	—	—	—	do.
84	Ditto .	70	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.

[illegible]COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.—64 Schools.

	Raw . . . Corlea . .	1 2	75 —	40 —	115 —	50 35	31 29	81 64	1 1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
29 Aughamullen .																
35 Ditto . . .																
31 Aughaboy .	Aughaboy or Lath- naward }	3	68	51	119	96	81	177	1	—	—	—	1	4	3½	12 0 0

APPENDIX I.
—
**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**
—
**PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.**
County Monaghan.

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Monaghan.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of MONAGHAN,—(continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.			
			31st March.				30th September, 1840.		Males.	Females.	To al.	Males.	Females.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.		Salary, Amount paid during the Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.															
2	Aughaboy	4	72	29	101	74	19	93	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ 1 0 0½	£ —	£ 15 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.	
5	Ditto	5	83	35	118	89	41	130	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 18 1	—	12 0 0		
3	Ditto	6	—	—	—	47	40	87	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 2	4 0 0		
4	Clones	7	87	52	139	95	56	151	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 13 0½	4 0 4	12 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.	
5	Clones	8	54	23	77	49	38	87	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 12 0	2 5 6	8 0 0		
2	Ditto	9	95	—	95	104	—	104	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 14 4½	3 4 5	15 0 0		
8	Ditto	10	—	71	71	—	108	108	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0		
6	Ditto, East	11	35	15	50	42	27	69	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 6	2 5 6	12 0 0		
3	Currin	12	73	—	73	78	—	78	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	12 0 0		
7	Ditto	13	—	51	51	—	61	61	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 6 8		
8	Ditto	14	39	19	58	109	66	175	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 18 3	4 0 4	10 0 0		
9	Clontibret	15	40	23	63	66	39	105	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	12 0 0		
7	Ditto	16	41	24	65	44	35	79	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 13 4	—	12 0 0		
8	Ditto	17	74	46	120	98	49	147	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 16 2	—	12 0 0		
3	Donamoyne	18	125	43	168	196	62	258	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0		
0	Drumnatt	19	58	31	89	68	42	110	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 11 1½	0 19 2	10 0 0		
1	Ditto	20	57	40	97	74	60	134	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	11 10 0		
2	Ditto	21	54	19	73	92	45	137	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	15 0 0		
2	Donagh	22	60	51	111	107	74	181	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 18 2	2 5 6	6 0 0		
3	Ditto	23	98	67	165	97	60	257	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 8	0 19 2	7 10 0		
3	Ditto	24	81	51	132	108	84	192	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 6½	1 13 6	6 0 0		
4	Ditto	25	49	36	85	45	44	89	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 10½	3 4 5	11 0 0		
2	Donaghmullen	26	79	29	108	79	32	111	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	12 0 0		
7	Ennetris	27	42	27	69	38	30	68	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 6	—	12 0 0		
3	Ditto	28	68	43	111	65	49	114	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 9 8	1 5 2	8 0 0		
3	Ditto	29	—	—	—	76	—	76	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 19 6	3 4 5	12 0 0		
																		1 3 9½	4 3 6	1 6 8	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.	
9	Ditto	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, the School not being at that time in operation.
3	Errigal Terragh	31	—	—	—	117	—	196	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Monaghan.

Ditto	Ditto	32	67	41	108	98	72	72	1	6	7	10	0	6	15	0	1	12	7	2	8	6	3	6	8	do.	No return of attendance, not being in operation as a National School on 30th September, 1840.	
Killenan	Cohen	33	67	41	108	98	72	75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Ditto	Killefuddy	34	55	34	89	53	28	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	5	6	12	0	0			
Ditto	Drumbilla	35	41	41	82	42	48	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	5	6	15	0	0			
Kilmore	Slievro	36	80	32	112	86	39	125	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	8	0	0			
Ditto	Tappa	37	57	31	88	81	53	134	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	2	12	0	0			
Ditto	Corcaban	38	41	21	62	87	49	136	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	5	6	12	0	0			
Ditto	Cornasoo	39	62	32	94	58	54	112	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	2	8	0	0			
Magheraclooney	Magheraclooney	40	23	15	38	39	45	84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	19	2	6	0	0			
Mucknoe	Tullyraghan	41	72	24	96	78	31	109	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	6	6	0	0			
Ditto	Drumakill	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	2	8	0	0			
Ditto	Tullyhatna	43	63	38	101	57	48	105	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	0	2	5	6	12	0	0			
Ditto	Lissenan	44	44	30	74	55	26	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	2	12	0	0			
Ditto	Carrickashane	45	38	21	59	49	33	82	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	2	12	0	0			
Monaghan	Latlurkin, male	46	280	-	280	260	-	260	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	12	8	11	0	0			
Ditto	Ditto, female	47	-	142	142	-	235	235	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	12	0	0			
Ditto	Beagh	48	69	32	101	86	43	129	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	8	2	5	6	12	0	0			
Ditto	Rakeeragh	49	103	52	155	45	24	69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	14	3	4	5	9	6	8			
Ditto	Aughnalough	50	134	80	214	107	65	172	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	6	4	0	4	12	0	0		
Macross	Carrickmacross, male	51	180	-	180	201	-	201	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	4	12	8	13	0	0			
Ditto	Ditto, female	52	-	111	111	-	210	210	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	4	0	4	12	0	0			
Ditto	Corduff, male	53	168	50	218	168	50	218	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	3	4	5	6	0	0			
Tybolan	Leitrim	54	96	87	133	82	80	162	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	18	7	1	20	0	0	0			
Ditto	Lappan, temporary	55	71	52	123	61	41	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	3	4	5	12	0	0			
Tyboland	Fedoo	56	98	43	141	83	40	123	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	6	0	0	0			
Tydavnet	Cornagilta	57	55	37	92	76	62	138	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	9	1	8	0	0	0			
Ditto	Killicarnane	58	57	35	92	57	33	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	1	10	0	0	0			
Ditto	Tydavnet	59	85	40	125	93	44	137	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	0	1	15	0	0	0			
Ditto	Tullycrummin	60	60	35	95	54	46	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	7	4	12	0	0	0			
Ditto	Knockatallen	61	40	33	73	56	37	93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	8				
Ditto	Ditto, female	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Truagh	Derrevoey	63	57	21	78	75	52	127	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	11	3	4	5	10	0	0		
Tullycorbet	Corboy	64	-	-	-	48	30	78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	8	6	1	6	8			
Total in Monaghan,		64	3,803	2,126	5,929	4,568	3,134	7,702	56	7	23	0	0	64	8	5	43	4	2	61	5	51	118	3	8	618	0	0

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Tyrone.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of TYRONE.
COUNTY OF TYRONE.—107 Schools.

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.		
				31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Tot. I.	Males.	Females.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.		Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.						Females.	£.	s.	d.			£.		s.	d.
374	Ardtraw	Gallon	1	51	31	82	54	35	89	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
797	Ditto	Tivney	2	—	—	—	44	16	60	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	6	10-0 0
375	Ardtraw, West	Goland	3	57	19	76	64	33	97	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	12 0 0
376	Ditto	Lisnacreegh	4	42	29	71	45	37	82	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	8 0 0
377	Ditto	Tullymuck	5	95	50	145	108	66	174	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	12 0 0
257	Ardstraw East	Newtown Stewart	6	25	46	71	46	—	46	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	4	5 6 8
489	Ditto	Ditto, female	7	23	43	66	—	50	50	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0
046	Aughaloo	Knocknarey	8	40	22	62	62	37	99	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0
378	Ditto	Showerflood	9	66	42	108	54	40	94	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	12 0 0
380	Ditto	Raghagh	10	41	15	56	52	27	79	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	12 0 0
192	Ditto	Mulnahorn	11	51	21	72	61	28	89	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	12 0 0
657	Ditto	Caledon	12	—	—	—	63	26	89	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	4 0 0
381	Buddoney, Upper	Castledamph	13	107	72	179	83	—	83	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	0	12 0 0
701	Ditto	Ditto, female	14	—	—	—	—	76	76	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
382	Ditto	Clogherney	15	83	41	124	43	21	64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	8 0 0
383	Buddoney, Lower	Broughderg	16	38	13	46	39	12	51	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	14 8 4
384	Clonfeacle	Clonfeacle	17	52	31	83	31	26	57	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	10 0 0
385	Ditto	Moy	18	39	10	49	68	32	100	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	12 0 0
387	Cappagh	Castleroddy	19	64	24	88	50	27	77	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	12 0 0
388	Ditto	Killyclogher	20	142	55	197	143	27	170	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	20 0 0
389	Ditto	Tatubannaught	21	54	32	86	75	49	124	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	9	0	8 0 0
390	Ditto	Carrigan, Lower	22	52	19	71	55	23	78	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	8 0 0
391	Ditto	Baltoney	23	42	31	73	55	32	87	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	12 0 0

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Tyrone.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of TYRONE, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-year ending						Number of Teachers.	Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.
			31st March.			30th September, 1840.				Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.												
																Males.	Females.	Total.		
Donaghmore	Dernaseer	52	44	29	73	35	20	55	1	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.			
Ditto	Aughnagar	53	60	31	91	38	17	55	1	—	—	—	—	—	0 11 6½	1 5 2	10 0 0			
Ditto	Drumnafern	54	24	12	36	43	33	76	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 13 6	5 6 8			
Ditto	Gortnagluah.	55	—	—	—	38	26	64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0			
Drumglass	Dungannon, male	56	96	—	96	136	—	136	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 9 1	3 4 5	12 0 0			
Ditto	Ditto, female	57	57	57	57	67	67	67	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	8 0 0			
Drumraw	Omagh	58	59	—	59	78	—	78	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0			
Ditto	Ditto, female	59	—	46	46	70	70	70	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0			
Ditto	Ballynahatty	60	—	—	—	21	21	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 3	1 5 2	1 6 8	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
Drumore	Trumery	61	54	26	80	36	20	56	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	8 0 0			
Ditto	Corboley	62	94	60	154	64	40	104	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0			
Ditto	Drumore	63	—	—	—	56	32	88	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 2	4 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
Erigal Kernan	Gort	64	49	19	68	41	12	53	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	12 0 0			
Ditto	Glencull, male	65	83	—	83	86	—	86	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	8 0 0			
Ditto	Ditto, female	66	—	54	54	56	56	56	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	8 0 0			
Ditto	Rarogan	67	46	15	61	31	8	39	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0			
Fintona	Corryglass	68	54	15	69	42	19	61	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0			
Ditto	Mollinvoey	69	50	20	70	38	21	59	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	8 0 0			
Kildress	Stramacleenmartin	70	39	11	50	30	7	37	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0			
Ditto	Dunamore	71	78	22	100	69	32	101	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	8 0 0			
Ditto	Killenah	72	79	34	113	44	78	121	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	10 0 0			
Ditto	Glennacree	73	56	48	104	46	24	70	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	12 0 0			
Ditto	Corvaughan.	74	56	32	88	42	30	72	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	12 0 0			

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Tyrone.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of ULSTER: County of TYRONE, (continued.)

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.						
				31st March.			30th September, 1840.			Males.		Females.		Building.		Fitting-up.		Amount of Local Contributions towards Building and Fitting-up.		Books and Stationery at Half-price.			Free Stock.		Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
433	Termonamongan	Altamullen .	95	48	40	88	54	42	96	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.	
434	Ditto .	Magherakeel .	96	51	25	76	42	21	63	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
435	Ditto .	Liamacloon .	97	53	15	68	44	21	65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
436	Ditto .	Aughnahoe .	98	49	25	74	51	23	74	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
193	Ditto .	Carrycongan .	99	26	29	55	28	27	55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
380	Ditto .	Laught .	100	67	41	108	30	31	61	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
437	Termon M'Quirk	Aughlogan .	101	104	38	142	100	32	132	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
438	Ditto .	Creggan .	102	45	25	70	21	16	37	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
262	Ditto .	Tanderagee .	103	72	45	117	66	42	108	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
846	Ditto .	Trummogue .	104	49	20	69	39	14	53	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
185	Tullyrusken .	Edendork .	105	55	26	81	72	30	102	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
619	Tamlaght .	Aughavey .	106	—	—	—	59	38	97	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
381	Urney .	Rabstown .	107	83	54	137	82	65	147	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Total in Tyrone,	107	4,966	2,658	7,624	5,264	3,309	8,573	93	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.

SUMMARY in Counties of Schools in operation in the Province of ULSTER.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending 31st December, 1840.									
		31st March.			30th September, 1840.					Building.	Fitting-up.		Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.		Books and Stationery at Half Price.		Free Stock.		Salary, Amount paid during the year.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.												
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ntrim .	198	6,078	3,773	9,851	8,544	6,344	14,888	170	30	—	57 4 8	42 17 7	137 18 8	310 14 10	1,637 16 8				
rmagh .	40	2,186	1,424	3,610	2,781	2,031	4,812	30	14	—	44 0 10	1 0 0	42 0 5	79 9 0	446 3 4				
avan .	69	3,075	1,862	4,937	3,373	2,238	5,611	37	22	12 13 4	50 12 2	32 18 5	35 0 11	81 18 9	553 16 8				
onegal .	91	4,964	2,563	7,527	5,090	3,776	8,866	84	18	26 0 0	73 14 0	49 16 11	94 0 0½	84 1 3	869 11 8				
own .	135	4,969	3,153	8,122	7,461	5,110	12,571	105	20	51 4 0	98 6 2	80 13 3	86 9 10	205 1 7	1,130 5 0				
ermanagh .	41	2,052	999	3,051	2,234	1,443	3,677	39	2	23 14 3	5 8 0	14 11 1½	26 6 6	59 17 7	377 8 4				
ondonderry .	86	2,491	1,521	4,012	4,024	3,063	7,087	71	14	—	7 10 0	3 14 6	27 1 2	129 4 2	618 11 8				
onaghan .	64	3,803	2,126	5,929	4,568	3,134	7,702	56	7	22 0 0	64 8 5	43 4 2	61 5 5½	118 3 8	618 0 0				
yrone .	107	4,966	2,658	7,624	5,264	3,309	8,573	93	13	—	26 19 0	13 9 6	76 18 8½	150 17 2	1,076 5 0				
Total in Ulster .	831	34,584	20,079	54,663	43,339	30,448	73,787	685	140	135 11 7	428 3 3	282 5 5½	587 1 8½	1,219 8 0	7,327 18 4				

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
Summary in Counties
of Schools in operation in the Province of Ulster.

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Clare.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.
MUNSTER—421 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—22 Schools.

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.								Observations.
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Total.		Total.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Doneraile .	Belvoir .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance.	
Doneraile .	Ditto, female	2	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 0 0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 30th September, 1840.	
Doneraile .	Newtownstackpool	3	230	-	230	232	-	232	-	-	-	-	-	4 12 8	18 6 8	8			
Doneraile .	Ennis, infant	4	-	70	-	22	65	87	-	-	-	-	0 17 10	-	12 0 0	0			
Doneraile .	Lifford, female*	5	-	291	-	291	311	311	3	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0	0			
Doneraile .	Moyrhee .	6	40	21	61	48	20	68	1	-	-	-	0 17 4½	-	8 0 0	0			
Doneraile .	Ruan .	7	68	42	110	100	66	166	1	-	-	-	1 0 0	3 4 5	12 0 0	0			
Doneraile .	Ennistymon or Kilmanheen	8	314	-	314	327	-	327	2	-	-	-	7 19 7	8 0 8	30 0 0	0			
Doneraile .	Ditto, female	9	-	63	-	-	104	104	1	-	-	-	-	-	12 0 0	0			
Doneraile .	Kildysart, male	10	168	-	168	111	-	111	1	-	-	-	1 0 0	-	15 0 0	0			
Doneraile .	Ditto, female	11	-	96	-	96	71	71	1	-	-	-	-	2 5 6	8 0 0	0			
Doneraile .	Newhall .	12	78	39	117	75	46	121	1	-	-	-	1 0 0	-	12 0 0	0			
Doneraile .	Parteen, male	13	-	-	-	55	-	55	1	-	-	-	4 4 9½	2 5 6	2 0 0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840.		
Doneraile .	Ditto, female	14	-	-	-	-	110	110	1	-	-	-	-	2 5 6	4 0 0	0	do.		
Doneraile .	Kilfenora .	15	141	76	217	154	91	245	1	-	-	-	-	-	8 13 4	4			
Doneraile .	Richmond .	16	127	68	195	113	70	183	1	-	-	-	1 12 10	-	15 0 0	0			
Doneraile .	Six-mile-bridge	17	107	65	172	124	-	124	1	-	-	-	2 0 0	-	10 0 0	0			
Doneraile .	Ditto, female*	18	-	-	-	-	91	91	1	-	-	-	0 10 0	3 4 5	2 0 0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
Doneraile .	Newmarket-on-Fergus*	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1 2	6 0 0	0	do.		
Doneraile .	Ditto, female *	20	-	-	-	62	-	62	1	-	-	-	-	1 1 2	4 10 0	0	do.		
Doneraile .	Tulla .	21	153	85	238	-	53	122	1	-	-	-	2 7 10	-	15 0 0	0			
Doneraile .	Ditto, female *	22	-	-	-	-	80	80	2	-	-	-	-	-	12 0 0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
Total in County.			1,436	1,049	2,485	1,544	1,176	2,720	16	12	-	-	22	10	3	22	10	3	

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Cork.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of Munster: County of Cork, (continued.)

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.
				31st March.		30th September, 1840.		31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.				Total.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
4453 467	Cloyne . Courcies .	Cloyne, female* Ballinspittle .	37 38	— 150	156 —	— 150	— —	163 —	163 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 4 5 3 4 5	4 0 0 7 10 0	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1840, Salary having been suspended. do.	
468 469 470 1047 1132 1137 1389 1683	Ditto . Corkbeg . Caharagh . Ditto . Churchtown . Castlemagner . Creagh . Ditto .	Ditto, female Ballyknock . Killenleagh . Dromore . Churchtown . Cecilstown . Skibbereen, male Creagh, temporary*	39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	— 60 79 74 61 93 181 —	127 20 56 20 28 69 — —	127 80 135 94 89 162 181 —	— 75 65 98 71 63 218 52	— 114 104 126 100 108 218 84	— 39 65 28 29 45 32 —	— — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — —	2 0 0 8 0 0 12 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 4 0 0			
387 502 867 873 1045 1470	Cove . Ditto . Castlelyons . Castlemartyr . C. T. Roach . Ditto .	Cove, male . Ditto, female . Castlelyons . Beaulad . C. T. Roach . Ditto, female*	47 48 49 50 51 52	524 — 134 75 246 —	— 329 66 35 — —	524 329 200 110 246 —	468 — 137 59 155 —	468 308 214 95 155 164	— 308 77 36 155 164	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	32 0 0 30 0 0 20 0 0 8 0 0 12 0 0 2 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
1050 1586	Carrigrohil . Ditto .	Carrigrohil . Ditto, female*	53 54	66 —	43 —	109 —	— —	123 —	123 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	12 0 0 —	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th Sept., 1840.	
471 692	Donoughmore Ditto .	Garrane . Firmount .	55 56	48 —	28 —	71 —	66 —	104 213	38 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	8 0 0 4 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, the School not being at that time in operation.	
2280	Ditto .	Ditto, female	57	—	—	—	—	246	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	do.	

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Cork.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.				Observations.			
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Bull. Reg.	Fl. Ing-w.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary Amount paid during the Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	F. mal s.	Total.						
iturb	Kanturk, female	97	97	97	194	97	97	194	—	—	—	14 0 0		No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, the School not being at that time in operation.
macanogue.	Bantry, male	98	198	—	198	260	—	260	—	—	4 0 4	20 0 0		
to	Ditto, female	99	193	—	193	207	—	207	—	—	3 4 5	20 0 0		
ockraha	Knockraha	100	52	22	74	150	59	209	—	—	—	12 0 0		
usale	Kinsale	101	—	—	—	232	—	232	34 0 0	8 14 7	4 12 11	14 11 8		
michael	Dromleigh	102	—	—	—	121	67	188	—	—	2 8 6	2 0 0		No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, the School not being at that time in operation.
caoker	Glengariff, tempor*	103	—	—	—	61	20	81	—	—	—	1 6 8		
legghanenagh	Rosmacowan	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 7	—	—	—		
manastra	Ballyvoig, male	105	66	—	66	111	—	111	—	—	3 4 5	12 0 0		
to	Ditto, female	106	—	60	60	98	98	196	—	—	2 5 6	8 0 0		
meen	Rosmore	107	111	80	191	135	94	229	—	—	4 0 4	15 0 0		No return of the attendance, the School not being in operation on 30th September, 1840.
money	Kilmoney	108	46	14	60	59	33	92	—	—	2 5 6	12 0 0		
worth	Kilworth, male	109	85	—	85	173	—	173	—	—	—	15 0 0		
to	Ditto, female	110	—	69	69	114	114	228	—	—	—	10 0 0		
carrol	Liscarrol	111	109	61	170	147	71	218	—	—	5 6 8	15 0 0		
lea	Butlerstown	112	45	24	69	65	57	122	—	—	4 0 4	8 0 0		No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
cloneagh	Toames	113	51	—	51	133	87	133	—	—	—	3 6 8		
to	Ditto, female*	114	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	4 0 0		
naminy	Kilavullen	115	129	—	129	154	88	242	—	—	2 8 6	4 10 0		
to	Ditto, female*	116	—	74	74	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	0 13 4		
ragh	Newcestown	117	—	—	—	91	38	129	—	—	—	—		
Michelstown	Michelstown, male	118	363	—	363	303	323	626	—	—	8 0 6	20 0 0		No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
to	Ditto, female	119	—	270	270	—	—	—	—	—	5 6 4	10 0 0		
to	Ditto, com.	120	215	127	342	234	264	504	—	—	4 12 6	19 0 0		

APPENDIX I.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**

**PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Cork.**

No.	Parishes.	Sex.	Age.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.	1969.	1970.	1971.	1972.	1973.	1974.	1975.	1976.	1977.	1978.	1979.	1980.	1981.	1982.	1983.	1984.	1985.	1986.	1987.	1988.	1989.	1990.	1991.	1992.	1993.	1994.	1995.	1996.	1997.	1998.	1999.	2000.	2001.	2002.	2003.	2004.	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008.	2009.	2010.	2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	2015.	2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.	2020.	2021.	2022.	2023.	2024.	2025.	2026.	2027.	2028.	2029.	2030.	2031.	2032.	2033.	2034.	2035.	2036.	2037.	2038.	2039.	2040.	2041.	2042.	2043.	2044.	2045.	2046.	2047.	2048.	2049.	2050.	2051.	2052.	2053.	2054.	2055.	2056.	2057.	2058.	2059.	2060.	2061.	2062.	2063.	2064.	2065.	2066.	2067.	2068.	2069.	2070.	2071.	2072.	2073.	2074.	2075.	2076.	2077.	2078.	2079.	2080.	2081.	2082.	2083.	2084.	2085.	2086.	2087.	2088.	2089.	2090.	2091.	2092.	2093.	2094.	2095.	2096.	2097.	2098.	2099.	2100.	2101.	2102.	2103.	2104.	2105.	2106.	2107.	2108.	2109.	2110.	2111.	2112.	2113.	2114.	2115.	2116.	2117.	2118.	2119.	2120.	2121.	2122.	2123.	2124.	2125.	2126.	2127.	2128.	2129.	2130.	2131.	2132.	2133.	2134.	2135.	2136.	2137.	2138.	2139.	2140.	2141.	2142.	2143.	2144.	2145.	2146.	2147.	2148.	2149.	2150.	2151.	2152.	2153.	2154.	2155.	2156.	2157.	2158.	2159.	2160.	2161.	2162.	2163.	2164.	2165.	2166.	2167.	2168.	2169.	2170.	2171.	2172.	2173.	2174.	2175.	2176.	2177.	2178.	2179.	2180.	2181.	2182.	2183.	2184.	2185.	2186.	2187.	2188.	2189.	2190.	2191.	2192.	2193.	2194.	2195.	2196.	2197.	2198.	2199.	2200.	2201.	2202.	2203.	2204.	2205.	2206.	2207.	2208.	2209.	2210.	2211.	2212.	2213.	2214.	2215.	2216.	2217.	2218.	2219.	2220.	2221.	2222.	2223.	2224.	2225.	2226.	2227.	2228.	2229.	2230.	2231.	2232.	2233.	2234.	2235.	2236.	2237.	2238.	2239.	2240.	2241.	2242.	2243.	2244.	2245.	2246.	2247.	2248.	2249.	2250.	2251.	2252.	2253.	2254.	2255.	2256.	2257.	2258.	2259.	2260.	2261.	2262.	2263.	2264.	2265.	2266.	2267.	2268.	2269.	2270.	2271.	2272.	2273.	2274.	2275.	2276.	2277.	2278.	2279.	2280.	2281.	2282.	2283.	2284.	2285.	2286.	2287.	2288.	2289.	2290.
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APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Kerry.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of Munster: County of Kerry.

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.					
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Building.	Fitting-up.		Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.		Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.			Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.					Females.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fractor	Knocknamana	156	183	—	183	180	—	180	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Salary not paid. No return of the attendance—no other aid than Books and School requisites granted to this School. do.	
Ditto	Ditto, female	157	—	130	130	—	98	98	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tullough	Cape Clear	158	89	19	108	99	24	123	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ditto	Sherken Island	159	68	45	113	79	50	129	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ditto	Baltimore	160	61	50	111	83	56	139	2	—	4 6 4	2 3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whitechurch	Whitechurch, male	161	50	—	50	94	—	94	1	—	3 15 0	2 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ditto	Ditto, female	162	—	30	30	—	61	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pobble O'Keeffe	King William's-town	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ditto	Ditto, female	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Total in Cork,	164	11,474	8,095	19,569	14,451	10,931	25,382	122	62	337 12 0	237 10 8	292 10 9	173 0 1½	307 8 7	1,799 18 4								

COUNTY OF KERRY.—48 Schools.																						
Aghavallen	Asdee	1	76	22	98	69	24	93	1	—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ditto	Ballylongford, male	2	175	—	175	150	—	150	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Ditto, female	3	—	102	102	—	91	91	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aghadoe	Killarney, female	4	—	614	614	—	682	682	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Tosso	5	117	98	205	129	84	213	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annah	Blennerville, male	6	164	—	164	174	—	174	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Ditto, female	7	—	122	122	—	124	124	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ardfert	Ardfert	8	102	70	172	106	94	200	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballycushlane	Knockatee	9	42	23	65	50	21	71	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyhague	Boulinshere, male	10	165	—	165	139	—	139	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Ditto, female	11	—	100	100	—	94	94	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brenane	Tullihola	12	69	22	91	83	30	113	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caherciveen	Caherciveen, male	13	172	—	172	221	—	221	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Ditto, female	14	—	65	65	—	117	117	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dingle	Dingle, male	15	450	—	450	406	—	406	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Ditto, female	16	—	332	332	—	323	323	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duncoorling	Ferrisra	17	144	39	183	114	41	155	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duagh	Duagh	18	90	45	135	125	54	179	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenmare	Kenmare, male	19	90	—	90	82	—	82	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Ditto, female	20	—	53	53	60	—	60	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killalea	Glenfask	21	75	40	115	57	43	99	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COUNTY OF KERRY.—48 Schools.

Aghavallen	Asdee	1	76	22	98	69	24	93	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Ballylongford, male	2	175	—	175	150	—	150	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Ditto, female	3	—	102	102	—	91	91	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aghadoe	Killarney, female	4	—	614	614	—	682	682	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Tosso	5	117	88	205	129	84	213	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annah	Blenneville, male	6	164	—	164	174	—	174	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Ditto, female	7	—	122	122	—	124	124	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ardfert	Ardfert	8	102	70	172	106	94	200	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballycushlane	Knockatee	9	42	23	65	50	21	71	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyhague	Boulinshere, male	10	165	—	165	139	—	139	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Ditto, female	11	—	100	100	—	94	94	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brenane	Tulloha	12	69	22	91	83	30	113	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caherciveen	Caherciveen, male	13	172	—	172	221	—	221	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Ditto, female	14	—	65	65	—	117	117	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dingle	Dingle, male	15	450	—	450	406	—	406	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Ditto, female	16	—	332	332	—	323	323	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duncorling	Ferriters	17	144	39	183	114	41	155	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunough	Dunough	18	84	45	129	123	54	177	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenmare	Kenmare, male	19	90	—	90	82	—	82	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Ditto, female	20	—	53	53	—	60	60	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killala	Glenfeak	21	73	40	113	57	43	99	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX I.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Kerry.

[illegible]

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Limerick.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of MUNSTER: County of LIMERICK.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—50 Schools.

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.
			31st March.			30th September, 1840.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution to Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Frye Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.	
			31st March.		Total.	30th September, 1840.		Total.													
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.														
9 Abbeyfeale	Abbeyfeale . *	1	-	-	-	66	43	109	1	-	-	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
7 Aney	Knockaney .	2	62	51	113	104	27	131	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
11 Ardagh	Ardagh, male No. 1.	3	72	-	72	63	-	63	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0 Ditto	Ditto, No. 2.	4	94	39	133	92	48	140	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 Ditto	Ditto, female	5	-	124	124	-	69	69	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
3 Ballingarry	Ballingarry . *	6	-	-	-	81	42	123	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 Boher	Kishikirk, male .	7	86	-	86	105	-	105	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
3 Ditto	Ditto, female	8	-	68	68	-	72	72	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 Bruff	Bruff .	9	148	-	148	138	-	138	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 Ditto	Ditto, female*	10	-	73	73	-	84	84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
3 Clough	Coolcapagh .	11	73	55	128	59	58	147	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3 Castletown	Castletown .	12	42	28	70	54	45	104	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 Croagh	Croagh, male .	13	54	-	54	142	-	142	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
8 Ditto	Ditto, female	14	-	30	30	-	85	85	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 Ditto	Li-hnamuck .	15	101	77	178	98	72	170	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6 Castleconnell	Mountshannon, female	16	-	48	48	-	40	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
9 Ditto	Castleconnell *	17	68	32	100	84	43	127	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 Clonsky	Knockaderry .	18	83	81	164	112	106	218	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 Caherconlish	Inch, St. Lawrence	19	57	32	89	169	113	282	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
3 Kilnurray	Kilnurray .	20	56	36	92	81	50	131	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3 Ditto	Caherline . *	21	-	-	-	61	25	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0 Clounkeen	Clounkeen, male .	22	122	-	122	87	-	87	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Tipperary.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of MUNSTER: County of TIPPERARY.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—87 Schools.

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.	Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.							
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.			Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contributions towards Building and Fitting up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.												
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.								Females.	Total.										
71	Ardmayle .	1	33	20	53	57	49	106	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th September, 1840.	
72	Anacarty .	2	93	54	147	106	67	173	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15	Aughterleigue .	3	110	50	160	116	70	186	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
83	Ballycahill .	4	142	—	142	194	—	194	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
69	Ditto .	5	—	98	98	117	117	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
37	Ballysheehan .	6	61	36	97	117	67	184	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
73	Boulick .	7	45	35	80	108	79	187	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
74	Ditto .	8	86	58	144	86	64	150	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
75	Ditto .	9	82	43	125	95	44	139	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
94	Ballymackey .	10	46	40	86	40	36	76	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
70	Baherlahan .	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th September, 1840.																									
76	Caher .	12	166	—	166	210	—	210	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.	
77	Ditto .	13	—	159	159	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
78	Clonoulty .	14	63	—	63	80	—	80	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
79	Ditto .	15	—	65	65	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
32	Ditto .	16	47	27	74	50	30	80	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
31	Ditto .	17	68	47	115	79	47	126	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
30	Cashel .	18	227	—	227	126	—	126	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
31	Ditto .	19	—	164	164	—	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
34	Cloneen .	20	40	20	60	68	47	115	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
36	Clogher .	21	57	54	111	63	57	120	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
38	Clerihan .	22	95	27	122	111	110	221	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
38	Ditto .	23	—	—	—	114	77	191	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.																									
15	Drom .	24	71	54	125	68	60	128	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
16	Durrow .	25	85	49	134	120	71	191	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
16	Doushill .	26	150	—	156	173	—	173	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
17	Ditto .	27	—	157	157	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Tipperary.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of Munster: County of Tipperary, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.
			31st March.			30th September, 1840.			Teachers.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary. Amount paid during the Year.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Female.											
5	Loughkeen	58	-	-	-	76	50	126	1	-	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.				
2	Moyné	59	167	75	242	174	74	248	1	-	-	8 17 9	4 8 11	4 7 6	4 0 4	20 0 0					
3	Ditto	60	61	17	78	50	20	70	1	-	-	10 0 0	5 0 0	-	3 4 5	12 0 0					
4	Nenagh	61	168	-	168	180	-	180	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0					
5	Ditto	62	-	208	208	-	239	239	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 0 0					
6	Newport	63	73	-	73	122	-	122	1	-	-	-	-	6 0 11	-	9 6 8					
6	Ditto	64	-	75	75	-	132	132	1	-	-	-	-	1 10 10	-	8 0 0					
4	Roscrea	65	152	-	152	134	-	134	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 0 0					
3	Ditto	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on 30th Sept., 1840.				
2	Rathcoole	67	96	38	134	108	68	176	1	-	-	-	-	4 14 11	1 5 2	15 0 0					
6	Sollohade	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance—no other aid than Books and School requisites granted to this School.				
2	Ditto	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 14 7	-	-	do.				
7	St. Mary's	70	298	-	298	335	-	335	2	-	-	-	-	5 6 9½	3 10 11	15 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.				
9	St. John's	71	-	-	-	43	30	73	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 2	4 0 0	do.				
7	Templemore	72	-	-	-	230	-	230	1	-	-	18 15 0	9 7 6	-	3 4 5	4 0 0	do.				
8	Ditto	73	-	-	-	-	220	220	1	-	-	-	-	-	2 8 6	4 0 0	do.				
16	Ditto	74	40	34	74	56	46	102	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 18 6	6 0 0					
18	Templeteenhy	75	70	-	70	70	-	70	1	-	-	7 10 0	3 15 0	0 14 10½	2 5 6	8 0 0					
19	Ditto	76	-	51	51	46	46	92	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 2	8 0 0					
20	Tullymane	77	64	36	100	98	67	165	1	-	-	-	-	-	3 4 5	12 0 0					
11	Templeknockan	78	83	67	150	112	60	167	1	-	-	-	-	-	3 4 5	12 0 0					
12	Ditto	79	118	57	175	103	64	167	1	-	-	-	-	2 5 4½	3 4 5	12 0 0					

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Waterford.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—50 Schools.

3	Ditto	Toher	80	96	38	134	97	45	142	1									0 14 0	3 4 5	12 0 0	No return of the attend- ance.
15	Tipperary	Tipperary, male	81																	6 11 10		do.
18	Ditto	Ditto, female	82																4 1 5½		12 0 0	
19	Toome	Cappaghwhite	83	79		79	108			108	1										10 0 0	
20	Ditto	Ditto, female	84		114	114		134		134											8 0 0	
6	Toomevara	Toomevara, male	85	120		120	117			117	1								2 5 6		8 0 0	
7	Ditto	Ditto, female	86		106	106		96		96									2 5 6		8 0 0	
8	Uskane	Sopwell	87	83	41	124	72	40	112	1									0 8 2		8 0 0	
		Total in Tipperary,	87	5,065	3,137	8,202	6,639	4,424	11,063	68	20								157 19 10		847 15 0	
17	Affane	Cappoquin	1																			No return of the attend- ance.
19	Ballygunner	Ballygunner	2	109		174	130	87	217	2												No return of the attend- ance.
21	Ballymacart	Mount Barron, male	3																			No return of the attend- ance.
13	Ditto	Ditto, female	4																			do.
17	Ballyduff	Ballyduff, No. 1.	5	73	31	104	78	39	117	1									2 10 2½		15 0 0	No return of the attend- ance, not being in operation as a National School, on the 30th September, 1840.
14	Ballylanteen	Faha	7	7	5	12	39	32	71	1												No return of the attend- ance, not being in operation as a National School, on the 30th September, 1840.
61	Ditto	Ballylanteen	8																			No return of the attend- ance.
86	Corbally	Summerville, male	9	76		76	110		110	1												No return of the attend- ance.
22	Ditto	Ditto, female	10	3	56	59	8	90	98										1 3 10		15 0 0	No return of the attend- ance.
24	Faithleg	Faithleg	11	38	33	71	70	39	109	1												No return of the attend- ance.
38	Fews	Mahon Bridge	12	45	17	62	63	24	87	1												No return of the attend- ance.
27	Killea	Killea Village	13																			No return of the attend- ance.
29	Kill, St. Nicholas	Drumusk	14	98	41	139	83		121	1												No return of the attend- ance.
30	Kill	Kill, No. 1	15	103		103	118		118	1												No return of the attend- ance.
31	Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	16		60	60		62	62													No return of the attend- ance.
87	Kilculiheen	Kilculiheen, male	17	112		112	108		108	1												No return of the attend- ance.
14	Ditto	Ditto, female	18		83	83		84	84													No return of the attend- ance.
08	Kilmeadon	Ballyduff, male, No. 2	19	98		98	130		130	1												No return of the attend- ance.
77	Ditto	Ditto, female	20		82	82		102	102													No return of the attend- ance.
77	Kilronan	Russellstown	21	61	49	110	66	43	109	1												No return of the attend- ance.
11	Kilrossanty	Kilrossanty, male	22	79		79	93		93										1 0 0		8 0 0	No return of the attend- ance.

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Waterford.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of MUNSTER: County of WATERFORD, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.	Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.								Observations.	
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.			Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
			Male.	Females.	Total.	Males.								Females.	Total.		
78	Kilrossanty	Kilrossanty, female	23	—	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
91	Knockavin	Glenanore or Mass-Hill	24	34	27	61	36	26	62	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
332	Lismore	Lismore, male	25	185	—	185	171	—	171	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
333	Ditto	Ditto, female	26	—	131	131	—	102	102	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
336	Ditto	Cappoquin	27	102	194	296	91	31	122	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
355	Ditto	Tourin	28	35	25	60	44	35	79	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
299	Lisheen	Garrynagaragh	29	82	25	107	95	42	137	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
384	Lisnakill	Butlerstown	30	72	34	106	40	31	71	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
278	Monksland	Bonnahon	31	112	50	162	97	48	145	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32	Ditto	Knockmahon, male	32	96	—	96	215	—	215	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
110	Ditto	Ditto, female*	33	—	67	67	—	140	140	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
357	Mole Hill	Clonea	34	78	43	121	78	36	114	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
336	Newtown	Newtown, male	35	99	—	99	77	—	77	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36	Ditto	Ditto, female	36	—	56	56	—	76	76	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
395	Oftane	Aglish	37	93	92	185	144	99	243	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
549	Rathgornmuck	Rathgornmuck	38	32	9	41	67	36	103	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
528	Ditto	Glenpatrick	39	56	41	97	45	36	81	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
530	Ringagona	Mulnahorna	40	98	46	144	108	53	161	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
337	Ditto	Ditto, female*	41	104	51	155	112	53	165	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
767	Stradbally	Stradbally, male	42	155	21	176	143	20	163	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
779	Ditto	Ditto, female	43	15	71	86	20	97	117	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
288	Tallow	Tallow, male	44	131	—	131	148	—	148	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
289	Ditto	Ditto, female	45	—	300	300	—	346	346	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
179	Ditto	Castle Richard	46	82	36	118	118	55	173	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
718	Temple Michael	Glendine, *	47	—	—	—	95	35	130	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
94	Tramore	Tramore, male	48	269	—	269	187	—	187	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
226	Ditto	Ditto, female	49	—	169	169	—	224	224	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
446	Waterford	St. Patrick's, female	50	—	279	279	—	299	299	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Total in Waterford,	50	2,832	2,349	5,181	3,227	2,640	5,867	32	19	—	—	—	—	—	

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.

SUMMARY in Counties, of Schools in operation in the PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending 31st December, 1840.						
		31st March.			30th September, 1840.											
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half Price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the year.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
. . .	22	1,426	1,046	2,472	1,545	1,178	2,723	15	12	—	—	—	23 10 3	32 1 4	225 10 0	
. . .	164	11,474	8,095	19,569	14,451	10,931	25,382	122	62	337 12 0	237 10 8	292 10 9	173 0 1½	307 8 7	1,799 18 4	
. . .	48	4,795	3,584	8,379	5,177	4,561	9,738	36	23	—	104 15 6	87 16 3	103 17 7	82 10 6	642 18 4	
ick . .	50	2,449	2,388	4,837	3,634	3,490	7,124	38	15	—	30 15 0	21 2 6	43 14 9½	80 5 2	491 15 0	
rary . .	87	5,065	3,137	8,202	6,639	4,424	11,063	68	20	—	88 12 9	45 2 11	72 9 4½	157 19 10	847 15 0	
rford . .	50	2,832	2,349	5,181	3,227	2,640	5,867	32	19	—	24 3 4	12 6 1	33 14 9¼	62 13 2	530 15 0	
d in Munster,	421	28,041	20,599	48,640	34,673	27,224	61,897	311	151	337 12 0	485 17 3	458 18 6	450 6 11	722 18 7	4,538 11 8	

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
 31st Dec., 1840.

Summary in Counties
 of Schools in operation in the Province of Munster.

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec. 1840.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Carlow.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.
LEINSTER—568 Schools.
COUNTY OF CARLOW—50 Schools.

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.				Observations.			
				31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting up.		Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
647	Ballon .	Ballon .	1	65	44	109	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
648	Ditto .	Conaberry .	2	60	37	97	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
649	Burrigh .	Killavin, male .	3	95	—	95	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
650	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	4	—	78	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
651	Borris .	Borris, male .	5	174	—	174	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
652	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	6	—	211	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
653	Ditto .	Ballymurphy, male .	7	34	—	34	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
654	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	8	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
655	Carlow .	Carlow, male .	9	325	—	325	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
656	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	10	—	495	495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
657	Clonegal .	Clonegal, male .	11	131	—	131	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
658	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	12	—	134	134	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
659	Clonegal .	Ballymartin, male .	13	68	—	68	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
660	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	14	—	47	47	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
661	Clonegal .	Clonegal, male .	15	59	40	99	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
662	Clody .	Ballenabrenna, male .	16	144	—	144	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
280	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	17	—	136	136	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
215	Dunleckney .	Newtown, male .	18	109	—	109	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
438	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	19	—	94	94	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
958	Ditto .	Begnalstown, male .	20	91	—	91	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
928	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	21	—	243	243	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
415	Gilbertstown .	Rathoe, male .	22	64	—	64	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
824	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	23	—	74	74	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
291	Hacketstown .	Hacketstown, male .	24	115	—	115	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
499	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	25	—	74	74	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
665	Kilbarnock or Borris .	Rahanna, male .	26	142	—	142	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
666	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	27	—	97	97	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
292	Killegan .	Tynelash, male .	28	91	—	91	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
293	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	29	—	86	86	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
670	Leighlin Bridge .	Leighlin Bridge, male .	30	169	—	169	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
671	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	31	—	237	237	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
116	Lorum .	Ballynash, male .	32	64	—	64	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1117	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	33	—	61	61	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
672	Maynall .	Maynall, male .	34	112	—	112	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1560	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	35	—	65	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

£2 of the sum was given as a gratuity to the Teacher in addition to the Salary.

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec. 1840.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Dublin.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of LEINSTER: County of DUBLIN, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.								Observations.				
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Teachers.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary. Amount paid during the year.							
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.							Males.	Females.					
																		£	s.	d.	£
Clonsilla.	Porterstown .	16	-	-	-	78	54	132	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	£	s.	d.	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Clonsilla.	Porterstown .	17	209	-	209	221	-	221	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	9	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Clonsilla village	18	18	26	44	23	40	63	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	0	£	s.	d.	
Castleknock	Blancherstown, male	19	118	-	118	135	-	135	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3½	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Ditto, female	20	-	92	92	-	77	77	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	0½	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Mulhuddart .	21	55	59	114	57	64	121	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	£	s.	d.	
Chapelizod	Chapelizod, male	22	186	-	186	200	-	200	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	0	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Ditto, female	23	-	113	113	-	136	136	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.	
Dalkey .	Dalkey, male	24	163	-	163	223	-	223	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Ditto, female	25	-	147	147	-	160	160	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.	
Finglass .	Finglass .	26	81	47	128	110	60	170	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	11½	£	s.	d.	
Garristown	Garristown, male	27	92	-	92	100	-	100	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Ditto, female	28	-	80	80	-	68	68	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.	
Howth .	Howth, male	29	72	-	72	99	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	16	7½	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Ditto, female	30	-	64	64	-	95	95	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.	
Holmpatrick	Skerries, male	31	194	-	194	200	-	200	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	19	4½	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Ditto, female	32	-	174	174	-	205	205	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.	
Kilsallaghan	Kilsallaghan .	33	29	26	55	24	26	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.	
Kiltarnun	Glencullen .	34	39	30	69	64	57	121	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	8½	£	s.	d.	
Lucan .	Lucan, male	35	83	-	83	75	-	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	2½	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Ditto, female	36	-	68	68	-	73	73	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.	
Lusk .	Rush .	37	113	-	113	153	-	153	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Ditto, female*	38	-	111	111	-	156	156	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Ditto, male	39	112	-	112	104	-	104	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1½	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Lusk, female	40	-	85	85	-	51	51	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	9	£	s.	d.	
Monkstown	Monkstown, male	41	110	-	110	132	-	132	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	5	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Ditto, female*	42	-	-	-	-	308	308	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	8	£	s.	d.	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Ditto .	Ditto, female	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	3	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Blackrock, male	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.	
Ditto .	Malahide, female	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.	

APPENDIX I.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Dublin.

I. I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of LEINSTER: County of DUBLIN, (continued.)

	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.	Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.						
				31st March.			30th September, 1840.				Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half price.	Free Stock.	Salary. Amount paid during the Year.											
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																		
46	St. Paul's	Phibero' . *	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.								
47	Ditto	Ditto female *	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.								
48	Ditto	North Union Work-House . *	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance—no other aid than Books and School requisites granted to this School.								
49	St. James'	South Union Work-House . *	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.								
50	St. Peter's	St. Clare's . *	89	-	117	117	-	212	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The salaries paid to these Schools are charged under the head of "Model & Training Department."								
51	Ditto	Rathmines, male	90	315	-	315	396	-	396	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
52	Ditto	Ditto, female	91	-	263	263	-	186	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
53	Ditto	St. Andrew's .	92	55	74	129	101	134	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
54	Ditto	House of Mercy, Baggot-street	93	-	223	223	-	237	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
55	Swords	Swords, male	94	76	-	76	68	-	68	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, the School not being at that time in operation.								
56	Ditto	Ditto, female	95	-	44	44	-	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.								
57	Stillorgan	Stillorgan .	96	-	-	-	104	-	104	1	0	-	-	20	0	0	10	0	0								
58	Ditto	Ditto, infant *	97	-	-	-	-	26	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
59	Ditto	Redesdale, female	98	1	45	46	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
60	Tallaght	Tallaght, male	99	116	-	116	142	-	142	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
61	Ditto	Ditto, female	100	-	107	107	-	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
62	Taney	Dundrum .	101	143	-	143	193	-	193	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
63	Ditto	Ditto, female	102	-	140	140	-	163	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
64	Total in Dublin,		102	7,180	5,992	13,172	6,350	7,346	12,598	53	58	-	54	11	2	27	6	1	191	0	21	187	11	2	1,250	10	5

COUNTY OF KILDARE.—48 Schools.

19	Athy . . .	1	120	102	222	130	91	221	1	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th Sept., 1840.
20	Allen . . .	2	37	28	65	65	47	112	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	Ballyshannon . . .	3	71	49	120	67	59	126	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	Ballendrinna . . .	4	100	—	100	102	—	102	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23	Ditto . . .	5	—	85	85	—	87	87	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24	Caragh . . .	6	119	—	119	132	—	132	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25	Ditto . . .	7	—	105	105	—	112	112	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26	Ditto . . .	8	45	39	84	43	41	84	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27	Caddanstown . . .	9	83	48	131	77	56	133	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28	Castledermot . . .	10	42	28	70	80	67	147	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29	Ditto . . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30	Ditto . . .	12	105	—	105	90	—	90	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31	Ditto . . .	13	—	74	74	—	52	52	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32	Clane . . .	14	123	—	123	102	—	102	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33	Ditto . . .	15	—	178	178	—	163	163	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34	Cloncurry . . .	16	63	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35	Ditto . . .	17	—	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36	Ditto . . .	18	44	39	83	62	34	96	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
37	Kildare . . .	19	52	—	52	89	—	89	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
38	Ditto . . .	20	—	212	212	—	201	201	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
39	Ditto . . .	21	—	—	—	91	100	191	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40	Ditto . . .	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
41	Ditto . . .	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
42	Killeashee . . .	24	89	48	137	54	51	105	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
43	Kilcullen . . .	25	56	—	56	66	—	66	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
44	Ditto . . .	26	—	94	94	—	86	86	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45	Kill . . .	27	84	—	84	105	—	105	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
46	Ditto . . .	28	—	63	63	—	77	77	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
47	Kilcock . . .	29	122	—	122	124	—	124	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
48	Ditto . . .	30	—	113	113	103	—	103	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
49	Ditto . . .	31	72	—	72	103	—	103	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50	Ditto . . .	32	—	102	102	—	113	113	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
51	Larabrian . . .	33	—	218	218	—	259	259	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Kildare.

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840,

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Kilkenny.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of LEINSTER: County of KILKENNY.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in Operation.										Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.
Pariah.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.						
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Males.	Females.								Total.				
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.											Total.			
1	Leixlip . . *	33	—	—	—	124	—	124	£ —	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.					
5	Ditto . .	34	—	—	—	111	111	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.					
2	Lyons . .	35	41	20	61	60	35	95	—	—	—	0 1 1½	4 0 4	4 0 0	Salary paid under the head of "Lyons National School;" See the struck off List.					
1	Monasterevan	36	219	167	219	218	—	218	—	—	—	3 13 9½	4 12 8	15 0 0						
2	Ditto, female	37	—	167	167	154	154	318	—	—	—	—	4 0 4	8 0 0						
1	Kildangan . *	38	186	160	160	173	—	173	—	—	—	6 13 0	2 4 5	11 0 0						
2	Ditto, female *	39	67	45	112	103	103	216	—	—	—	—	2 4 5	9 3 4						
3	Nurney . .	40	26	17	43	89	72	161	—	—	—	—	3 4 5	12 0 0						
4	Phecullen . .	41	106	84	190	129	67	256	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0						
4	Rathangan, male	42	106	84	190	129	67	256	—	—	—	3 5 7	2 5 6	12 0 0						
5	Ditto, female	43	—	81	81	—	73	73	—	—	—	1 3 7	2 5 6	8 0 0						
3	Rathmore . .	44	54	81	135	82	62	143	—	—	—	2 3 5	0 19 2	6 0 0						
1	Eadestown . *	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	4 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.					
1	Ballysax . . *	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
6	Staplestown .	47	78	64	142	64	56	120	—	—	—	0 5 1	—	15 0 0						
7	Ditto, female	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0						
Total in Kildare.			2,204	2,299	4,503	2,643	2,687	5,330	21	—	50 0 6	62 14 0	41 9 10½	84 2 9	445 11 8					

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—56 Schools.

38	Aherney . .	1	63	—	63	100	—	100	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
39	Ditto . .	2	—	48	48	—	82	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	Ditto . .	3	46	38	84	67	45	112	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Lidowney, male									£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Ditto, female									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Ballyconra . .									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
King's County.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of LEINSTER: KING'S COUNTY.

Number.	Parish.	School.	Number of Children on the Rolls as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.						
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.		Books and Stationery at Half-price.			Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									£.	s.	d.	£.			s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.		s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
34	Mooncoin	Mooncoin	37	139	136	—	136	136	—	136	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.	
62	Ditto	Kilnasbeg	38	65	101	55	156	101	—	156	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0		
54	Powerstown	Skoughvosteen, male	39	50	117	—	117	117	—	117	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	0	0		
55	Ditto	Ditto, female	40	40	87	87	87	87	—	87	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0		
02	Rathboy	Cloan, male	41	139	183	—	183	183	—	183	183	—	9	0	0	4	10	0	1	13	6	12	0		0
03	Ditto	Ditto, female	42	—	66	115	115	—	115	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0		
42	Rathpatrick	Slievero	43	—	224	—	224	224	—	224	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0		
43	Ditto	Ditto, female*	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
01	St. John's	St. John's	45	97	84	—	172	84	—	172	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	0	0		
05	St. Mary's	Chapel-lane	46	186	214	—	214	214	—	214	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	0	0		
06	Ditto	Kilkenny, or Presentation, female	47	—	491	609	609	609	—	609	609	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	0	0		
15	Shankhill	Paulstown, female	48	6	71	131	131	131	—	131	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	4		
07	Ditto	Bornafca	49	85	138	58	154	154	—	154	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	8		
22	Tubrid	Grane, temporary	50	92	146	85	125	125	—	125	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0		
39	Ditto	Clemanto	51	38	17	55	47	142	—	142	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	0		
81	Thomastown	Thomastown, temporary	52	67	116	67	111	111	—	111	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0		
41	Ditto	Mullinakil	53	34	20	54	62	40	102	102	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	13	4		
48	Tullyharrin	Tullyharrin	54	62	90	31	78	31	78	78	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0		
08	Ullingford	Ullingford, No. 1.	55	139	126	—	126	126	—	126	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	15	0		
86	Ditto	Ditto, No. 2.	56	—	71	121	121	—	121	121	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0	0		
		Total in Kilkenny,	56	8,113	2,597	5,710	4,444	3,807	8,251	36	42	9	10	0	56	1	11	98	7	3	570	5	0		

KING'S COUNTY.—36 Schools.

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COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

69

APPENDIX I.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**

**PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
*King's County.***

[illegible]

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Louth.

L.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of LEINSTER: County of LOUTH.
COUNTY OF LOUTH.—42 Schools.

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.			
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Males.		Females.		Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.														
															£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11	Ballymakenny	1	70	30	100	75	45	120	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	0	2	5	6	10	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
22	Ballymasculan	2	—	—	—	116	66	182	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	6	4	0	0	—
22	Bannistown	3	132	44	176	112	67	179	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	4	10	0	0	—
33	Clogher	4	143	84	227	140	94	234	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	1½	3	4	5	15	0	0	—
22	Carlingford	5	—	—	—	169	—	169	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	7	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
33	Ditto	6	—	—	—	—	164	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	6	0	0	do.
0	Creggan	7	100	—	100	76	—	76	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	2	0	0	do.
4	Dysart	8	—	—	—	—	35	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	10	0	0	—
4	Ditto	9	—	52	52	—	55	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0	0	—
6	Dundalk	10	63	—	63	157	—	157	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	4	11	0	0	—
4	Ditto	11	—	40	40	121	—	121	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0	—
6	Dunleer	12	102	—	102	120	—	120	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	5	—	—	—	12	0	0	—
6	Ditto	13	—	157	157	—	219	219	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0	0	—
7	Dromiken	14	231	118	349	209	131	340	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	1	6	11	10	15	0	0	—
8	Darver	15	155	128	283	169	117	286	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	2	8	0	8	15	0	0	—
5	Drumshallow	16	63	30	93	70	30	100	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	8	0	0	—
3	Haggardstown	17	110	70	180	105	49	154	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	0	0	4	0	4	12	0	0	—
3	Kilsarran	18	114	—	114	102	—	102	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	4	10	0	0	—
3	Ditto	19	132	132	264	102	136	238	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	8	0	0	—
4	Ditto	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Kildinock	21	101	59	160	126	69	195	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	6½	—	—	—	15	0	0	—
1	Louth	21	157	108	265	150	116	266	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	4	12	8	15	0	0	No return of the attendance.
2	Ditto	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ditto	23	270	139	409	251	133	384	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	1½	—	—	—	20	0	0	—

Moyleary	Tenure	*	24	-	-	-	97	47	144	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Port	Boicetown or Fer-		25	109	-	-	118	-	118	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	10	0	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Ditto	ard's cross		26	-	-	-	87	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	8	0	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Roch and Kane	Ditto, female		27	-	-	-	127	-	127	1	-	-	-	-	6	17	8	1	13	6	6	13	4	4	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Ditto	Ballinful,																								No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Ditto	Ditto, female*		28	100	89	189	-	115	115	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	6	5	6	8	8	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
St. Mary's	St. Mary's, male,		29	167	-	167	180	-	180	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	12	0	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Ditto	Drogheda		30	-	167	167	-	168	168	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
St. Nicholas	Ditto, female		31	242	-	242	302	-	302	2	-	-	-	-	5	7	5	6	11	10	35	0	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Ditto	Dundalk, male		32	-	194	194	-	221	221	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
St. Peter's	Ditto, female		33	-	608	608	-	423	423	3	-	-	-	-	12	0	0	10	13	4	40	0	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Ditto	Drogheda, female		34	-	-	-	-	204	204	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2,																								No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Ditto	Patrician		35	365	-	365	424	-	424	2	-	-	-	-	5	8	3	8	0	8	27	0	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Termon	Cartown		36	160	-	160	200	-	200	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	-	-	-	6	0	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Ditto	Ditto, female		37	-	62	62	-	106	106	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Tallanstown	Tallanstown		38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Ditto	Ditto, female*		39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Termonfeckin	Termonfeckin		40	119	81	200	153	87	240	1	-	-	-	-	0	19	4	4	12	8	12	0	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Tullyallen	Tullyallen		41	54	35	89	91	61	152	1	-	-	-	-	4	16	3	3	4	5	10	0	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Ditto	Mell		42	54	34	88	82	61	143	1	-	-	-	-	0	11	0	2	5	6	9	6	8	8	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
Total in Louth.	Total in Louth.		42	3,181	2,535	5,716	3,956	3,209	7,165	30	15	6	0	0	64	18	4	105	10	5	450	6	8	8	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Louth.

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Longford.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of LEINSTER: County of LONGFORD.
COUNTY OF LONGFORD.—21 Schools.

School Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.	
				31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contributions towards Building and Fitting-up.		Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.		Salary, Amount paid during the Year.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									£	s.				
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£		s.
77	Ardegh .	Loughill	1	125	80	205	139	86	225	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 2 2	-	12 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
56	Ballynacormick	Longford, male.	2	120	-	120	96	96	96	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 19 2	3 4 5	8 0 0	
57	Ditto	Ditto, female.	3	-	109	109	-	101	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 10 0	3 4 5	8 0 0	
95	Cashel .	Carabeg, male.	4	144	-	144	145	-	145	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 0 0	
58	Ditto	Ditto, female.	5	-	97	97	-	103	103	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 0 0	
58	Clonbroney	Clonbroney	6	109	109	218	83	102	185	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3 0 1	4 12 8	20 0 0	
74	Ditto	Balnalee, male.	7	179	-	179	124	-	124	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 4 5	15 0 0	
68	Ditto	Ditto, female.	8	-	145	145	-	155	155	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0	
58	Columbkil	Cloonaugh	9	138	60	198	133	75	208	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3 11 6	4 0 4	19 10 0	
20	Ditto	Cloneen	10	78	37	115	73	-	73	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 14 10	2 8 6	15 0 0	
72	Ditto	Ditto, female*	11	-	-	-	-	57	57	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 0 0	
59	Dromard .	Moyné .	12	68	38	106	68	50	118	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 6	8 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, the School not being at that time in operation.
60	Forgary .	Forgary	13	51	18	69	83	42	125	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0 5 0	4 12 8	12 0 0	
17	Granard .	Granard	14	176	-	176	177	-	177	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3 8 4	4 0 4	12 0 0	
12	Ditto	Ditto, female	15	-	83	83	-	95	95	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 6	8 0 0	
11	Ditto	Killeen, male	16	71	-	71	83	-	83	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 6	10 0 0	
37	Ditto	Ditto, female	17	-	83	83	-	63	63	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 4 5	8 0 0	
65	Shrule .	Ballymahon	18	83	38	121	95	63	158	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2 10 0	-	8 0 0	
19	Temple Michael	Clonahard, male .	19	-	-	-	101	-	101	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 0 0	
191	Ditto .	Ditto, female*	20	-	-	-	-	90	90	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 0 0	
215	Taskinny	Tenelick	21	-	-	-	50	35	85	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 0 0	
		Total in Longford,	21	1,342	897	2,239	1,450	1,117	2,567	14	9	21	6	0	0	52	0	19	1	80	311
																				10 0	

COUNTY OF MEATH.—58 Schools.

APPENDIX I.
—
chools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
—
PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Meath.

[illegible]

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Meath.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of LEINSTER: County of MEATH, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending			Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.											
		31st March.			30th September, 1840.			Males.		Females.		Total.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Loan towards Building and Fitting-up.		Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.								
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																		
		No. of Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
7 Kildalkey	Kildalkey, male	31																										
8 Ditto	Ditto, female																											
9 Kilahine	Kilahine, male	33																										
10 Ditto	Ditto, female																											
11 Kilakere	Kilakere, male	35																										
12 Ditto	Ditto, female																											
13 Kilshairn	Kilshairn, male	37																										
14 Ditto	Ditto, female																											
15 Kilmainham	Kilmainham, male	39																										
16 Wood	Wood, female																											
17 Laracor	Laracor, male	41																										
18 Moynalty	Moynalty, female																											
19 Ditto	Ditto, male	43																										
20 Navan	Navan, female																											
21 Ditto	Ditto, common	45																										
22 Newtown	Newtown, male	47																										
23 Yellow Furze	Yellow Furze, female																											
24 Rathfeigh	Rathfeigh, male	49																										
25 Ratoath	Ratoath, female																											
26 Ashbourne	Ashbourne, male	51																										
27 Rathmolin	Rathmolin, female																											
28 Skreen	Skreen, male	53																										
29 Ditto	Ditto, female																											
30 Trim	Trim, male	55																										
31 Walterstown	Walterstown, female																											
32 Total in Meath,		58	3,381	2,372	5,753	4,052	3,084	7,136	43	10				26	0	0	30	15	0	74	13	41	65	16	3	520	15	8

No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th Sept., 1840.

No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.

90	Agbaboe.	Cuffsborough.	1	10	8	18	17	8	25	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
91	Ditto.	Borris.	2	20	23	43	36	28	64	1	4	16	0	1	12	0	1	5	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	
92	Athy.	Shanganaghmore.	3	69	64	133	92	88	180	1	1	1	1	0	19	2	0	19	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	
93	Augbaroe.	Ballycolla.	4	53	25	78	47	28	75	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	4	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	
94	Ballyadams.	Ballyadams.	5	75	35	110	110	79	189	1	1	1	1	0	19	3½	4	12	8	15	0	0	0	0	0	
95	Ballynakill.	Ballynakill, male	6	139	200	139	196	231	196	1	1	1	1	2	17	4½	4	0	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	
96	Ditto.	Ditto, female	7	87	200	200	147	147	231	2	1	1	1	2	7	6	4	0	4	16	10	0	0	0	0	
97	Ballyroan.	Ballyroan, male	8	87	100	87	147	148	147	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	
98	Ditto.	Ditto, female	9	45	31	76	33	20	53	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	
99	Bordwill.	Foxrock.	10	131	351	131	156	248	248	1	1	1	1	1	4	0	4	0	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	
100	Clonenagh.	Coote-street, male	11	116	57	173	78	44	122	2	1	1	1	1	3	10	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	
101	Ditto.	Ditto, female	12	116	57	173	78	44	122	2	1	1	1	1	3	10	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	
102	Ditto.	Ditto, female	12	116	57	173	78	44	122	2	1	1	1	1	3	10	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	
103	Ditto.	Ballyfin.	13	61	30	91	67	42	109	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	
104	Ditto.	Trumera.	14	77	67	144	57	47	104	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	
105	Ditto.	Oak.	15	70	50	120	65	48	113	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	
106	Coolbanagher.	Rock.	16	70	39	109	83	54	137	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	
107	Ditto.	Morette.	17	81	42	123	88	42	130	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	
108	Clonsalee.	Clonsalee, male	18	81	43	81	64	65	64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	
109	Ditto.	Ditto, female	19	75	61	136	75	71	146	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	
110	Castlebrack.	Clonsalee, female	20	116	57	173	78	44	122	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	
111	Dysart.	Rathoniaka.	21	116	57	173	78	44	122	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	
112	Dysart.	Knock.	22	116	57	173	78	44	122	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	
113	Donoughmore.	Killadooley.	23	82	39	121	72	39	111	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	
114	Emo.	Emo.	24	58	50	58	50	71	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	
115	Ditto.	Ditto, female	25	83	35	118	99	77	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	
116	Fattymoy.	Legecurran.	26	83	35	118	99	77	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	
117	Killeslin.	Graigue.	27	65	35	65	203	135	176	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	
118	Killennard.	Killennard, male	28	96	100	96	135	117	203	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	
119	Ditto.	Ditto, female	29	106	100	100	135	117	203	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	
120	Killablin.	Rushes.	30	106	112	218	110	120	230	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	
121	Ditto.	Arles.	31	150	121	150	142	130	142	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	
122	Ditto.	Ditto, female	32	248	415	248	209	440	125	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	
123	Maryborough.	Maryborough, female	33	248	415	248	209	440	125	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	
124	Ditto.	Ditto, female	34	248	415	248	209	440	125	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	
125	Ditto.	Heath.	35	62	53	115	76	49	125	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	8	0	0	0	

Of this sum £4 are for arrears of Salary, due 30th September, 1839.

£2 of this sum was given as a gratuity to the Teacher, in addition to his Salary.
No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
Queen's County.

* £71 5s. 8d. omitted.

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Westmeath.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of LEINSTER: County of WESTMEATH.

Parish.	School.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.
		31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Males.	Females.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.									Females.	Total.			
Moyanna	Moyanna, male	86	—	86	54	—	54	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance, for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.			
Ditto	Ditto, female	37	62	62	—	45	45	—	—	—	0 5 3	2 5 6	15 0 0					
Offelane	Castletown	38	85	174	64	12	76	—	—	—	13 6 1½	0 19 2	8 0 0					
Ditto	Ditto, female *	39	—	—	—	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	18 0 0					
Portarlinton	Portarlinton, male	40	117	117	102	—	102	—	—	—	1 6 8½	3 4 5	15 0 0					
Ditto	Ditto, female	41	110	110	—	105	105	—	—	—	—	3 4 5	8 0 0					
Rosenallis	Rosenallis	42	54	71	77	31	108	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	15 0 0					
Ditto	Mount Mellick, male	43	140	140	214	—	214	—	—	—	2 4 10	2 5 6	12 0 0					
Ditto	Ditto, female	44	131	131	—	126	126	—	—	—	—	3 4 5	8 0 0					
Reary	Reary	45	82	151	75	77	152	—	—	—	2 4 10	3 4 5	8 0 0					
Raheen	Raheen	46	47	91	64	60	124	—	—	—	—	3 4 5	18 0 0					
Ditto	Ballyeagle	47	72	130	45	56	101	—	—	—	0 16 7½	1 5 2	10 0 0					
Ditto	Clonad	48	67	116	41	40	81	—	—	—	1 5 10½	—	12 0 0					
Ditto	Shanahoe	49	74	108	63	41	104	—	—	—	0 15 0	—	8 0 0					
Rathdowney	Errill	50	68	101	65	39	104	6 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	0 16 6	2 5 6	15 0 0					
Ditto	Rathdowney, male	51	76	76	95	—	95	—	—	—	2 18 0½	2 5 6	12 0 0					
Ditto	Ditto, female	52	—	76	—	76	76	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	10 0 0					
Total in Queen's,		52	3,179	2,922	6,101	3,557	3,141	6,698	6 0 0	24 12 8	16 1 4	61 9 2	95 2 5	617 13 4				

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.—34 Schools.

Ballyloughton	Mount Temple, male	1	100	—	100	60	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th Sept., 1840. do.
Ditto	Ditto, female	2	80	—	80	—	92	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ballymoran	Newbristly	3	106	—	106	86	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto	Ditto, female	4	—	—	84	—	91	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Castletown	Castletown	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	2 10 0	1 0 7	4 0 4	—	—	—	—	
Ditto	Ditto, female	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th Sept., 1840. do.
Ditto	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

[illegible]

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.—38 Schools.

[illegible]

APPENDIX I.
—
**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**
—
**PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.**
County Wexford.

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Wexford.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of LEINSTER: County of WEXFORD, (continued.)

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.						Observations.		
				31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.								Females.	Total.
945	Ballyanne	Rathgenogue . . .	3	131	98	229	145	85	230	1	1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.
316	Ballybogue	Galbally, male . . .	4	75	—	75	68	—	68	1	1	—	—	4 0 4	21 0 0	
1491	Ditto	Ditto, female . . .	5	—	61	61	—	62	62	—	—	—	—	—	14 0 0	
760	Ballymillly	Hilltown . . .	6	33	27	60	56	45	101	1	1	—	—	—	11 0 0	
946	Bannon	Danecastle . . .	7	45	8	53	82	36	118	1	1	—	—	—	8 0 0	
2311	Coolstaff or Trinity	Trinity . . .	8	—	—	—	43	30	73	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	7 10 0	
2698	Carnew . . .	Askmore . . .	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 2	4 0 0	
947	Carrig . . .	Barntown . . .	10	71	38	109	74	40	114	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	—	No return of the attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th September, 1840.
1766	Ceernin . . .	Ballyellis . . .	11	47	39	86	46	39	85	1	1	—	—	—	12 0 0	
948	Duncormick	Rathangan . . .	12	74	40	114	70	40	110	1	1	—	—	—	12 0 0	
1761	Ferns . . .	Ferns, female . . .	13	—	87	87	—	91	91	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	
920	Fintra . . .	Ballycullane . . .	14	96	14	110	92	50	142	1	1	—	—	—	10 0 0	
949	Kilcaven . . .	Killinerin, male . . .	15	119	—	119	138	—	138	1	1	—	—	—	16 10 0	
950	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female . . .	16	—	126	126	—	123	123	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	
951	Kilpatrick . . .	Kyle, female . . .	17	—	82	82	—	94	94	1	1	—	—	—	10 0 0	
952	Killagg . . .	Heathfield . . .	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	12 0 0	
953	Kilmarman . . .	Forth . . .	19	35	24	59	49	47	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance.
956	Ditto . . .	Clearstown . . .	20	50	33	83	39	21	60	1	1	—	—	2 5 6	12 0 0	
957	Kilmackea . . .	Horeswood, male . . .	21	96	—	96	162	—	162	1	1	—	—	—	10 0 0	
958	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female . . .	22	—	38	38	—	150	150	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	
959	Killeneck . . .	Mountfield . . .	23	86	31	117	99	36	135	1	1	—	—	—	8 0 0	
960	Kilmore . . .	Kilmore, No. 1. . .	24	66	22	88	82	43	125	1	1	—	—	2 5 6	13 15 0	
961	Ditto . . .	Ditto, No. 2. . .	25	84	48	132	95	72	167	1	1	—	—	—	12 0 0	
962	Kilnichalogue . . .	Gorey . . .	26	105	58	163	135	84	219	—	—	—	—	3 4 5	12 0 0	
963	Killurin . . .	Glynn . . .	27	55	42	97	80	57	137	1	1	—	—	—	10 0 0	
964	Lady's Island . . .	Lady's Island . . .	28	41	26	67	70	29	99	1	1	—	—	—	8 0 0	
965	Mulrankin . . .	Mulrankin . . .	29	60	51	111	53	36	89	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	9 0 0	
1123	Maglass . . .	Maglass . . .	30	64	63	127	76	73	149	1	1	—	—	2 5 6	12 0 0	

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Wicklow.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of LEINSTER: County of WICKLOW, (continued.)

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.				
			31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Number of Teachers.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contributions towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.									
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.							Males.	Females.							
663	Kilquigan	Kilquigan, female	21		103	103	28	101	129	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	10	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being at that time in operation as a National School.		
1431	Kilrandlagh	Talbotstown	22	49	—	49	68	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	10	8	0	0			
1789	Ditto	Ditto, female	23	—	53	53	—	86	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10		0	
2473	Kiltegan	Rathdangan	24	—	—	—	77	63	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	4	0		0	
1119	Powerscourt	Cuttletstown	25	92	45	137	117	85	152	1	—	—	—	—	1	14	4	2	5	6	12	0	0
1318	Rathdrum	Trooperstown	26	48	35	83	93	85	178	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	2	8	6	15	0	0
1993	Ditto	Glenmalur	27	33	27	60	32	36	68	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
2715	Ditto	Macredin	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—
2716	Ditto	Ditto, female*	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
987	Wicklow	Wicklow, male	30	183	—	183	235	—	235	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	11½	4	12	8	13	0	0
988	Ditto	Ditto, female	31	—	156	156	—	224	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	4	4	9	0	0
		Total in Wicklow,	31	1,373	1,098	2,471	1,756	1,536	3,292	17	11	—	—	—	26	0	5½	57	16	9	291	10	0

* £9 10s. omitted.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.

SUMMARY in Counties of Schools in operation in the Province of LEINSTER.

COUNTIES.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.																			
	31st March.		30th September, 1840.				Building.	Fitting-up.		Amount of Loan Contributed towards Building and Fitting-up.		Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the year.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
Carlow . . .	3,091	3,092	6,183	3,735	4,120	7,855	31	27	—	93	6	3	66	16	7	62	18	11	135	16	2	659	3	4		
Dublin . . .	7,180	5,992	13,172	8,350	7,548	15,898	53	58	—	54	11	2	27	8	1	191	0	2½	187	11	2	1,250	10	5		
Kildare . . .	2,204	2,299	4,503	2,643	2,687	5,330	29	21	—	50	0	6	62	14	0	41	9	10½	84	2	9	445	11	8		
Kilkenny . . .	3,113	2,597	5,710	4,444	3,807	8,251	36	24	—	19	0	0	9	10	0	56	1	11	98	7	3	570	5	0		
King's County . . .	1,870	1,386	3,256	1,963	2,147	4,110	25	12	—	25	5	0	12	12	6	40	2	2½	49	14	9	387	16	8		
Louth . . .	3,181	2,535	5,716	3,956	3,209	7,165	30	15	6	0	0	19	10	0	12	15	0	64	18	4	105	10	5	450	6	8
Longford . . .	1,342	897	2,239	1,450	1,117	2,567	14	9	6	0	0	58	1	2	32	0	7	19	1	2	39	8	8	211	10	0
Meath . . .	3,381	2,372	5,753	4,052	3,084	7,136	43	19	—	26	0	0	30	15	0	74	13	4½	65	16	3	529	15	8		
Queen's County . . .	3,179	2,922	6,101	3,557	3,141	6,698	38	22	6	0	0	24	12	8	16	1	4	61	9	2	95	2	5	617	13	4
Westmeath . . .	1,653	1,604	3,257	1,939	1,798	3,737	19	14	—	16	6	4	8	3	2	28	11	11½	33	17	3	363	16	8		
Wexford . . .	2,025	1,684	3,709	2,633	2,257	4,890	29	12	—	5	0	0	2	10	0	34	15	9½	58	18	2	401	0	0		
Wicklow . . .	1,373	1,098	2,471	1,756	1,536	3,292	17	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	0	5½	57	16	9	291	10	0		
Total in Leinster, . . .	33,592	28,478	62,070	40,478	36,451	76,929	364	244	18	0	0	391	13	1	281	6	3	701	3	4½	1,012	2	0	6,178	19	5

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
Summary in Counties
of Schools in operation in the Province of Leinster.

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.
County Galway.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of GALWAY.
CONNAUGHT—158 Schools.
COUNTY OF GALWAY.—43 Schools.

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.					
				31st March.		30th September, 1840.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.		Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.		Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.		Salary, paid Amount paid during the Year.		
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2351	Athenry .	Monivae, male *	1	-	-	-	-	53	-	53	1	-	53	-	10 0 0	5 0 0	2 17 7½	3 4 5	-	6 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being then in operation as a National School.				
2352	Ditto .	Ditto, female*	2	-	-	-	-	45	45	1	-	45	-	-	-	-	1 1 0	-	6 0 0						
1320	Ballinakill .	Ditto, male	3	169	-	169	-	181	-	181	1	-	181	-	-	-	-	-	13 0 0						
1522	Ditto .	Ditto, female	4	-	114	114	109	209	-	109	1	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0						
1321	Ditto .	Woodford, male	5	212	-	212	-	209	-	209	1	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0						
1518	Ditto .	Ditto, female	6	-	194	194	211	211	-	211	1	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	10 0 0						
1324	Ditto .	Dunery, male.	7	123	-	123	-	75	62	137	1	-	137	-	-	-	-	1 5 2	8 0 0						
1519	Ditto .	Ditto, female	8	-	78	78	-	63	58	121	1	-	121	-	-	-	-	1 5 2	8 0 0						
1865	Barna .	Freeport .	9	-	-	-	-	-	27	90	1	-	90	-	6 0 0	3 0 0	-	7 15 2	5 6 8	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, the School not being then in operation.					
1405	Glontuakert .	Crossconall .	10	-	-	-	-	13	15	28	1	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	10 0 0						
999	Kiltolla .	Esker, male .	11	300	-	300	-	314	-	314	2	-	314	-	-	-	-	8 0 8	35 0 0						
1000	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	12	-	220	220	-	178	-	178	2	-	178	-	-	-	-	4 12 8	25 0 0						
1328	Kiltormer .	Kiltormer, male .	13	124	-	124	-	128	-	128	1	-	128	-	-	-	0 16 0½	-	12 0 0						
1523	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	14	-	94	94	-	103	-	103	1	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0						
1003	Kilcomly .	Tubberoe .	15	86	46	132	48	86	48	134	1	-	134	-	-	-	0 4 6	2 5 6	8 0 0						
1325	Kilbescarty .	Killafin, male .	16	48	-	48	-	79	-	79	1	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	12 0 0						
1520	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	17	-	29	29	-	52	-	52	1	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0						
1004	Kilcoony .	Ballinasloe .	18	89	53	142	67	125	67	192	1	-	192	-	-	-	-	3 4 5	12 0 0						
1326	Kilbronan .	Tril Hill, male .	19	106	23	129	82	82	-	82	1	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	12 0 0						
1521	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	20	-	12	12	-	26	-	26	1	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	4 0 0						
1005	Killane .	Woodlawn .	21	69	39	108	52	72	52	124	1	-	124	-	-	-	-	3 4 5	12 0 0						
1327	Kilbegnet .	Kilbegnet, male .	22	188	-	188	-	147	5	152	1	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0						
1566	Ditto .	Ditto, female .	23	-	105	105	-	104	104	204	1	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0						
1845	Killmavara .	Cloughmore .	24	116	63	179	82	112	82	194	2	-	194	-	-	-	-	-	16 0 0						
1846	Killaughton .	Cappatagall .	25	89	37	126	30	82	30	112	1	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0						

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.
County Leitrim.

08	Lickerig .	28	162	2,577	6,125	3,947	2,811	6,758	32	20	12	0	0	0	8	0	0	14	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being then in operation as a National School.
09	Ditto .	29	155	30	84	49	29	78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	0	0	
10	Loughrea .	30	461	15	56	30	18	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	0	0	
11	Ditto .	31	380	35	37	37	37	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	0	0	
19	Moycullen .	32	166	440	440	74	28	100	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	
31	Ditto .	33	171	171	81	81	59	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	0	0	
19	Ditto .	34	135	81	81	81	81	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	0	0	
29	Moyroos .	35	54	30	84	49	29	78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	0	0	
33	Oney .	36	41	15	56	30	18	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	0	0	
90	Ditto .	37	37	35	37	37	37	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	0	0	
13	Rahoon .	38	91	43	134	74	28	100	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	10	0	
90	Ditto .	39	73	73	73	81	59	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	6	
14	Ross .	40	73	85	85	81	59	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	6	
15	Ditto .	41	620	23	89	81	81	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	4	
16	St. Nicholas .	42	66	66	66	66	66	66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	0	0	
96	Ditto .	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	0	0	
Total in Galway,			43	3,548	2,577	6,125	3,947	2,811	6,758	32	20	12	0	0	0	8	0	99	14	11	552 16 8

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.—24 Schools.

17	Annaduff .	1	99	49	148	112	50	162	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	0	0	No return of attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840.
35	Ditto .	2	165	75	240	165	—	185	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	0	0	
54	Ditto .	3	—	69	69	—	238	238	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	8	
09	Aughterough .	4	92	51	143	95	55	150	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	
21	Cloonclare .	5	—	—	—	63	27	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	8	
49	Ditto .	6	—	—	—	112	—	112	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	No return of attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, the School not being then in operation.
64	Ditto .	7	—	—	—	—	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0	
6	Cloon .	8	—	65	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	8	No return of attendance for the half year ending 30th September, 1840.

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.
County Mayo.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of MAYO.

Parish.			School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.
					31st March.		30th September.		Teachers.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.					
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.							Males.	Females.	Total.		
209	Carriekallen	Behamore	9	46	33	79	38	31	69	1	1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Of the sum for Salary, 13s. 4d. was for the month from 1st September, until 1st October.			
51	Cloonlan.	Loughcriss	10	107	24	131	97	35	132	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
229	Eskeragh	Eskeragh	11	66	59	125	121	112	233	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of attendance, for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, the School not being then in operation.			
224	Kiltoghert	Janestown, male	12	118	—	118	154	—	154	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
223	Ditto	Ditto, female	13	3	40	43	3	42	45	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
225	Ditto	Cratty	14	72	33	105	77	43	120	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
226	Ditto	Drumkeelamore	15	87	42	129	66	51	117	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
225	Ditto	Leitrim	16	142	84	226	187	109	246	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
206	Ditto	Cordurly	17	59	31	90	87	34	121	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
285	Ditto	Lisduff, No. 2	18	91	41	132	87	57	144	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
227	Kiltubride	Mohercrag	19	21	86	107	—	87	87	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
228	Ditto	Moheravogue	20	103	94	197	108	101	209	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
330	Ditto	Liscaban	21	113	15	163	104	46	150	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
408	Oughterough	Puttore, male	22	—	—	—	28	16	44	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
441	Rossiner	Loughmarron	23	43	41	84	61	41	102	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
440	Tinah	Curnagun	24	—	—	—	45	29	74	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Total in Leitrim,			24	1,427	967	2,394	1,780	1,274	3,054	19	7	—	—	—	23 19 9	11 19 10½	22 1 9½	29 5 0	222 10 0		

COUNTY OF MAYO.—38 Schools.																	
111	Aglish	Aglish	1	127	51	178	94	55	149	1	1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
332	Ballycroy	Knockmullens	2	66	12	78	89	16	105	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
333	Ditto	Drungallough	3	59	4	63	43	4	47	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
310	Bohola	Bohola	4	162	67	229	142	75	217	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
344	Ballinacaghlish	Lisaniska	5	91	26	127	64	22	86	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
346	Berrisboole	Dunetrak	6	54	20	90	28	20	48	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

COUNTY OF MAYO.—38 Schools.

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APPENDIX I.
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**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Mayo.

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APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.
PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.
County Roscommon.
L.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of ROSCOMMON.

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.		
			31st March.			30th September, 1840.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Amount of Local towards Building and Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.												£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	Kilturra .	31	-	38	38	-	-	34	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of attendance, not being in operation as a National School on the 30th Sept., 1840.
1	Kilmaree .	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return of attendance, for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being then in operation as a National School.
3	Lackan .	33	-	-	-	60	30	90	90	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Ditto .	34	-	-	-	12	28	40	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Shrule .	35	76	36	112	68	38	106	106	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 19 2	20 0 0	0 0	
7	Toomore .	36	111	38	149	84	45	129	129	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 2	12 0 0	0 0	
9	Tumore .	37	143	83	226	42	30	72	72	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 0 4	12 0 0	0 0	
4	Templemore .	38	-	-	-	78	55	133	133	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 2	2 0 0	0 0	
Total in Mayo,		38	2,452	916	3,368	2,503	1,200	3,703	3,703	32	5	37	12 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	23 0 5	36 0 8	341 13 4					

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.—18 Schools.

0	Aughrim .	1	104	61	165	115	61	176	176	1	-	-	£ - -	£ - -	£ - -	£ 2 14 10½	£ 4 0 4	£ 15 0 0	Of the sum for Salary, £25 was for the half year ending 30th Sept., 1840.
1	Boyle .	2	222	-	222	306	-	306	306	1	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 11½	5 6 8	15 0 0	
2	Ditto .	3	-	165	165	-	351	351	351	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 6 8	15 0 0	
3	Canna .	4	75	29	104	62	31	93	93	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 6 8	12 0 0	
7	Croghan .	5	24	11	35	101	60	161	161	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 6	8 0 0	
4	Donamon .	6	113	76	189	125	79	204	204	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 8 10	18 0 0	
4	Dysart .	7	101	-	101	91	-	91	91	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 0 0	
5	Ditto .	8	-	55	55	-	53	53	53	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0	
5	Kilronan .	9	27	13	40	54	40	94	94	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 0 0	
3	Kilkevin .	10	74	27	101	86	48	134	134	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 4 5	12 0 0	
7	Ditto .	11	74	39	113	57	57	114	114	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 0 4	15 0 0	
0	Kilcomb .	12	133	-	133	78	-	78	78	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 0 0	

APPENDIX I.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.**

PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.
County Sligo.

[illegible]

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.
County Sligo.

I.—List of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of SLIGO, (continued.)

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.		Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.										Observations.					
			31st March.				30th September, 1840.				Teachers.		Building.		Fitting-up.		Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.		Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.			Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
097	Kilmacallen	Grayforth, male	21			58	82		82	1																		No return of attendance, for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being then in operation as a National School.
098	Ditto	Ditto, female	22			45		43		1																		
213	Kilmactrany	Geevagh, male	23	49		49		43		1																		
433	Ditto	Ditto, female	24		24			29		1																		
536	Killaraght	Cloonlough *	25				40	20	60																			
69	Kilmashaligan	Dromore West *	26					73	152																			No return of attendance for the half year ending 31st March, 1840, not being then in operation as a National School.
999	Kilcoleman	Monasteredan, male	27	99		99	101		101																			
00	Ditto	Ditto, female	28		69	69		83		1																		
01	Kilmorgan	Kilmorgan	29	87	42	129	95	47	142																			
02	Killeshelvey	Killaville	30	168	57	225	87	55	142																			
03	St. John's	Sligo, male	31	89		89	117		117																			
04	Ditto	Sligo, female	32		321	321		251																				
26	Ditto	Towneyfortis	33	57	26	83	97	47																				
05	Tumour	Templevary	34	60	45	105	69	59	128																			
37	Ditto	Keash, temporary *	35				72	43	115																			
Total in Sligo,			35	1,792	1,302	3,094	2,080	1,588	3,668	25	11																	

APPENDIX I.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1840.

Summary in Counties
of Schools in opera-
tion in the Province
of Connaught.

Summary in
Provinces.

MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

* In addition to this amount of Salary, £112 4s. 4d. has been paid during the year to Schools which remained open only a portion of the year, and which have been since struck off; and £19 13s. 4d., to Schools in the Suspended List—making the total amount of Salaries paid up to the 31st December, 1840, £19,811 0s. 5d.

SUMMARY in Counties of Schools in operation on 31st December, 1840.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.									
		31st March.			30th September, 1840.														
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.												
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
lway	43	3,548	2,577	6,125	3,947	2,811	6,758	32	20	12 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 7	99 14 11	552 16 8			
itrim	24	1,427	967	2,394	1,780	1,274	3,054	19	7	0 0 0	0 0 0	23 19 9	11 19 10½	22 1 9½	29 5 0	222 10 0			
yo	38	2,452	916	3,368	2,503	1,200	3,703	32	5	12 0 0	0 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	23 0 5	36 0 8	341 13 4			
scommon	18	1,100	737	1,837	1,531	1,233	2,764	13	6	140 0 0	0 0 0	18 0 0	79 0 0	15 17 5½	42 15 2	184 13 4			
go	35	1,792	1,302	3,094	2,080	1,588	3,668	25	11	0 0 0	0 0 0	16 3 4	2 4 8	26 17 11	64 7 7	332 0 0			
total in Connaught,	158	10,319	6,499	16,818	11,841	8,106	19,947	121	49	164 0 0	0 0 0	76 3 1	111 4 6½	117 18 2	272 3 4	1,633 13 4			

SUMMARY in Provinces of Schools in operation.

PROVINCES.	No. of Schools.		Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1840.																
	31st March.			30th September, 1840.							Fitting-up.					Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.		Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.		Salary, Amount paid during the year.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	£ s. d.					£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.					
STER .	831	34,584	20,079	54,663	43,339	30,448	73,787	685	140	£ 135	11	7	£ 428	3	3	£ 282	5	5½	£ 587	1	8½	£ 1,219	8	0	£ 7,327	18	4
UNSTER .	421	28,041	20,599	48,640	34,673	27,224	61,897	311	151	£ 337	12	0	£ 485	17	3	£ 458	18	6	£ 450	6	11	£ 722	18	7	£ 4,538	11	8
INSTER .	568	33,592	28,478	62,070	40,478	36,451	76,929	364	244	£ 18	0	0	£ 391	13	1	£ 281	6	3	£ 701	3	4½	£ 1,012	2	0	£ 6,178	19	6
NNAUGHT .	158	10,319	6,499	16,818	11,841	8,106	19,947	121	49	£ 164	0	0	£ 76	3	1	£ 111	4	6½	£ 117	18	2	£ 272	3	4	£ 1,633	13	4
TOTAL,	1,978	106,536	75,655	182,191	130,331	102,229	232,560	1,481	584	£ 655	3	7	£ 1,381	16	8	£ 1,133	14	9	£ 1,856	10	2	£ 3,226	11	11	£ 19,679	2	9*

II.

LIST of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-SEVEN SCHOOLS, to which the Commissioners have made Grants for Building, and which were not in operation on the 31st of December, 1840; with Summaries in Counties and in Provinces.

ULSTER.—128 Schools.

THE SCHOOLS MARKED THUS * WERE TAKEN INTO CONNEXION DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.—19 Schools.										
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.		Promised Local Aid.	Date of Grant.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.		
2205	Ardmoy .	Ardmoy .	1	65	35	100	£ 50 0 0	£ 7 10 0	£ 28 15 0	1839
2764	Antrim .	Antrim, male *	2	100	—	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840
2838	Ditto .	Ditto, female*	3	—	75	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	27 12 3	1840
2770	Belfast .	Cave-Hill, male *	4	133	—	133	134 0 0	15 0 0	74 10 0	1840
2771	Ditto .	Ditto, female*	5	—	67	67				1840
1224	Ditto .	Edenderry .	6	70	—	70	148 0 0	— — —	74 0 0	1835
2265	Billy .	Carnmeen .	7	30	30	60	40 0 0	— — —	20 0 0	1839
1632	Dunean .	Creggan .	8	35	35	70	74 3 4	Included.	61 19 5	1838
2847	Derriaghy .	Rushy Hill . *	9	30	20	50	29 9 0	7 10 0	18 9 6	1840
2772	Kilwaughter .	Kilwaughter, female*	10	—	49	49	28 0 0	4 7 4	16 3 8	1840
2454	Larne .	Larne, male *	11	150	—	150	233 0 0	20 0 0	126 10 0	1840
2455	Ditto .	Ditto, female*	12	—	100	100				1840
2485	Ditto .	Ditto, infant*	13	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1840
2144	Loughiel .	Loughiel .	14	80	60	140				1839
2224	Raloo .	Ballyrickartmore .	15	40	30	70	26 6 11	7 0 0	18 2 5	1839
2228	Rocavan .	Broughshane, male	16	100	—	100	60 0 0	9 0 0	34 10 0	1839
2229	Ditto .	Ditto, female	17	—	100	100				1839
2387	Ramoan .	Ramoan . *	18	50	25	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	27 16 3	1840
1627	Tickmacrean	South Munie .	19	50	50	100	33 5 9	— — —	16 12 11	1838
Total, .			19	993	716	1,709	1,088 18 4	96 12 4	618 18 1	

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.—2 Schools.										
2773	Keady .	Keady . *	1	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1840
2837	Tartaughan .	Maghery . *	2	60	40	100	56 0 0	7 10 0	55 15 0	1840
Total, .			2	120	80	200	122 0 0	15 0 0	92 10 0	

COUNTY OF CAVAN.—6 Schools.										
2187	Annagh .	Keelagh .	1	100	120	220	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1839
2775	Ditto .	Kilnaleck . *	2	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840
1633	Enniskeen .	Edendugally .	3	100	50	150	104 0 0	— — —	52 0 0	1838
2774	Glangiolin .	Upper Garvolt *	4	50	30	80	20 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	1840
2371	Kildallen .	Killegorman . *	5	100	50	150	100 0 0	11 5 0	55 12 6	1840
2134	Kilmore .	Drumcor .	6	150	150	300	66 0 0	7 10 0	37 1 8	1839
Total, .			6	560	440	1,000	423 6 8	39 15 0	231 17 6	

II.—List of Four Hundred and Thirty-seven Schools, to which the Commissioners have made Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.—31 Schools.											
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.			Promised Local Aid.	Date of Grant.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.					Fitting-up.
2130	Ardara . .	Ardara, female	1	—	100	100	£ 50 0 0	£ 7 10 0	£ 28 15 0	1839	
2055	Carndonagh .	Glentaugher . .	2	35	38	73	45 0 0	9 0 0	27 0 0	1839	
2056	Comval . .	Glencar . .	3	50	40	90	63 0 0	6 0 0	34 10 0	1839	
2132	Culduff . .	Dristeran, female	4	—	125	125	— — —	— — —	— — —	1839	
2147	Clondavadock	Ballymichael . .	5	80	40	120	46 0 0	Included	23 13 0	1839	
2148	Ditto . .	Fallenasee . .	6	60	40	100	46 0 0	Included	23 13 0	1839	
2149	Ditto . .	Rohan . .	7	40	30	70	30 0 0	5 5 0	17 12 6	1839	
2150	Ditto . .	Tully . .	8	60	30	90	46 0 0	Included	23 0 0	1839	
2151	Ditto . .	Kinlough . .	9	60	20	80	46 0 0	Included	23 0 0	1839	
2260	Clendabork .	Derryreel or Ballyvo	10	60	40	100	55 0 0	Included	27 10 0	1839	
2441	Ennis M'Saint	Carrickbog . .	11	150	—	150	166 13 4	18 15 0	92 14 2	1840	
2442	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	12	—	100	100					
2776	Fahan . .	Birdstown, female*	13	—	75	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	27 16 3	1840	
2369	Inniskeel . .	Glenties, male *	14	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	55 12 6	1840	
2370	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	15	—	50	50					
2388	Iskahan . .	Ture . .	16	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840	
2585	Inver . .	Drimbarren . .	17	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840	
2054	Killybegs . .	Meenavally . .	18	50	50	100	60 13 4	6 0 0	33 6 8	1839	
1621	Ditto . .	Fintra . .	19	50	40	90	39 6 8	5 0 0	23 17 2	1838	
2368	Killybegs Lower	Meenakillen . .	20	40	20	60	40 0 0	4 10 0	22 5 0	1840	
2406	Kilcar . .	Shalvey . .	21	50	25	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	27 16 6	1840	
2129	Kiltyrouge .	Cronadun . .	22	45	15	60	40 0 0	4 5 0	22 2 6	1839	
2252	Killinard . .	Mullins or Donegal	23	125	—	125	110 0 0	15 0 0	62 10 0	1839	
2253	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	24	—	125	125					
2407	Lower Fahan .	Ballymacarry, male*	25	100	—	100	— — —	— — —	— — —	1840	
2777	Lower Moville	Drumaville . .	26	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840	
2145	Ragmanterdon	Carrickcannon . .	27	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1839	
1622	Raphoe . .	Killinure . .	28	40	40	80	39 6 8	5 0 0	19 16 3	1838	
1737	Ditto . .	Ruskey . .	29	60	80	140	39 6 8	5 0 0	19 16 3	1838	
2251	Stranorlar .	Dooish . .	30	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 0 0	36 10 0	1839	
2146	Tullabegley .	Gortahork . .	31	50	30	80	53 0 0	6 0 0	29 10 0	1839	
Total, . .			31	1,605	1,353	2,958	1,547 6 8	156 15 0	850 6 9		

COUNTY OF DOWN.—12 Schools.											
2270	Aughaderry .	Ballyvarley, male *	1	100	—	100	116 0 0	10 0 0	63 0 0	1840	
2271	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	2	—	100	100					
2274	Ballee . .	Ballycruttle . .	3	75	55	130	88 0 0	10 0 0	49 0 0	1840	
1950	Clonallen . .	Carrick . .	4	120	80	200	97 10 10	14 10 0	56 0 5	1839	
2273	Down . .	Boncastle . .	5	75	55	130	88 0 0	10 0 0	49 0 0	1840	
2400	Knockbreda .	Tullycarnett . .	6	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840	
2401	Kilkeel . .	Dunavan, male *	7	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	55 12 6	1840	
2402	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	8	—	50	50					
2778	Newtown Ards	Loughries Cows	9	50	25	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	27 16 3	1840	
2403	Rathmullen .	Killough, male *	10	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	55 12 6	1840	
2404	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	11	—	50	50					
2275	Saul . .	Ballintougher *	12	60	40	100	73 0 0	7 10 0	40 5 0	1840	
Total, . .			12	740	495	1,235	779 4 2	87 12 6	433 8 4		

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.—14 Schools.											
2437	Boho . .	Carrickbeg . . *	1	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840	
1743	Belleck . .	Garvary . .	2	100	100	200	72 0 0	10 0 0	41 0 0	1838	
2057	Clenish . .	Mullinesker . .	3	100	70	170	64 13 4	30 0 0	47 6 8	1839	
2409	Devinish . .	Dogs . .	4	65	60	125	83 6 8	9 7 6	46 7 0	1840	
2038	Ditto* . .	Monea . .	5	100	80	180	60 0 0	10 0 0	35 0 0	1839	
2223	Dunabrusk .	Bracho . .	6	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1839	
2034	Enniskillen .	Enniskillen . .	7	150	—	150	140 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	1839	
2035	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	8	—	150	150					
2261	Ditto . .	Carrick . .	9	150	150	300	133 6 8	— — —	66 13 4	1839	
2152	Gallon . .	Derrykerrib . .	10	50	50	100	34 0 0	7 10 0	20 15 0	1839	
2153	Maheraclooney	Clareview . .	11	60	20	80	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1839	
2269	Maheracoolmoney	Cronin Bunn . .	12	50	50	100	44 0 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	1839	
1373	Rossory . .	Ashwoods, male	13	50	—	50	10 0 0	— — —	17 3 9	1835	
1374	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	14	—	50	50	10 0 0	— — —	17 3 9	1835	
Total, . .			14	995	860	1,855	850 13 4	115 7 6	507 7 10		

* Grants paid, when Male School was brought into operation.

b Grants paid, £149, when Female School was brought into operation.

APPENDIX TO SEVENTH REPORT OF THE

II.—List of Four Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools, to which the Commissioners have made Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.—16 Schools.																
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Promised Local Aid.	Date of Grant.				
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.		Fitting-up.							
1784	Ballinascreen .	Altayeskey . .	1	50	40	90	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1838
2058	Bovera . .	Muldoney . .	2	70	50	120	48	0	0	7	0	0	27	10	0	1839
1809	Ballyscallin .	Ballyneas . .	3	70	35	105	72	0	0	10	0	0	41	0	0	1839
2779	Faughanvale .	Faughanvale . *	4	60	40	100	66	13	4	7	10	0	37	1	8	1840
1802	Glendermot .	Waterside . .	5	100	100	200	140	0	0	20	0	0	80	0	0	1839
1816	Ditto . .	Rossnagalagh .	6	90	60	150	80	0	0	11	5	0	45	12	6	1839
2780	Ditto . .	Lisdillen . *	7	60	40	100	66	13	4	7	10	0	37	1	8	1840
1638	Kilree . .	Moyagney . .	8	42	85	127	56	0	0	7	10	0	29	15	0	1838
1571	Ditto . .	Molennan, female	9	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1837
2135	Killylagh .	Tirkane . .	10	100	60	160	66	0	0	7	10	0	36	15	0	1839
2059	Maghera . .	Dreenan . .	11	70	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1839
2488	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	12	—	50	50	96	0	0	9	0	0	52	10	0	1840
2422	Ditto . .	Lisnamuck . *	13	60	40	100	66	13	4	7	10	0	37	1	8	1840
2423	Missan . .	Clagan . .	14	53	40	93	62	0	0	6	19	6	34	9	9	1840
2380	Tamlaght O'Crilly	Drumagarnier, male*	15	75	—	75	100	0	0	11	5	0	55	12	6	1840
2486	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	16	—	75	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1840
Total, . .			16	900	765	1,665	991	0	0	136	7	6	561	13	9	

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.—5 Schools.																
2109	Curreen . .	Clenrigh . .	1	75	75	150	66	0	0	7	0	0	36	10	0	1839
2550	Denagh . .	Knocknagrave *	2	75	55	130	71	10	10	7	10	0	39	10	5	1840
2060	Maheeracloon .	Coolderry . .	3	80	—	80	46	0	0	8	0	0	27	0	0	1839
2061	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	4	—	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1839
2108	Magheracross .	Corduff, female	5	—	250	250	200	0	0	Included. ^b	—	—	100	0	0	1839
Total, . .			5	230	450	680	383	10	10	22	10	0	203	0	5	

COUNTY OF TYRONE.—23 Schools.																
1625	Cappough . .	Ballinatibert .	1	55	35	90	72	0	0	10	0	0	41	0	0	1838
2110	Clerigher . .	Cauldrum . .	2	28	12	40	20	0	0	3	0	0	11	10	0	1839
2412	Clenoe . .	Mountjoy . *	3	60	40	100	66	13	4	7	10	0	37	1	8	1840
2782	Camus . .	Camus . .	4	50	25	75	50	0	0	5	12	6	27	10	3	1840
2783	Ditto . .	Derrygalt . *	5	50	25	75	50	0	0	5	12	6	27	10	3	1840
2062	Donaghmore .	Donaghmore .	6	100	100	200	46	0	0	8	0	0	27	0	0	1839
2254	Donahery . .	Buckaville . .	7	125	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1839
2255	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	8	—	125	125	110	0	0	15	0	0	62	10	0	1839
2411	Donaghady .	Douratt . .	9	60	40	100	66	13	4	7	10	0	37	1	8	1840
2436	Donaghendry .	Stewartstown *	10	50	25	75	50	0	0	5	7	0	27	13	6	1840
2456	Donagheavy .	Blackfort, fem.No.2.*	11	—	50	50	20	0	0	3	0	0	11	10	0	1840
2487	Donaghcavey .	Skilga . .	12	50	30	80	53	6	8	6	0	0	29	13	4	1840
2489	Eglisb, Clonfeacle	Roan, male *	13	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1840
2490	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	14	—	100	100	78	13	0	15	0	0	46	16	6	1840
2111	Fintona . .	Cator or Eskera .	15	54	30	84	40	0	0	6	0	0	23	0	0	1839
2188	Kilskerry . .	Darlea . .	16	40	30	70	66	13	4	7	10	0	37	1	8	1839
2785	Ditto . .	Crossan . .	17	30	25	55	33	6	8	3	15	0	18	10	10	1840
2786	Killyman . .	Cavan . .	18	100	25	125	30	0	0	7	10	0	18	15	0	1840
2787	Kildress . .	Gortnacladdy *	19	50	25	75	50	0	0	5	12	6	27	10	0	1840
2389	Longfield . .	Drumnaforbe *	20	60	40	100	66	13	4	7	10	0	37	1	8	1840
2410	Lissan . .	Broughderg . *	21	50	25	75	50	0	0	5	12	6	28	6	3	1840
2784	Pomeroy . .	Claggin . .	22	35	25	60	40	0	0	4	10	0	22	5	0	1840
2781	Termonamongan	Magherageernagh *	23	30	20	50	33	6	8	3	15	0	18	10	10	1840
Total, . .			23	1,177	852	2,029	1,093	6	4	143	7	0	617	18	5	

^a Grants paid when Male School was brought into operation.

II.—List of Four Hundred and Thirty-seven Schools, to which the Commissioners have made Grants, &c.—(continued.)

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.										
Counties.	Number of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Promised Local Aid.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.		Fitting-up.			
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antrim	19	993	716	1,709	1,088	18	4	96	12	4
Armagh	2	120	80	200	122	0	0	15	0	0
Cavan	6	560	440	1,000	423	6	8	39	15	0
Donegal	31	1,605	1,353	2,958	1,547	6	8	156	15	0
Down	12	740	495	1,235	779	4	2	87	12	6
Fermanagh	14	995	860	1,855	850	13	4	115	7	6
Londonderry	16	900	765	1,665	991	0	0	136	7	6
Monaghan	5	230	450	680	383	10	10	22	10	0
Tyrone	23	1,177	852	2,029	1,093	6	4	143	7	0
Total in Ulster,	128	7,320	6,011	13,331	7,279	6	4	813	6	10
								4,117	1	1

MUNSTER.—125 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE.—18 Schools.												
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.		Promised Local Aid.	Date of Grant.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.				
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2356	Bunratty . .	Clonmoney . *	1	200	—	200	235	0	0	125	0	0
2357	Ditto	Ditto, female*	2	—	200	200	146	0	0	18	15	0
2439	Feacle	Feacle . . *	3	125	—	125						
2440	Ditto	Ditto, female*	4	—	125	125						
2383	Inchilronan .	Ballanruan . *	5	100	—	100	100	0	0	11	5	0
2384	Ditto	Ditto, female*	6	—	50	50	134	0	0	15	0	0
2381	Kilfeara . . .	Kilkee . . *	7	100	—	100						
2382	Ditto	Ditto, female*	8	—	100	100						
1803	Kilmurray . .	Knock	9	100	50	150	106	0	0	15	0	0
2064	Kilfeadue . .	Ailroe	10	200	150	350	80	0	0	10	0	0
2065	Killanalea . .	Coolastyke . .	11	200	—	200	116	0	0	10	0	0
2066	Ditto	Ditto, female	12	—	180	180						
2155	Kilfenora . .	Kilfenora . .	13	200	—	200						
2156	Ditto	Ditto, female	14	—	100	100	111	0	0	15	0	0
2189	Kilchreiste .	Ballinacalla .	15	150	—	150						
2190	Ditto	Ditto, female	16	—	150	150						
1951	Kiltelagh . .	Ballynalackin .	17	150	100	250	150	0	0	23	6	8
1864	Quinn	Quinnville . .	18	100	100	200	121	8	5	40	0	0
Total,			18	1,625	1,305	2,930	1,409	8	5	188	6	8
										793	3	4

COUNTY OF CORK.—43 Schools.

2360	Aheria . .	Kilberchert . *	1	80	50	130	84 0 0	10 0 0	47 0 0	1840
2798	Ardagh . .	Inch . . *	2	60	—	60	72 13 4	15 0 0	43 16 8	1840
2799	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	3	—	40	40				
2448	Ballymourney .	Ballymakure . *	4	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840
2067	Ballymartle .	Ballymartle . *	5	90	—	90	76 0 0	8 10 0	42 5 0	1839
2068	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	6	—	80	80				
2159	Creagh . .	Creagh . .	7	80	80	160	73 10 0	Included.	36 15 0	1839
2375	Caharagh . .	Clohane . *	8	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840
2465	Cloughroe .	Cloughroe . *	9	100	—	100	111 0 0	15 0 0	63 0 0	1840
2466	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	10	—	100	100				
2803	Clonmeen .	Bantyre . *	11	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	74 10 0	1840
2804	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	12	—	100	100				
2157	Dromnariffe .	Droma . .	13	200	—	200	146 0 0	20 0 0	83 0 0	1839
2158	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	14	—	200	200				
2267	Dunderron .	Dunderron . .	15	70	30	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1839
2377	Dangan . .	Kilcounty . *	16	50	25	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	27 16 3	1840

APPENDIX TO SEVENTH REPORT OF THE

II.—List of Four Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools, to which the Commissioners have made Grants, &c.—

COUNTY OF CORK.—43 Schools.—(continued.)										
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.			Pr. Loc.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.		
2807	Donoughmore	Rathcoola . *	17	60	40	100	£ 66 13 4	£ 7 10 0	£ 37	
2806	Ditto	Kilcullen . *	18	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37	
1688	Killyquauagh .	Grenane . .	19	130	70	200	66 0 0	9 0 0	37	
2306	Kilfaughnabeg	Glandore, infant*	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2117	Kilmackabea .	Maulatrahan . .	21	100	50	150	100 0 0	11 5 0	55	
2160	Kilnamartyr .	Renamnoree . .	22	70	50	120	66 0 0	7 10 0	36	
2162	Kilcarcoran .	Lismire . .	23	150	—	150	110 0 0	15 0 0	62	
2163	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	24	—	100	100				
2112	Ditto . .	Cashcrivan . .	25	60	—	60				
2113	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	26	—	70	70	98 0 0	15 0 0	66	
2379	Kilcasken . .	Glengarriff . *	27	60	40	100				
2802	Kilcorney . .	Kilcorney . .	28	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37	
2801	Kilcreddin . .	Kilcreddin . *	29	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37	
2800	Kilmacdonagh	Kilmacdonagh *	30	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	36	
2376	Litter . .	Coolroe . .	31	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37	
2161	Ditto . .	Grange . .	32	70	30	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	36	
2234	Lislea . .	Cullina . .	33	15	15	30	30 0 0	—	15	
2467	Matehi . .	Matehi . .	34	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	37	
2115	Marshallstown .	Gortroe . .	35	100	—	100	110 0 0	15 0 0	62	
2116	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	36	—	100	100				
2114	Mitchelstown .	Ballygibbin . .	37	100	100	200	66 0 0	7 0 0	36	
1685	Nohoral Daly .	Knocknagree . .	38	100	80	180	140 0 0	20 0 0	80	
2164	Rencurran . .	Cove of Kinsale, fem.	39	100	60	160	77 0 0	8 12 0	42	
2378	Skull . .	Meenvane or Skull, fem.*	40	—	75	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	27	
2373	Ditto . .	Dunbeacon . *	41	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	55	
2374	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	42	—	50	50				
2805	Salleen . .	Scartleagh . *	43	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37	
Total, . .			43	2,585	1,995	4,580	2,624 3 4	311 16 10	1,476	
COUNTY OF KERRY.—36 Schools.										
2418	Aglish . .	Knockaderagh *	1	100	—	100	110 13 4	12 9 0	61	
2419	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	2	—	60	60				
2808	Ditto . .	Ballymilane . *	3	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	55	
2809	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	4	—	50	50				
2385	Brosna . .	Knockogno . *	5	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37	
2118	Ballinoker . .	Brackline . .	6	180	—	180	133 6 8	15 0 0	74	
2119	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	7	—	140	140				
1697	Dunquin . .	Vicarstown . .	8	130	120	250	106 0 0	15 0 0	60	
2197	Dromid . .	Spunkane . .	9	300	—	300	111 0 0	15 0 0	61	
2198	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	10	—	200	200				
1703	Gneeveguilla .	Gneeveguilla . .	11	90	60	150	106 0 0	15 0 0	60	
2120	Gobey . .	Gortnaskeen . .	12	200	—	200	126 0 0	18 0 0	71	
2121	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	13	—	150	150				
2122	Ditto . .	Gunsborough . .	14	250	—	250	200 0 0	Included.	100	
2123	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	15	—	200	200				
2193	Fillemore . .	Fillemore . .	16	150	—	150	111 0 0	15 0 0	61	
2194	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	17	—	150	150				
2165	Killury . .	Drumnacurrin . .	18	160	—	160	110 0 0	15 0 0	61	
2166	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	19	—	90	90				
2191	Killiny . .	Martramane . .	20	240	—	240	111 0 0	15 0 0	61	
2192	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	21	—	200	200				
2071	Kilgarrin . .	Kilfadamore . .	22	80	40	120	43 0 0	4 0 0	21	
2072	Ditto . .	Gleenlough . .	23	86	44	130	47 0 0	5 0 0	21	
1804	Kilcoleman . .	Ballyoutera . .	24	300	—	300	140 0 0	20 0 0	81	
1583	Kiltorglin . .	Glenagillough . .	25	50	40	90	74 13 2	10 0 0	41	
1695	Kinnard . .	Ardamore . .	26	120	80	200	105 0 0	15 0 0	61	
1704	Knockapriest .	Rathmore . .	27	150	100	250	140 0 0	20 0 0	81	
2424	Killarney . .	Carhooreigh . *	28	100	66	166	104 1 5	—	51	
2754	Kilbonane . .	Ballymallis . *	29	100	50	150	100 0 0	11 5 0	51	
2810	Kilmoily . .	Kilmoily . *	30	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	71	
2811	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	31	—	100	100				
2417	Molahill . .	Fieries . .	32	100	50	150	110 13 4	12 9 0	61	
2425	Rattoo . .	Drummartin . *	33	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	31	
1702	Stradbally . .	Farrinakella . .	34	100	60	160	105 0 0	11 5 0	41	
1399	Tuosist . .	Dourus . .	35	150	150	300	106 19 0	—	41	
2136	Ventry . .	Coultra . .	36	90	60	150	66 0 0	7 10 0	31	

II.—List of Four Hundred and Thirty-seven Schools, to which the Commissioners have made Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—13 Schools.											
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.		Promised Local Aid.	Date of Grant.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.			
2073	Abbington	Anna	1	180	—	180	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
2074	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	96	96	116 0 0	10 0 0	63 0 0	1839	
2612	Ditto	Murroe	3	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840	
2039	Askeaton	Askeaton	4	150	—	150	140 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	1839	
2040	Ditto	Ditto, female	5	—	150	150					
2226	Aney	Knockanny	6	100	—	100	86 0 0	15 0 0	50 10 0	1839	
2227	Ditto	Ditto, female	7	—	80	80					
2184	Caherhilly	Caherhilly	8	80	—	80	72 0 0	7 10 0	39 15 0	1839	
2185	Ditto	Ditto, female	9	—	80	80					
2358	Moneygea	Templeglantine	10	200	—	200	200 0 0	22 10 0	111 5 0	1840	
2359	Ditto	Ditto, female	11	—	100	100					
2813	Shanagolden	Foynes	12	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	74 10 0	1840	
2814	Ditto	Ditto, female	13	—	100	100					
Total, . . .			13	870	646	1,516	814 13 4	97 10 0	456 1 8		

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—12 Schools.											
2076	Cloghprior	Carney	1	80	—	80	116 0 0	10 0 0	63 0 0	1839	
2077	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	100	100					
2835	Inch	Inch	3	100	—	100	106 0 0	15 0 0	60 10 0	1840	
2836	Ditto	Ditto, female	4	—	100	100					
2428	Kilvolane	Tourentrien	5	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840	
2815	Loughmore	Loughmore	6	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840	
2818	Loughkeen	Carrig	7	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840	
2390	Peppardstown	Knockelly	8	25	15	40	31 1 10	5 0 0	18 0 11	1840	
2443	Templetuohy	Templetuohy	9	150	—	150	166 13 4	18 15 0	92 14 2	1840	
2444	Ditto	Ditto, female	10	—	100	100					
2816	Templelinny	Glancuna	11	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	74 10 0	1840	
2817	Ditto	Ditto, female	12	—	100	100					
Total, . . .			12	635	535	1,170	753 15 2	86 5 0	420 0 1		

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—3 Schools.											
2075	Kilbronan	Bennet's Church	1	70	40	110	63 0 0	7 0 0	35 0 0	1839	
1710	Lismore	Carrignagower	2	150	150	300	140 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	1838	
1709	Modeligo	Scart	3	120	100	220	114 0 0	20 0 0	39 15 6	1838	
Total, . . .			3	340	290	630	317 0 0	47 0 0	154 15 6		

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.											
Counties.	Number of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.		Promised Local Aid.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.					
Clare	18	1,625	1,305	2,930	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Cork	43	2,585	1,995	4,580	1,409 8 5	188 6 8	793 3 4				
Kerry	36	3,546	2,340	5,886	2,624 3 4	311 16 10	1,478 6 10				
Limerick	13	870	646	1,516	2,733 13 7	293 3 0	1,513 8 4				
Tipperary	12	635	535	1,170	814 13 4	97 10 0	456 1 8				
Waterford	3	340	290	630	753 15 2	86 5 0	420 0 1				
Total in Munster,	125	9,601	7,111	16,712	317 0 0	47 0 0	154 15 6				
					8,652 13 10	1,024 1 6	4,815 15 9				

II.—List of Four Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools, to which the Commissioners have made Grants, &c.—(continued.)

LEINSTER.—99 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.—Nil.										
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—2 Schools.										
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.		Promised Local Aid.	Date of Grant.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.		
2052	Taney . .	Ballalley . .	1	100	—	100	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1839
2053	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	2	—	50	50	116 0 0	10 0 0	63 0 0	1839
		Total, . .	2	100	50	150	116 0 0	10 0 0	63 0 0	
COUNTY OF KILDARE.—5 Schools.										
1712	Allenwood or Kilmague	Allenwood . .	1	100	60	160	72 0 0	10 0 0	41 0 0	1838
2169	Castlecarberry	Dernatun . .	2	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1839
2105	Newbridge . .	Newbridge . .	3	130	—	130	150 0 0	20 0 0	85 0 0	1839
2106	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	4	—	170	170	60 0 0	10 0 0	35 0 0	1839
2033	Narraghmore .	Old Grange . .	5	50	50	100	348 0 0	47 10 0	197 15 0	1839
		Total, . .	5	340	320	660				
COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—15 Schools.										
2079	Aughavilla . .	Ballyglass . .	1	60	60	120	41 10 0	7 0 0	24 5 0	1839
1813	Cooleraheen . .	Clinstown . .	2	100	50	150	72 0 0	10 0 0	41 0 0	1839
2788	Castlecomer . .	Phirodagh . *	3	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	74 10 0	1840
2789	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	4	—	100	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	74 10 0	1840
2750	Galmoy . .	Moneenamuck *	5	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	74 10 0	1840
2751	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	6	—	100	100	53 6 8	6 0 0	29 13 4	1840
2834	Kilkeasy . .	Lismatigue . *	7	50	30	80	125 0 0	— — —	62 10 0	1840
2272	Mooncoin . .	Mooncoin, female*	8	—	200	200	104 2 8	14 14 8	59 9 0	1839
1840	Rosbercon . .	Rosbercon . .	9	100	80	180	90 0 0	9 0 0	49 10 0	1839
2137	Shaffin . .	Coolcashin . .	10	100	80	180	88 0 0	10 0 0	49 0 0	1839
2170	Thomastown . .	Blessington . .	11	100	100	200	240 0 0	— — —	120 0 0	1839
2171	Ditto . .	Thomastown . .	12	150	—	150	34 13 2	7 0 0	20 16 7	1839
2172	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	13	—	150	150	198 0 0	— — —	99 0 0	1833
2078	Tubrid . .	Grane . .	14	120	120	240				
1302	Tullyroan . .	Tullyroan . .	15	200	100	300				
		Total, . .	15	1,180	1,170	2,350	1,314 12 6	93 14 8	704 3 11	
KING'S COUNTY.—6 Schools.										
2431	Ballycane . .	Raheen . *	1	60	40	100	75 0 0	5 12 6	40 6 3	1840
2446	Birr . .	Birr, male *	2	200	—	200	222 0 0	25 0 0	122 10 0	1840
2447	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	3	—	133	133	100 0 0	11 5 0	55 12 6	1840
2413	Drumcullen . .	Thomastown . *	4	100	—	100	72 0 0	10 0 0	41 0 0	1838
2414	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	5	—	50	50				
1720	Geashill . .	Ballinagar . .	6	80	60	140				
		Total, . .	6	440	283	723	469 0 0	51 17 6	259 8 9	

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

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II.—List of Four Hundred and Thirty-seven Schools, to which the Commissioners have made Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF LOUTH.—11 Schools.										
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.		Proposed Local Aid.	Date of Grant.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.		
2094	Ardee . .	Ardee . . .	1	300	—	300	£ 230 0 0	£ 17 0 0	£ 123 10 0	1839
2095	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	2	—	300	300				
2791	Cooley . .	Monksland . *	3	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	55 12 6	1840
2792	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	4	—	50	50				
2793	Carlingford	Mullaboy . *	5	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1840
2081	Fanghard .	Kilcurry . .	6	130	—	130	116 0 0	10 0 0	63 0 0	1839
2082	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	7	—	90	90				
2138	Fallonstown	Arthurstown or Aclint	8	150	—	150	110 0 0	15 0 0	62 10 0	1839
2139	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	9	—	150	150				
2794	Louth . .	Stonetown . *	10	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1840
1593	Walshestown	Walshestown .	11	160	60	220	136 0 0	— — —	101 0 0	1838
Total, . .			11	960	730	1,690	824 0 0	68 5 0	479 2 6	
COUNTY OF LONGFORD.—7 Schools.										
1723	Ardagh . .	Ravouldron . .	1	70	60	130	72 0 0	10 0 0	41 0 0	1838
2790	Clonbroney	Castlebrock . *	2	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840
2083	Edgeworthstown	Edgeworthstown .	3	140	—	140	116 0 0	10 0 0	63 0 0	1839
2084	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	4	—	100	100				
1435	Killosher .	Cloontagh . .	5	150	100	250	146 0 0	42 9 10	94 11 1	1834
2468	Longford .	Rathcline . *	6	80	50	130	— — —	22 16 0	11 8 0	1840
2438	Tashinny .	Tinelick, female*	7	—	85	85	100 0 0	12 15 0	56 7 6	1840
Total, . .			7	500	435	935	500 13 4	105 10 10	303 8 3	
COUNTY OF MEATH.—20 Schools.										
2795	Bective . .	Bective . . *	1	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	55 12 6	1840
2796	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	2	—	50	50				
2128	Ballygarth .	Whitecross . .	3	75	75	150	75 0 0	10 0 0	42 10 0	1839
1827	Boardsmill .	Batterstown . .	4	120	120	240	73 10 0	— — —	36 15 0	1839
2086	Clenalvey .	Beashalstown .	5	120	—	120	130 0 0	10 0 0	70 0 0	1839
2087	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	6	—	80	80				
1904	Calmullen .	Calmullen . .	7	35	25	60	40 0 0	— — —	20 0 0	1839
1726	Castletown .	Castletown . .	8	60	40	100	72 0 0	10 0 0	41 0 0	1838
2391	Castlejordan	Balnabreaky . *	9	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	55 12 6	1840
2392	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	10	—	50	50				
1771	Kiltall . .	Kiltall . . .	11	60	50	110	90 0 0	— — —	45 0 0	1837
1814	Kildalkey .	Carnisle . . .	12	150	150	300	140 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	1839
2797	Kicloon . .	Kicloon . . *	13	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840
1725	Meybologue .	Kilgriff . . .	14	120	80	200	80 0 0	11 5 0	45 12 6	1838
2088	Moynalty .	Cormeen . . .	15	90	—	90	116 0 0	8 0 0	62 0 0	1839
2089	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	16	—	60	60				
2230	Rathkenny .	Rathkenny . .	17	30	—	30	113 0 0	— — —	56 10 0	1839
2231	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	18	—	20	20				
2127	Stamullen .	Stamullen . .	19	75	75	150	75 0 0	10 0 0	42 10 0	1839
1309	Stackallen .	Stackallen . .	20	160	120	280	230 0 0	— — —	115 0 0	1834
Total, . .			20	1,355	1,035	2,390	1,501 3 4	109 5 0	805 4 2	
QUEEN'S COUNTY.—2 Schools.										
2765	Eirke . . .	Graigie . . *	1	80	40	120	80 0 0	9 0 0	44 10 0	1840
1727	Killablin .	Ballylinan . .	2	100	100	200	140 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	1838
Total, . .			2	180	140	320	220 0 0	29 0 0	124 10 0	

II.—List of Four Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools, to which the Commissioners have made Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.—10 Schools.											
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.		Promised Local Aid.	Date of Grant.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.			
2090	Castletown	Cloonagh	1	100	—	100	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
2091	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	100	100	116 0 0	10 0 0	63 0 0	1839	
2264	Ditto	Carn	3	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1839	
2262	Castletown Delvin	Crowinstown	4	80	—	80	100 0 0	— — —	50 0 0	1839	
2263	Ditto	Ditto, female	5	—	80	80					
2201	Kilcleigh	Moate	6	200	—	200	111 0 0	15 0 0	63 0 0	1839	
2202	Ditto	Ditto, female	7	—	220	220					
1754	Kilkenny, West	Tubberclare	8	400	300	700	216 0 0	37 10 0	126 15 0	1838	
1728	Mayne	Coole	9	100	100	200	140 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	1838	
2405	Mullaghfarnam	Mullaghfarnam *	10	80	45	125	83 6 8	9 7 6	46 7 1	1840	
Total, . .			10	1,020	885	1,905	832 6 8	99 7 6	465 17 1		

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.—16 Schools.											
2143	Ballindaggin	Ballindaggin	1	80	60	140	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1839	
2100	Clonlea	Donard	2	200	—	200	116 0 0	10 0 0	63 0 0	1839	
2101	Ditto	Ditto, female	3	—	150	150					
2098	Fethard	Poulfar	4	150	—	150	116 0 0	10 0 0	63 0 0	1839	
2099	Ditto	Ditto, female	5	—	150	150					
2232	Kilmallock	Ballymurren	6	140	—	140	129 0 0	17 8 0	73 4 0	1839	
2233	Ditto	Ditto, female	7	—	140	140					
2216	Melina	Oulart, male	8	50	—	50	— — —	15 0 0	7 10 0	1839	
2217	Ditto	Ditto, female	9	—	38	38					
2036	Newbawn	Newbawn	10	150	—	150	140 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	1839	
2037	Ditto	Ditto, female	11	—	150	150					
2206	St. James's	Duncannon	12	112	—	112	110 0 0	15 0 0	62 10 0	1839	
2207	Ditto	Ditto, female	13	—	64	64					
2096	Templetown	Templetown	14	80	—	80	31 0 0	8 0 0	19 10 0	1839	
2097	Ditto	Ditto, female	15	—	80	80					
2142	Templeshambo	Kilteely	16	65	55	120	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1839	
Total, . .			16	1,027	887	1,914	774 0 0	110 8 0	442 4 0		

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.—5 Schools.											
2276	Arklow	Arklow *	1	240	—	240	— — —	36 0 0	18 0 0	1840	
2277	Ditto	Ditto, female*	2	—	240	240					
2102	Dunlavin	Lemonstown	3	100	100	200	65 10 0	8 0 0	36 15 0	1839	
2434	Kiltegan	Rathcoile *	4	60	—	60	6 0 0	22 2 0	14 1 0	1840	
2435	Ditto	Ditto, female*	5	—	30	30					
Total, . .			5	400	370	770	71 10 0	66 2 0	68 16 0		

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.											
Counties.	Number of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.		Promised Local Aid.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.					
Carlow	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Dublin	2	100	50	150	116 0 0	10 0 0	63 0 0				
Kildare	5	340	320	660	348 0 0	47 10 0	197 15 0				
Kilkenny	15	1,180	1,170	2,350	1,314 12 6	93 14 8	704 3 11				
King's	6	440	283	723	469 0 0	51 17 6	259 8 9				
Louth	11	960	730	1,690	824 0 0	68 5 0	479 2 6				
Longford	7	500	435	935	500 13 4	105 10 10	303 8 3				
Meath	20	1,355	1,035	2,390	1,501 3 4	109 5 0	805 4 2				
Queen's	2	180	140	320	220 0 0	29 0 0	124 10 0				
Westmeath	10	1,020	885	1,905	832 6 8	99 7 6	465 17 1				
Wexford	16	1,027	887	1,914	774 0 0	110 8 0	442 4 0				
Wicklow	5	400	370	770	71 10 0	66 2 0	68 16 0				
Total in Leinster,	99	7,502	6,305	13,807	6,971 5 10	791 0 6	3,913 9 8				

II.—List of Four Hundred and Thirty-seven Schools, to which the Commissioners have made Grants, &c.—(continued.)

CONNAUGHT.—85 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—16 Schools.										
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.		Proposed Local Aid.	Date of Grant.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.		
1772	Abbert . .	Rye-hill . .	1	200	200	400	£ 140 0 0	£ 20 0 0	£ 88 12 2	1838
2398	Athenry . .	Monivea . . *	2	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840
1828	Ballymanard .	Ishkeer . .	3	150	150	300	140 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	1839
2176	Ballymacarthy	Gurranbrack .	4	133	—	133	146 0 0	20 0 0	83 0 0	1839
2177	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	5	—	133	133				
2103	Caltra . .	Lisnagay . .	6	150	—	150	127 0 0	13 0 0	70 0 0	1839
2104	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	7	—	150	150				
2399	Clonrush . .	Loughkeel . . *	8	75	50	125	83 6 8	9 7 6	46 7 1	1840
1606	Kilcumin . .	Oughterard . .	9	200	200	400	133 6 8	— — —	92 7 0	1838
1645	Kinvara . .	Kinvara . .	10	150	150	300	140 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	1838
2173	Killirean . .	Barna . .	11	80	100	180	88 0 0	10 0 0	49 0 0	1839
2819	Moycullen . .	Knockbane, female*	12	—	100	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1840
1332	Orney . .	Clifden, male	13	300	—	300	188 4 2	42 18 6	120 0 3	1833
2174	Portumna . .	Portumna . .	14	120	—	120	110 0 0	15 0 0	62 10 0	1839
2175	Ditto . .	Ditto, female	15	—	80	80				
2386	Rahoon . .	Furbough . . *	16	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840
Total, . .			16	1,678	1,393	3,071	1,495 4 2	192 16 0	882 14 10	
COUNTY OF LEITRIM.—11 Schools.										
2820	Aughterahg .	Ballinamore, male *	1	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	55 12 6	1840
2821	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	2	—	50	50				
1648	Cloone . .	Corduff . .	3	90	50	140	93 0 0	14 0 0	53 10 0	1838
2415	Gortlurteragh .	Farnaght, male *	4	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	55 12 6	1840
2416	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	5	—	50	50				
2178	Kilamunany . .	Killabuggy . .	6	100	80	180	88 0 0	10 0 0	49 0 0	1839
2208	Ditto . .	Towneyunsenagh .	7	52	28	80	44 0 0	4 10 0	24 5 0	1839
2752	Mohill . .	Mohill, male *	8	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	74 10 0	1840
2753	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	9	—	100	100				
2430	Oughterough .	Puttore, female*	10	—	64	64	42 13 4	4 16 0	28 14 8	1840
1407	Rossinver . .	Tawley . .	11	30	20	50	36 13 4	— — —	18 7 9	1835
Total, . .			11	572	442	1,014	638 6 8	70 16 0	359 12 5	
COUNTY OF MAYO.—46 Schools.										
2307	Achill . .	Slievernon . . *	1	60	40	100	91 6 8	16 3 4	53 15 0	1840
2308	Ditto . .	Darreens . . *	2	60	40	100	91 6 8	16 3 4	53 15 0	1840
2309	Ditto . .	Dooga . . *	3	60	40	100	91 6 8	16 3 4	53 15 0	1840
2397	Attymass . .	Trienclare . . *	4	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840
2823	Aughaval . .	Murrisk, male *	5	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	55 12 6	1840
2824	Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	6	—	50	50				
2825	Aughamore . .	Cahir . . *	7	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1840
2085	Ardrigoll . .	Rathkeel . .	8	100	40	140	99 0 0	7 0 0	53 0 0	1839
1851	Annagh . .	Polacapiel, or Logboy	9	150	130	280	62 13 4	— — —	39 13 6	1839
2266	Aglish . .	Derrylee . .	10	75	45	120	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1839
2268	Ditto . .	Drumrathcahill .	11	200	150	350	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1839
1670	Borishoole . .	Newport Pratt . .	12	679	527	1,206	160 3 2	29 11 8	94 16 7	1838
1671	Ditto . .	Trienbeg . .	13	203	133	336	91 6 8	16 3 4	53 15 0	1838
1672	Ditto . .	Derralohan . .	14	107	79	186	91 6 8	16 3 4	53 15 0	1838
1675	Ditto . .	Dunetrusk . .	15	166	150	316	91 6 8	16 3 4	53 15 0	1838
1674	Ditto . .	Mulranny . .	16	120	115	235	91 6 8	16 3 4	53 15 0	1838
2429	Boholo . .	Tarnaghkinnaff *	17	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840
1677	Baltony . .	Cappaduff . .	18	250	—	250	140 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	1838
2140	Ballisakerry .	Rathglass . .	19	50	50	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1839
1848	Boccan . .	Kilnock . .	20	50	50	100	10 0 0	— — —	5 0 0	1839
1651	Cong . .	Cross . .	21	150	150	300	140 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	1838
1676	Crossboyne or Kilvine }	Ballindine . .	22	140	100	240	140 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	1838
1614	Ditto . .	Lisduff or Scardan .	23	50	50	100	40 0 0	5 0 0	22 10 0	1838
1410	Kilmore Erris	Lyonsport . .	24	190	60	250	94 2 3	— — —	47 1 1	1838
2126	Ditto . .	Terrane . .	25	70	50	120	60 0 0	7 10 0	33 15 0	1839

II.—List of Four Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools, to which the Commissioners have made Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF MAYO.—46 Schools.—(continued.)											
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.		Promised Local Aid.	Date of Grant.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.			
2396	Kilmore Erris	Tarmon . . *	26	60	40	100	£ s. d. 66 13 4	£ s. d. 7 10 0	£ s. d. 37 1 8	1840	
2303	Kilmaree . .	Clooncara . . *	27	100	50	150	100 0 0	7 10 0	53 15 0	1840	
2826	Ditto . . .	Tavrane, male *	28	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	55 12 6	1840	
2827	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female*	29	—	50	50					
1616	Kilcolman . .	Ballaghfarna . .	30	60	40	100	72 0 0	10 0 0	44 0 0	1838	
2179	Killedan . .	Greyfield . . .	31	70	70	140	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1839	
2394	Ditto . . .	Caulbrack . . *	32	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840	
2395	Ditto . . .	Kiltimaugh . . *	33	120	—	120	83 6 8	9 7 6	46 7 1	1840	
2393	Kilgarvan . .	Rumconlon . . *	34	75	50	125	83 6 8	9 7 6	46 7 1	1840	
2186	Killala . . .	Killala	35	200	150	350	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1839	
2030	Kiconduff . .	Swineford . . .	36	200	—	200	140 0 0	40 0 0	90 0 0	1839	
2031	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	37	—	100	100					
1662	Oughavalle . .	Boris	38	100	80	180	106 0 0	15 0 0	60 10 0	1838	
1664	Ditto . . .	Kilmore	39	110	70	180	106 0 0	15 0 0	60 10 0	1838	
1661	Ditto . . .	Meehaslin . . .	40	100	70	170	106 0 0	15 0 0	60 10 0	1838	
1666	Ditto . . .	Kilsallagh . . .	41	120	70	190	106 0 0	15 0 0	60 10 0	1838	
1665	Ditto . . .	Cloneen	42	110	80	190	106 0 0	15 0 0	60 10 0	1838	
1663	Ditto . . .	Driminaduff . .	43	110	80	190	106 0 0	15 0 0	60 10 0	1838	
1667	Ditto . . .	Midgefield . . .	44	110	80	190	106 0 0	15 0 0	60 10 0	1838	
1668	Ditto . . .	Nappagh	45	110	80	190	106 0 0	15 0 0	60 10 0	1838	
2822	Templemore . .	Straid *	46	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	1840	
Total, . . .			46	5,185	3,419	8,594	3,841 18 9	523 10 0	2,194 0 4		

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.—7 Schools.											
1681	Clonfinla . .	Carriska	1	300	200	500	140 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	1838	
1607	Drum	Cornafulla . . .	2	100	100	200	134 0 0	38 4 8	90 13 4	1838	
1856	Donamon . .	Donamon	3	50	50	100	39 6 4	5 0 0	22 3 2	1839	
1753	Elphin . . .	Elphin	4	150	150	300	90 0 0	— — —	48 16 0	1838	
2427	Killevan . .	Killevan . . . *	5	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	1840	
1617	Tarmonbarry .	Ballytohey . . .	6	70	30	100	72 0 0	10 0 0	41 0 0	1838	
1866	Taughboy . .	Ballyforan . . .	7	180	150	330	121 12 10	— — —	85 0 5	1839	
Total, . . .			7	910	720	1,630	663 12 6	80 14 8	404 14 7		

COUNTY OF SLIGO.—5 Schools.											
1895	Gorteen . . .	Rathmader . . .	1	60	50	110	41 6 0	— — —	20 13 0	1839	
2013	Killery . . .	Ballintogher . .	2	150	—	150	106 0 0	— — —	53 0 0	1839	
2032	Ditto	Ditto, female	3	—	150	150					
1853	Tubbercurry .	Tubbercurry . .	4	100	90	190	106 0 0	14 0 0	60 16 0	1839	
1852	Templetouhy .	Ballyfarris . . .	5	80	40	120	38 2 4	— — —	19 1 0	1839	
Total, . . .			5	390	330	720	291 8 4	14 0 0	153 10 0		

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.											
Counties.	Number of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.		Promised Local Aid.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.					
Galway	16	1,678	1,393	3,071	£ s. d. 1,495 4 2	£ s. d. 192 16 0	£ s. d. 882 14 10				
Leitrim	11	572	442	1,014	638 6 8	70 16 0	359 12 5				
Mayo	46	5,185	3,409	8,594	3,841 18 9	523 10 0	2,194 0 4				
Roscommon . .	7	910	720	1,630	663 12 6	80 14 8	404 14 7				
Sligo	5	390	330	720	291 8 4	14 0 0	153 10 0				
Total in Connaught; .	85	8,735	6,294	15,029	6,930 10 5	881 16 8	3,994 12 2				

II.—List of Four Hundred and Thirty-seven Schools, to which the Commissioners have made Grants, &c.—(continued.)

SUMMARY IN PROVINCES.								
Provinces.	Number of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.		Promised Local Aid.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.		
ULSTER . .	128	7,320	6,011	13,331	£ 7,279 6 4	£ 813 6 10	£ 4,117 1 1	
MUNSTER . .	125	9,601	7,111	16,712	8,652 13 10	1,024 1 6	4,815 15 9	
LEINSTER . .	99	7,502	6,305	13,807	6,971 5 10	791 0 6	3,913 9 8	
CONNAUGHT . .	85	8,735	6,294	15,029	6,930 10 5	881 16 8	3,994 12 2	
Total, . .	437	33,158	25,721	58,879	29,833 16 5*	3,510 5 6*	16,840 18 8	

* The amount of Grants for Building and Fitting-up during the year ending 31st December, 1840, was £16,112 11s. 1d.

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

No. III.

LIST of NINE VESTED SCHOOLS in the Counties of Galway and Mayo, suspended until New Trustees and Managers shall be appointed.

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Amount of Salary paid during the year.	OBSERVATIONS.
				31st March.			30th Sept. 1840.						
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
989	Abbey .	Briarsfield, male	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£ s. d.	For the half-years ending 30th Sept. 1839, and 31st March, 1840, paid on the 7th and 30th May, 1840. Being balance of salary for the half-year ending 30th Sept. 1838, paid on the 9th May, 1840.
990	Ditto .	Ditto, female	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1322	Ballinakill	Kilmore . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1319	Ditto .	Tully . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1342	Ditto .	Boffin's Island .	5	46	20	66	1	2	3	1	-	10 0 0	
1323	Ballindoon	Ardbrack . .	6	19	7	26	-	-	-	1	-	8 0 0	
1146	Balla .	Balla . . .	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 13 4	
1330	Moyross .	Carna . . .	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1012	Ditto .	Roundstone .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Total, . . .	9	65	27	92	1	2	3	2	-	19 13 4	

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

No. IV.

LIST of 91 SCHOOLS struck off the Roll of National Schools since the 31st of December, 1839, with the reasons assigned. Schools which were in operation—48.

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Counties.	Reasons for Striking-off, and Cancelling Grants.
48	Dunanee .	Gallough .	1	Antrim .	Teacher incompetent, and refused to comply with the order for his removal.
192	Ballymacarrett .	Lagan Village .	2	Down .	Incorporated with Ballymacarrett National School.
2000	Knockbreda .	Gilnahirk .	3	Ditto .	Ditto with Tullycarnett ditto.
210	Donaghadee .	Carrowdore .	4	Ditto .	Violation of rules.
211	Ditto .	Ditto, female	5	Ditto .	Ditto.
262	Auchlurcher .	Mullaghfad .	6	Fermanagh	Incorporated with Mullaghfad National School, built by the Commissioners.
317	Kilcronagan .	Killytenny .	7	Derry .	Withdrawn in consequence of local opposition.

IV. LIST of 91 SCHOOLS struck off the Roll of National Schools since the 31st of December, 1839, with the reasons assigned.
Schools which were in operation, 48.—(continued.)

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Counties.	Reasons for Striking off, and Cancelling Grants.
299	Ballynascreen .	Labby . . .	8	Derry .	Teacher incompetent, and refused to comply with the order for his removal.
320	Lissan . . .	Tintagh . . .	9	Ditto .	School abandoned. .
315	Tamlaght O'Crilly	Greenlough . .	10	Ditto .	Children transferred to new house built by the Commissioners.
305	Drumehoose .	Roemill . . .	11	Ditto .	Teacher incompetent, and refused to comply with the order for his removal.
349	Errigal Trough	Moy	12	Monaghan	Incorporated with Killabrone National School.
1893	Aughaloo . .	Derrygooley . .	13	Tyrone .	School closed.
432	Termonamangan	Killetter . . .	14	Ditto .	House claimed by Rector of the Parish, it having been vested in him and his successors.
402	Donagheavy .	Blackfort, No. 1. .	15	Ditto .	Incorporated with Blackfort No. 2. National School.
1592	Drumcliff .	Lifford, female	16	Clare .	Discontinued, children transferred to Lifford No. 2. National School.
1540	Kilfenora . .	Kilfenora, female	17	Ditto .	Incorporated with Male School.
444	Killaloe . . .	Killaloe, male	18	Ditto .	School withdrawn.
445	Ditto	Ditto, female	19	Ditto .	Ditto.
1393	Ardnageehy .	Killunty . . .	20	Cork .	Ditto.
1133	Cloyne . . .	Cloyne, male	21	Ditto .	Incorporated with Cloyne National School, built by the Commissioners.
1134	Ditto	Ditto, female	22	Ditto .	Ditto.
740	St. Catherine's .	Harold's Cross, female	23	Dublin .	Incorporated with St. Clare's National School.
702	Clonsillaigh .	Lower Road . .	24	Ditto .	Had ceased to be in operation.
703	Ditto	Ditto, female	25	Ditto .	Ditto.
1216	St. James's .	Island Bridge . .	26	Ditto .	Withdrawn by Managers.
762	Lyons	Lyons	27	Kildare .	Incorporated with Ardclogh National School.
1770	Geashill . . .	Killeigh, No. 1. .	28	King's .	Incorporated with Killeigh No. 2. National School.
888	Slane	Slane	29	Meath .	House destroyed by storm.
991	Ballinacorton .	Gurrane . . .	30	Galway .	Having ceased to be in operation.
992	Ditto	Ditto, female	31	Ditto .	Ditto.
1128	Achill	Keel	32	Mayo .	Withdrawn by Manager.
1188	Ditto	Doega	33	Ditto .	Ditto.
1127	Ditto	Cashell	34	Ditto .	Ditto.
1129	Ditto	Dugort	35	Ditto .	Ditto.
1189	Ditto	Kildaunett . . .	36	Ditto .	Ditto.
2240	Armagh . . .	Carranamanister .	37	Ditto .	Ditto.
1054	Burrishoole .	Letterlough . . .	38	Ditto .	Ditto.
1050	Ditto	Derralohan . . .	39	Ditto .	Ditto.
1052	Ditto	Mulranny	40	Ditto .	Ditto.
1049	Ditto	Caracahowley . .	41	Ditto .	Ditto.
1046	Ditto	Newport Pratt . .	42	Ditto .	Ditto.
1047	Ditto	Ditto, female	43	Ditto .	Ditto.
1045	Ballyheane .	Driminracahill . .	44	Ditto .	Ditto.
1970	Ballintubber .	Liscunnell . . .	45	Ditto .	Ditto.
1800	Kilmore Moy .	Ballina, female	46	Ditto .	Ditto.
2340	Kilmore Erris .	Shanaher or Lyons Port	47	Ditto .	House abandoned from want of repair.
2300	Kilmaclash .	Brocca	48	Ditto .	Insufficient attendance.
48					
Schools towards which Grants had been made for Building, but which had not come into operation.—43.					
1628	Dunluice . . .	Sinearl	1	Antrim .	The Applicants not having availed themselves of it, within the prescribed time.
1629	Dunean	Annaglass . . .	2	Ditto .	Ditto.
1236	Culduff . . .	Meendurragh . . .	3	Donegal .	The School transferred to Dristeran National School.
1234	Donaghmore .	Ballybegley . . .	4	Ditto .	The Applicants not having availed themselves of it, within the prescribed time.
2154	Derryvolan .	Liscreevan . . .	5	Fermanagh	The Applicants having requested it to be transferred to another Townland.
2225	Errigal Terragh	Killanny	6	Monaghan	The Applicants considered it too small.
1258	Clonfeacle . .	Brossloy	7	Tyrone .	The Applicants not having availed themselves of it, within the prescribed time.
1684	Clare	Clare	8	Clare .	Ditto.
2069	Castletown Roach	Castletown Roach .	9	Cork .	The Applicants being unable to provide the necessary "local aid."
2070	Ditto	Ditto, female	10	Ditto .	
1689	Burrins . . .	Burrins	11	Ditto .	The Applicants having declined it, in consequence of the Commissioners refusing to advance any portion of it, previous to the house being built.

V. LIST of 91 SCHOOLS struck off the Roll of National Schools since the 31st of December, 1839, with the reasons assigned.
Schools towards which Grants had been made for Building, but which had not come into operation—43.—(continued.)

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Counties.	Reasons for Striking off, and Cancelling Grants.
1785	Kilmackahan .	Knockakeagh . .	12	Ditto .	The Applicants not having availed themselves of it, within the prescribed time.
2195	Kilbonane .	West Faha . .	13	Kerry .	} The Applicants having procured a suitable house already built.
2196	Ditto . .	Ditto, female . .	14	Ditto .	
2426	Templemore .	Drumcunning . .	15	Ditto .	Relinquished by the Applicants.
1694	Cahar . .	Aughatubrid . .	16	Ditto .	The Applicants not having availed themselves of it, within the prescribed time.
1397	Tousist . .	Clonee	17	Ditto .	Ditto.
2420	Aglish . .	Ballybrack . . .	18	Ditto .	} The Applicants unable to procure a Site satisfactory to the Commissioners.
2421	Ditto . .	Ditto, female . .	19	Ditto .	
1707	Kilbolan . .	Shower	20	Tipperary	The Applicants not having availed themselves of it, within the prescribed time.
1976	Rathfarnham .	Rockbrook . . .	21	Dublin .	The Applicants having signified their intention of not building upon Site previously selected.
1619	Lacca . . .	Lacca	22	Kildare .	The Applicants not having availed themselves of it, within the prescribed time.
1626	Drumard . .	Moyne	23	Longford	Ditto.
1724	Moydore . .	Cormuck	24	Ditto .	Ditto.
2199	Ballymore .	Moyvoughley . .	25	Westmeath	} The Applicants being unable to provide the necessary "local aid."
2200	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female . .	26	Ditto .	
1436	NewtownTurtullagh	Balnagore . . .	27	Ditto .	The Applicants having declined it.
1729	St. Mary's .	Crossan	28	Ditto .	The Applicants not having availed themselves of it, within the prescribed time.
1404	Caronina . .	Lettermore . . .	29	Galway .	Ditto.
1646	Killyan . .	Ballinacor . . .	30	Ditto .	Ditto.
1339	Kinaugh . .	Lemonish	31	Leitrim .	The Applicants having declined it.
1796	Borrishooole .	Newport Pratt . .	32	Mayo .	Ditto.
1652	Bohola . . .	Shanagher . . .	33	Ditto .	The Applicants not having availed themselves of it, within the prescribed time.
1650	Burrisearra .	Carcanacum . . .	34	Ditto .	Ditto.
1847	Beccan . . .	Laraganboy . . .	35	Ditto .	Application withdrawn through local influence.
1655	Crossmolina .	Lodge	36	Ditto .	The Applicants not having availed themselves of it, within the prescribed time.
1660	Islandeedy .	Cogola	37	Ditto .	Ditto.
2141	Kilcommon .	Cornhill	38	Ditto .	The Applicants being unable to provide the necessary "local aid."
1656	Killiconduff .	Fahins	39	Ditto .	The Applicants not having availed themselves of it, within the prescribed time.
1618	Kilbrustan .	Tubberpatrick . .	40	Roscommon	The Applicants having declined it.
1679	Kilbronan .	Deravogney . . .	41	Ditto .	Ditto.
1680	Lissamuffy .	Curraghroe . . .	42	Ditto .	The Applicants not having availed themselves of it, within the prescribed time,
1678	St. Peter's .	Bealnamulla . .	43	Ditto .	Ditto.
			43*		

* Total Number of Schools struck off, 91.

MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

APPENDIX V.

Arrangements for classing Teachers of National Schools, and increasing their Salaries.

V.

ARRANGEMENTS for classing the TEACHERS of NATIONAL SCHOOLS, and increasing the SALARIES of those who may be considered deserving.

Teachers of National Schools are divided into three Classes, to which the following Salaries will be attached :—

MALES.									
1st (or highest) Class,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£20 per annum.
2nd do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 do.
3rd do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 do.
FEMALES.									
1st (or highest) Class,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£15 do.
2nd do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 do.
3rd do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 do.
Mistresses to teach Needlework,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 do.

Masters and Mistresses not sufficiently qualified for any of the above Classes, to constitute a *Probationary* Class, and to receive at most £8 per annum each.

All newly appointed Teachers who have not previously conducted National Schools, will be placed in the *Probationary* Class, in which they must remain for at least *One Year*. They are afterwards to be examined by the Superintendent of the District, or if in the Training School, by the Professors, and such as are deemed sufficiently qualified to be placed in a higher Class, will receive the *full amount to which they may become entitled from the date of their appointment being confirmed by the Commissioners*.

Examinations will be held from time to time by the Superintendents, with the view of raising meritorious Teachers to a higher Class, or of depressing others, who may have conducted themselves improperly, or whose Schools have declined in consequence of their inattention.

The Commissioners will require, that a further income to the Teachers be secured either by *Local Subscriptions or School Fees*. This Rule will be strictly enforced.

Fixed Salaries having been attached to each Class, no applications for a further increase will hereafter be entertained.

Every Teacher must remain for at least Twelve Months in the Class in which he is placed, before he is eligible for promotion, unless in the case of Teachers who may have been trained in the interval.

VI.

APPENDIX VI.

Synopses of Lectures delivered to Teachers in Training, by Professors Sullivan and M'Gaughey.

Mr. Sullivan's Lectures.

SYNOPSIS of the LECTURES delivered to the TEACHERS in TRAINING, by PROFESSORS SULLIVAN and M'GAULEY.

I.

Mr. Sullivan's Lectures and Examinations comprise the Principles and Practice of Teaching; Grammar; Geography; and an Outline of English Literature.

1. Best method of teaching the *Alphabet*—Lancaster's, Jacotot's, Wood's, Pillan's Plans. 2. Improved methods of teaching *Orthography*—Practical Rules for Spelling. 3. The most approved methods of teaching *Reading*—Rules for Reading. 4. Instructions and Rules for teaching *Writing*. 5. Best methods for teaching the *Meaning of Words*—*Roots and Derivations*—*English Grammar*—and *Composition*. 6. Examinations in the *First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Lesson Books*, published by the Board; and Instructions in the best method of teaching them. 7. Reviews of the different Systems of Popular Education—Bell, and Lancaster, Pestalozzi, Fellenberg, &c. Different methods of teaching—the *Intellectual*—the *Monitorial*—the *Simultaneous*—the *Elliptic* or *Suggestive*—and the *Mixed* or *Eclectic* methods. 8. Reviews of the Principal Treatises on Popular Education, including *Abbot's "Teacher,"* and *Hall's Lectures on School-Keeping*, (American Writers.) 9. The *Duties* of National Schoolmasters—to their Pupils—to the Parents or Heads of Families—to Patrons or School Managers—to the Officers of the Board or Superintendents—to the Public generally. 10. Hints on the selection of Sites, and Construction of Schoolhouses—School Furniture and Requisites, &c. 11. GEOGRAPHY, *Mathematical, Physical, Political*—and the *Elements* of ASTRONOMY. 12. The *Elements* of *Political Economy*, taking Archbishop Whateley's "Easy Lessons on Money Matters," as the basis; and touching only on those topics which are *plain, practical, and corrective* of popular prejudices. 13. The *Outlines* of General HISTORY, and English LITERATURE.

The Hours of Attendance are from 10 till 11 o'Clock on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and from 1 till 2 on Thursdays.

II.

Rev. J. W. M'Gaughey's Lectures on Natural Philosophy.

SYNOPSIS of LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY by the REV. J. W. M'GAULEY.

This Course is divided in two portions, two Lectures every week are given to each. From 11 until 12 o'Clock, on Wednesdays, is devoted to the interrogation of the Teachers in training, on the subjects of the Lectures.

MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mondays and Fridays at Eleven o' Clock in the Morning.

APPENDIX VI.

Synopsis of Lectures
delivered to Teachers
in Training by Pro-
fessor M^r Ganley.Mechanical Philoso-
phy.

INTRODUCTION. *Arithmetic.*—The Use and Nature of Numbers; Addition; Multiplication; Subtraction; Division; Fractions; Reduction. *Algebra.*—Its Nature and Signs; Addition; Subtraction; Multiplication; Division; Involution and Evolution; Logarithms; Simple, Quadratic, and Cubic Equations; Ratios; Proportions; The Rule of Three; Fellowship; Interest; Alligation; Permutations; Progression. *Geometry.*—The subjects it considers; Lines; Angles; Triangles; Equal, and Similar Triangles; Measurement of Heights, &c.; Trigonometry; Surveying; The Planning of Roads—to which will be added, the Principles of their Construction and Repair; Surfaces; Solids; The Conic Sections.

MECHANICS. Division of the subject; Properties of Matter; The Tides; Momentum; Reaction; Centre of Gravity; Composition and Resolution of Forces; Sources of Force; The Lever, Pulley, Wheel, and Axle, Inclined Plane, and Screw; Regulation of Machinery; Disadvantages incident to Machinery.

HYDROSTATICS. Objects of the Science, and Division of the Subject; Pressure of Fluids; Hydrostatic Paradox; Levels, and Levelling; Balloons; Specific Gravity; Resistance of Fluids; Spouting Fluids; Capillary Attraction; Water Wheels; Chain Pump; Paddle Wheels; Screw of Archimedes; Barker's Mill; Hydraulic Ram.

PNEUMATICS. Objects of the Science; Properties of the Air; Condenser; Air Pump; Diving Bell; Barometer; Pumps; Hungarian Machine; Syphons.

Sound.—Conduction of Sound, and increase of its Intensity; Musical Sounds; The Gamut; Sympathy; Temperament; Tuning of Pipes, &c.; Reflection, Concentration, and Interference of Sound; Buildings for Public Speakers; Ventriloquism; The Wind.

OPTICS. Division of the Subject; Sources of Light; Nature of Light; Foci of Lenses; Images formed by Lenses; Camera Obscura; Camera Lucida; Magic Lantern; Refracting Telescope; Microscope; Mirrors; Reflecting Telescopes; Spherical Aberration; The Spectrum; Photogenic Drawing; Interference of Light; The Production of Colours; The Eye; The Rainbow; Double Refraction; Polarization; Colours produced by a Polarized Light.

CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Chemical Philosophy.

Tuesdays at 11 o' Clock in the Morning, and Thursdays at 2 o' Clock in the Afternoon.

ELECTRICITY. History of Electricity; Attraction and Repulsion; Electrometers; Electrics and Non-Electrics; Conductors and Non-Conductors; Nature of Electricity; Induction; The Leyden Jar; Distribution of Electricity; The Electrical Machine; Mechanical, Chemical, Physiological, and Magnetic effects of Electricity; Electric Light; Atmospheric Electricity; Protection from Lightning.

GALVANISM. History of Galvanism; Its Nature; Connexion between Galvanism and Electricity; Galvanic Batteries; Multiplication of Engravings, &c., by Galvanism; Chemical and Physiological effects of Galvanism; Other sources of Electricity.

MAGNETISM. Its History and Nature; Dip and Variation of the Needle; Compasses; Magnetic Induction.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM. Its History; Action of the Conductor on the Magnet; Magnetic Rotations; The Galvanometer; Electro-Magnetic Induction; Electro-Magnetism as a Moving Power; Secondary Currents; Terrestrial Magnetism.

HEAT. Its Importance; Its nature; Sources from whence it is derived; Conduction, Radiation, and Reflection of Heat; The Dew Point; Expansion by Heat; Thermometers; Specific and Latent Heat; Evaporation; The Hydrometer; Ebullition; Freezing Mixtures.

THE STEAM ENGINE. Its History; High and Low Pressure Engines; Single and Double Acting Engines; Description of the Steam Engine, its various parts being treated in detail; Expansive Action of Steam; Marine Engine; Locomotive Engines; Substitutes for Steam.

CHEMISTRY. *Inorganic Chemistry.*—Subjects of which it treats; Divisibility of Matter; Affinity; Dyeing; The Elements with their Equivalents and Symbols; Laws of Affinity; Oxygen; Combustion; Hydrogen; Water; Nitrogen; Atmospheric Air; Nitrous Oxide; Nitric Oxide; Hyponitrous Acid; Nitrous Acid; Nitric Acid; Ammonia; Carbon; Carbonic Oxide; Carbonic Acid; Manufacture of Bread; Light Carburetted Hydrogen; Olefiant Gas; Coal Gas; Oil Gas; Sulphur; Sulphurous Acid; Sulphuric Acid; Sulphuretted Hydrogen; Phosphorus; Phosphuretted Hydrogen; Chlorine; Bleaching Salts, and Disinfecting Fluids; Chlorous Acid; Chloric Acid; Hydrochloric Acid; Quadrochloride of Azote; Iodine; Fluorine; Hydrofluoric Acid; Silicon; Silica; Manufacture of Porcelain; Manufacture of Glass; Iron; Manganese, &c. *Organic Chemistry.*—Structure of Plants; Acetic, Formic, Malic, Oxalic, Gallic, and Tannic Acids; Manufacture of Leather; Citric, and Tartaric Acids; Cyanogen; Prussic Acid; Gum; Mucilage; Starch; Sugar; Albumen; Gluten; Resin; Extractive Matter; Oils; Manufacture of Soap; Alcohol; Fermentation; Brewing; Distillation; Manures; Analysis of Earths, &c., and Manufacture of the various Chemical Substances necessary for the purpose; Chemical Apparatus.

APPENDIX VII.

VII.

Outline of the General Regulations and Methods of Teaching in the Male National Model Schools.

AN OUTLINE OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS AND METHODS OF TEACHING IN THE MALE NATIONAL MODEL SCHOOLS, for the use of the Teachers in Training.—
BY PROFESSOR SULLIVAN.

Male National Schools.

MALE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

There are three schools for boys on the premises. The largest, or principal school, which consists of about four hundred boys, is divided into six divisions, namely, first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth; the first being the lowest or least advanced. To each of these divisions a certain number of desks, with a determined portion of the floor, is assigned, which they are never to leave without permission, or directions from the teacher. Over each of these divisions a paid monitor, or pupil-teacher, is appointed, who is responsible for the *cleanliness, good order, and proficiency* of the children constituting his division.

As the pupil-teachers cannot possibly instruct all the children themselves, the *Monitorial* or *Mutual-instruction* method is applied to a certain extent. Each *division* is subdivided into *classes*, according to the proficiency of the pupils, and the subjects to be taught; and over each class a monitor is appointed who instructs it under the guidance of the pupil-teacher in charge of the division, and under the general superintendence of the master.

The *class-monitors* are selected from the best and most intelligent boys in the class—or rather, from the class immediately above it; and, as they receive no remuneration for their services, they are not required to act for more than an hour in the day, or a day in the week. To carry this arrangement into effect, the master should always endeavour to have a large number of pupils on his list, able and *willing*, to act as monitors in rotation. *Extra* instructions, and, occasionally, school-books and paper, are given to the pupils who act as class-monitors.

Besides the instruction given to the children by the class-monitors and pupil-teachers, each division receives at least one lesson in the day from the head, or second master. They, also, in large drafts or divisions, receive *Simultaneous* instructions, once a-day, in the class-room, or gallery, from the pupil-teachers or masters.

This which may be called the *MIXED* system, combines the advantages of the *Monitorial* and *Simultaneous* methods of instruction. Under the former, the children are taught almost, if not altogether, by monitors; under the latter, as the master cannot divide himself, the children, even in schools of the smallest class, idle away half their time under the name of preparing their lessons. But under the *mixed* system, every pupil is kept constantly at work, and every minute is turned to account; for, if not under the direct teaching of the masters, he is receiving instruction from intelligent monitors.

The head master examines all the divisions in rotation, and makes an entry in his notebook of the state and proficiency of each. The second master is expected to do the same, and to communicate to the head master the result of his examination.

The head master has the general superintendence of all the schools, class-rooms, and galleries, except when teaching or examining a class; in which case he deposes the second master to take his place. When the head master resumes the superintendence, the second master continues to examine the several classes in rotation.

The teachers are expected to observe themselves, and to impress upon the minds of their pupils, the great rule of *REGULARITY* and *ORDER*. "*A time, and a place for every thing, and every thing in its proper time and place.*"

*Order of the Day.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

At nine o'clock every morning, the master and monitors are expected to attend; the former to give, and the latter to receive, *special* instruction. If any of the teachers, or paid monitors, are absent, or late, the head master enters their names in a book for the inspection of the Professors, and Commissioners, if necessary.

At the same hour, the play-ground is opened for the reception of the children, under the superintendence of one of the masters, who discharge this duty, morning or week about, in rotation. This regulation applies to the play-ground in the mornings only; during the other periods for play, all the masters and pupil-teachers are expected to be present, except those who may be specially engaged in the school-rooms by direction of the head master.

The children, while in the play-ground, therefore, *are never left to themselves*. They are always under the superintendence of the teachers, and paid monitors; who, without controlling or embarrassing them by their presence, keep a strict watch over their words, actions, and general demeanor.

Of all the regulations this is the most important. The play-ground is not intended as a place in which the children may riot uncontrolled. It is the *school* for *MORAL* instruction; and inasmuch as moral improvement is of more importance than mere literary information, there is even a greater necessity for the master's presence in the play-ground, than in the school-room itself. Of course, it is not meant that the masters should lecture the children while at play; nor interfere at all, except in cases which require immediate animadversion. On the contrary, they should throw up the reins, and leave them to the full enjoyment of

their freedom; taking care to note, for the materials of a moral lesson in the gallery, any excesses or faults they may commit in their uncontrolled moments.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that all the educationists of the present day, consider the play-ground as essentially necessary for *moral training*. It is, in short, the best place for discovering the dispositions, developing the character, and forming the habits of children.

INSPECTION IN CLEANLINESS.

At five minutes before ten o'clock, the masters proceed to the play-ground, for the INSPECTION IN CLEANLINESS. If the day be wet, the children enter the school, *salute the master respectfully* as they pass, and form themselves into lines parallel to the walls. The pupil-teachers, then, under the superintendence of the masters, pass up and down their respective divisions, and satisfy themselves by personal inspection, that the hands, face, and ears of the children are clean; their hair combed, and their clothes clean; for even the plainest and the coarsest clothes may be clean and neat. Should any child continue deficient in cleanliness, a note is addressed to the parents on the subject, by the master. Any child having a cutaneous, or infectious disease, is immediately sent home, and not readmitted till completely cured. Every *Monday* or admission morning, the medical attendant of the establishment inspects all the newly-admitted children, and any of the other pupils brought under his notice.

After the Inspection is over, the children march into the school—or, if in it, take their places according to their divisions; and the business of the day commences.

The subjects taught, and the precise periods allotted for each, are notified in the School Rules; which are suspended conspicuously in the school-room. The following are the principal branches taught in the school; with an outline of the methods employed in teaching them:—

READING.

APPENDIX VII.

Outline of the General Regulations and Methods of Teaching in the Male National Model Schools.

Inspection in Cleanliness.

Reading.

In the preface of the First Book of Lessons, and in a few words, the foundation of not only the EXPLANATORY or INTELLECTUAL method of teaching, but of GOOD READING, is laid. "It is recommended to teachers to make their pupils perfectly acquainted with one lesson before they proceed to another; and to exercise them as much as possible upon the *meaning* of such words and sentences, as admit of being defined and explained." The teachers, therefore, from the very first, are expected to lead their pupils to inquire into, and consequently understand, the *meaning* of the words and sentences which they meet with in their lessons. Now, such a *habit* is the shortest and surest road to *good reading*; for all the authorities agree, that, to read with *propriety* and *expression*, requires a person to *understand what he reads*.

The *other instruction* to our teachers in this important sentence, namely, that "their pupils are to be made perfectly acquainted with one lesson before they proceed to another," is also, in the highest degree, conducive to good reading. If the children are instructed in this way, their lessons, which have been drawn up on the *progressive principle*, will be comparatively *easy*, and they will consequently experience no difficulty in pronouncing the words, or *reading*. But, if any of the lessons in the series are omitted,—or if the pupils are taken over them in a hurried or careless manner, *difficulties* and *discouragement*, and BAD READING, will be the result. If a child feels no difficulty in reading, he can, and if properly instructed, will from habit, pay attention to the meaning of what he reads; but if the contrary is the case, his mind will be too much engrossed with the mechanical difficulty of pronouncing the words, to think of the ideas which they convey. It is only when a child can read *without difficulty*, that he begins to pay attention to the meaning of what he reads; and when he does so, he will not only become a good reader, but which is of still greater importance, he will begin to feel a pleasure in reading.

As *understanding what is read* is the great rule for good reading, children should be *habituated* from the first, to give an uninterrupted attention to the meaning of what they read. With this view, they should be frequently and regularly called upon to close their books, and to give in their own language the substance of the sentence or passage just read. Such questioning, it is evident, fixes the attention of the children upon the subject of their lesson; and the answering in their own words, gives them a habit of expressing themselves in suitable language.

At first, and perhaps for a considerable time, teachers will find some difficulty in applying the *explanatory* or *intellectual* method. Children will often be slow to speak, or perhaps silent, even when able to give the required explanation, and time, so precious in a large school, will, in consequence, be lost. But this is because they have not been *accustomed* to give explanations. "Exercise them," therefore, from the beginning, "as much as possible upon the *meaning* of such words and sentences as admit of being defined and explained." *Begin with the easiest and most familiar words*; and express yourself satisfied with almost any explanation the child may be able to give—provided he has a conception of its meaning. Do not wait for, nor expect accurate—nor *any definitions*, from children. Encourage them to say *just what they think of it*, and they will soon learn to describe it with ease and cor-

APPENDIX VII.

Outline of the General Regulations and Methods of Teaching in the Male National Model Schools.

The second part of it requires an observation.—To read as we speak—that is, *naturally*, and with expression, is an excellent rule;* but, if our *natural manner* or *accent* be faulty, we should endeavour to correct, rather than *imitate* it. “When I had begun to teach *reading*,” Pestalozzi has observed, “I found out after a while, that my pupils wanted first to be taught *speaking* ;” and this led him to commence with “*pronunciation*.” Before his pupils were taught *reading*, or even *the alphabet*, he exercised them in *pronouncing* with propriety and ease, all the elementary sounds, and most of the difficult combinations. Several have adopted this plan, which is an excellent one. *Pronunciation cannot be taught too early*. Most children fall into a *monotonous* habit of reading, which cannot be too speedily remedied. The best way to break a child of this, is to make him read *dialogues*. If the dialogue alternates briskly, the pupil, by personating both speakers, will, particularly if he feels an interest in the subject of it, soon learn to change his tone, and vary his manner.

Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Teachers, instead of occupying the time of their pupils in the useless drudgery of committing to memory the uninteresting and endless columns of a dictionary, or spelling-book, are recommended to adopt the improved method of teaching ORTHOGRAPHY, namely, by DICTATION. The teacher reads from a book, or dictates a sentence of his own formation, to the pupil, who either writes it down verbatim, or merely spells the words as they occur, as if he were writing them down. This PRACTICAL PLAN of teaching orthography, does not, however, entirely supersede the use of spelling-books. There should at least be a TEXT BOOK on the subject, which the pupil may be made to consult, when necessary, and to which even the teacher may occasionally refer with advantage. This text-book should contain, either in columns, or in sentences formed for DICTATION, almost all the words in the language, which are liable to be misspelled; such as, 1st, *Words similarly pronounced, but differently spelled*. 2nd, *Words similarly spelled, but differently pronounced and applied*. 3rd, *Words spelled and pronounced alike, but differing in signification*. 4th, *All words of unsettled orthography*. † *These words, and sentences in which they occur, or are worked up, should be dictated by the teacher to the pupils, who should either spell every word as it occurs, or if they are competent, write down the entire sentence on their slates.*‡ The latter mode is preferable, as it is only *by writing*, that a perfect knowledge of orthography can be attained.

But how, it may be inquired, are children, without dictionaries or spelling-books to learn the MEANING of words? By being accustomed to give, in their own language, their own ideas of every unusual and important word occurring in their READING-LESSONS; the teacher of course, correcting them when wrong, and explaining to them, when necessary, the proper meaning of the term in question; or referring them for this information to their dictionaries, which should always be at hand for this, their legitimate use.

In the absence of a text-book, containing *the difficulties of orthography*, the teacher must have recourse to the *Reading* books. Let him make his pupils spell and explain the words at the head of each lesson, before commencing to read it; and, after the lesson is over, let him direct them to close their books, and spell any word or sentence he may select from it.

* “READING AND SPEAKING.—The object of *correct* Reading is to convey to the hearers, through the medium of the ear, what is conveyed to the reader by the eye;—to put them in the same situation with him who has the book before him; to exhibit to them, in short, by the voice, not only each word, but also all the stops, paragraphs, italic characters, notes of interrogation, &c., which his sight presents to him. His voice seems to indicate to them, ‘thus and thus it is written in the book or manuscript before me.’ *Impressive* Reading superadds to this some degree of adaptation of the tone of voice, to the character of the subject, and of the style. What is usually termed *fine* Reading, seems to convey in addition to these, a kind of admonition to the hearers, respecting the feelings which the composition ought to excite in them: it appears to say, ‘this deserves your admiration;’ ‘this is sublime;’ ‘this is pathetic,’ &c. But speaking, that is, *natural* speaking, when the speaker is uttering his own sentiments, and is thinking exclusively of *them*, has something in it distinct from all this: it conveys, by the sounds which reach the ear, the idea that what is said is the effusion of the speaker’s own mind, which he is desirous of imparting to others. A decisive proof of which is, that if any one overhears the voice of another, to whom he is an utter stranger—suppose in the next room, without being able to catch the sense of what is said, he will hardly ever be for a moment at a loss to decide whether he is *reading* or *speaking*; and this, though the hearer may not be one who has ever paid any critical attention to the various modulations of the human voice. So wide is the difference of the tone employed on these two occasions, be the subject what it may.”

The same distinguished author gives the following admirable rule for giving to reading, “something of the vivacity, and interesting effect of real, earnest speaking:”—

“The reader is to draw off his mind as much as possible from the thought that he is reading, as well as from all thought respecting his own utterance; to fix his mind as earnestly as possible on the *matter*, and to strive to adopt as his *own*, and as his *own at the moment of utterance*, every sentiment he delivers; and to say it to the audience in the manner in which the occasion and subject spontaneously suggest to him who has abstracted his mind, both from all consideration of *himself*, and from the consideration that he is reading.”—*Archbishop Whately’s Rhetoric*.

† The following sentences may serve as examples:—

Parallel to the beach ran a row of beech trees.
He is a seller of old clothes, and lives in a cellar.
Did you ever see a person pare an apple or a pear, with a pair of scissors?
The bear seized him by the bare leg. I could not bear to look on.
So I stayed at home to sew my clothes; but John went to the field to sow wheat.
We observed at the edge of the slough, the slough of a snake.

‡ He succeeded by a manœuvre, or sleight of hand. Slight all such trickery.
He threw the javelin, and pierced the hart through the heart.
His gait is very awkward; he swings like a gate on its hinges.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

APPENDIX VII.

Outline of the General Regulations and Methods of Teaching in the Male National Model Schools. *&c.*
Rules for Spelling.

I. As a general rule, *y*, when its place may be supplied by *i*, is not to be written except at the end of a word.* Hence, when *y* is advanced from that position, by the addition of a letter or syllable, it is changed into *i*. This change is exemplified in the formation of the plural of nouns, the persons of verbs, past participles, verbal nouns, comparatives and superlatives: as a *cry*, the *cries*; I *cry*, thou *cri-est*, he *cri-es* or *cri-eth*; *cri-ed*; *cri-er*; *holy*, *holi-er*, *holi-est*. Also, by the addition of *LY*, *NESS*,† *MENT*, &c.; as *holy*, *holi-ly*, *holi-ness*, *holi-day*; *merry*, *merri-ment*; *envy*, *envi-ous*; *comply*, *compli-ance*; *many*, *mani-fold*, &c.

Exceptions.—1. In such cases *y* retains its form when it is a part of a diphthong; which occurs in all words ending in *ay*,‡ *ey*, *oy*, or *uy*; as in *betray*, *betrays*, *betray-er*; *attorney*, *attorneys*; *convey*, *conveys*, *conveyed*, *conveyance*; *boy*, *boys*, *boyish*; *destroy*, *destroys*, *destroyeth*, *destroyed*, *destroyer*; *buy*, *buys*, *buyeth*, *buyer*.

2. For an obvious reason, *y* retains its form when followed by the participle terminating *ing*; as in *magnif-ying*, *carry-ing*, *accompany-ing*.

3. For the sake of distinction, *y* is properly used for *i* in such names as *Taylor*, *Smyth*, &c.

II. Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant, when they take an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as *BEG*, *begged*, *begging*, *beggar*; *ROB*, *robbed*, *robbing*, *robber*, *robbery*; *SIN*, *sinned*, *sinning*, *sinner*; *REBEL*, *rebelled*, *rebell-ing*, *rebellion*, *rebellious*; *COMMIT*, *committed*, *committing*, *committal*, *committee*; *BEGIN*, *beginning*, *beginner*; *WIT*, *witty*, *witily*; *ROT*, *rotten*; *THIN*, *thinnish*, &c.

Exceptions.—In the following words, and a few others of the same class,|| the final consonant is usually doubled in such instances as the above, though accented on the first syllable: *TRAVEL*, *travelled*, *traveling*, *traveller*; *CHISEL*, *chiselled*, *chiselling*; *CAVIL*, *cavilled*, *cavilling*, *caviller*; *COUNSEL*, *counselled*, *counselling*, *counsellor*; *DRIVEL*, *drivelling*, *driveller*; *DUEL*, *duelling*, *duellist*; *GRAVEL*, *gravelled*, *graveling*; *GROVEL*, *grovelled*, *groveling*; *LEVEL*, *levelled*, *levelling*, *leveler*; *LIBEL*, *libelled*, *libelling*, *libeller*, *libellous*; *MARVEL*, *marvelled*, *marveling*, *marvellous*; *MODEL*, *modelled*, *modelling*, *modeller*; *PENCIL*, *pencilled*, *pencilling*; *QUARREL*, *quarrelled*, *quarrelling*, *quarrel-er*, *quarrellous*; *REVEL*, *revelled*, *revelling*, *reveller*; *RIVAL*, *rivalled*, *rivaling*.

III. When words ending with double *l* are compounded with others,—or when the termination *ness*, *less*, *ly*, or *ful*, is affixed, one *l* should be omitted; as *al-ready*, *al-beit*, *al-though*, *al-most*, *al-together*, *with-al*, *un-til*, *chil-blain*, *dul-ness*, *skil-less*, *ful-ly*, *ful-fil*, *wil-ful*, &c.

Exceptions.—*Ill-ness*, *shrill-ness*, *small-ness*, *still-ness*, *tall-ness*.

IV. When an affix, or termination, beginning with a vowel, is added to a word ending with *e*, the *e* should be omitted; as *cure*, *cur-ABLE*; *palate*, *palat-ABLE*; *sense*, *sens-IBLE*; *reverse*, *revers-IBLE*; *love*, *lov-ING*; *convince*, *convinc-ING*; *slave*, *slav-ISH*; *knave*, *knav-ISH*; *stone*, *ston-Y*; *connive*, *conniv-ANCE*; *arrive*, *arriv-AL*, &c.

Exceptions.—The *e* if preceded by *c* or *g* soft, must (in order to preserve the pronunciation) be retained before the affix, *ABLE*; as in *peace*, *peace-able*; *service*, *service-able*; *charge*, *charge-able*; *change*, *change-able*, &c.

V. When an affix or termination, beginning with a consonant, is added to a word ending with *e*, the *e* is retained; as in *pale*, *pale-ness*; *sense*, *sense-less*; *close*, *close-ly*; *peace*, *peace-ful*; *allure*, *allure-ment*.

Exceptions.—*Due*, *du-ly*; *true*, *tru-ly*; *awe*, *aw-ful*; *judge*, *judg-ment*; *abridge*, *abridg-ment*; *whole*, *whol-ly*; *lodge*, *lodg-ment*; *acknowledge*, *acknowledg-ment*.

VI. Except in monosyllables; as *block*, *stock*, &c., *k* final is now omitted; as in *public*[*k*], *music*[*k*], *critic*[*k*], &c.

VII. In writing words commencing with the prefix *dis* or *mis*, mistakes are sometimes made, either by the omission or insertion of an *s*. This may be easily avoided, by considering whether the word to which *dis* or *mis* is prefixed, begins with *s*. If so, of course, the *s* must be retained; as in *dis-solve*, *dis-sever*, *mis-spell*, *mis-shapen*, &c.

SENTENCES FOR DICTATION.

Sentences for Dictation.

The *allies* encamped in the *valleys* below.

The *attorneys* made frequent *journeys* down.

As *befitting* his exalted station and character, he *omitted* no opportunity of *benefiting* mankind.

After repeated *sallies* from the lanes and *alleys*, they were repulsed and dislodged.

He *offered* to mould it in pewter, but I *preferred* one of plain lead.

I *omitted* to state that I *visited* him.

I *regretted* to hear sentiments so *bigoted* and *besotted*, and, upon expressing my regret, the eyes of all present were *riveted* upon me.

He *proffered* me his friendship, but I *preferred* his enmity.

He mounted the pony and *galloped* away.

At the *last conference*,§ the president *conferred* great honor upon him.

* Except in Greek and foreign words, as *system*, *tyrant*, *myrrh*, *alchemy*, &c. In these instances *y* is not the representative of *i*, but of a different letter.

† The *y* is usually, but improperly retained in the following words: *DRY*, *SHY*, *SLY*, when *LY* or *NESS* is added; as *dry-ly*, *dry-ness*, &c.

‡ *Loy*, *pay*, *say*, and their compounds *repay*, *unsay*, &c., follow the general rule when *ed* or *d* is added; as *laid*, *paid*, *said*, *unpaid*, *unsaid*, &c. But the exception prevails in *layer*, *payer*, *payable*, &c.

§ Words ending with *l* preceded by a single vowel.

¶ *Conference*.—In this word the *r* is not doubled, because the accent is on the preceding syllable. Compare *preference*, *preferable*; *inference*, *inferrible* or *inferable*; *reference*, *refer'able*, &c.

APPENDIX VII.

Outline of the General Regulations and Methods of Teaching in the Male National Model Schools.

Writing.

I *ferreted* him out, and found him *sipping* whipped cream at a *gossiping* party.
 Shall I *envelop* it in a cover or send it without an *envelope*?
 The misfortunes of that *dissipated* and *dissolute* young man deserve no commiseration.
 And they *worshiped* the golden image.
 The vessel, having *unshipped* her rudder, became unmanageable.

WRITING.

In teaching to WRITE, *more than ordinary attention is paid to beginners*. An hour's instruction to a pupil when first beginning to write, is worth a week's, after he has contracted a careless or an improper habit of managing his pencil or pen. *To teach is easy*, but to *un-teach is difficult*, is of general application; but to *writing* it is particularly applicable. Before the children, therefore, are permitted to use the pen, or even pencil and slate, the writing master *teaches* them how they should be held; the proper movement of the hand; and the most approved position of the body.

When the children are thoroughly instructed in these preliminaries, they commence with the *elements* of writing, and *in classes*.

The elementary forms of written characters are * * * * *

All the children in the class write the same *element*, *letter*, or *copy*. They commence at the same moment, and are expected to finish about the same time; and as soon as one line is written, an examination takes place. The pupils are directed to *compare* what they have written with the *copy* before them, and to find out the *defects* in their *imitation of it*. The master then takes up one of the slates, or copy-books, and calls upon its owner, or any of the other pupils, to state what is *defective* in this, or that *letter*; and the answer will probably be that it is either '*too long*,' or '*too short*,' or '*too wide*,' or '*too close*,' or '*too much*' or '*too little sloped*.' The master will then very likely, observe, "I am glad to find that *you know how* the letter should be *shaped*, and *proportioned*; by *comparing* what you write with the *copy* before you, and by endeavouring to make *every line*, and *every letter*, *BETTER than the preceding one*, you will soon become good writers. And let me tell you, if you do not endeavour to make every line, and every letter better than the preceding one, *you are not learning to write at all*—you are merely covering paper with ink." Always keep in mind that it is *QUALITY*, not *QUANTITY*, that is required in *writing*. Careless writing is not merely a waste of time and paper; it is laying the foundation of a *bad method of writing*, which, if once confirmed, it will be impossible to remedy.

It is evident that children so *initiated*, and so *instructed* by the master in their first attempts at writing, will, as the old copy says,

"By diligence and care, soon learn to write fair."

Writing in classes has many advantages. It produces among the children an emulation, or rather a desire of excelling; and it enables the master to teach ten or fifteen pupils almost as easily as one. It is also a more *social* way of teaching. Commencing each line at the same moment, and at the word of command, tends to produce that *uniformity* and *order*, so pleasing, and so *necessary* in large schools.

Arrangements for Writing.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WRITING.

Each class occupies a desk, and over each, a monitor is appointed, whose business is to assist the writing-master. A minute or two before the time appointed for writing, the monitor places the pens on the desks, one before the place of each writer, and their copy-books on the end of the desk. Each pupil, in passing up the desk, takes his book, and holding it before him, remains standing until all the writers have taken their stations. The command is then given by the writing-master—

Front!	Take up pens!
In!	Attention!*
Open books!	Begin!

When the writing-lesson is over, the master, or superintending monitor, having sounded his bell, calls,

Writers!	Hands down!
Clean Pens!	Monitors, collect pens!
Show copies!	

If the lesson is on SLATES, the commands are—

Show slates!	Slates, in!
Recover slates!	Arms across!
Clean slates!	Turn out!

In this way, as nearly as practicable, children are taught WRITING from the *elementary forms* to *business* and *ornamental hands*.

They are also regularly instructed in PEN-MAKING, and MENDING.

Accuracy in executing the *forms* and *proportions* of the letters, is first to be attained; *facility*, and *rapidity*, will be acquired by *practice*.

Linear Drawing.

LINEAR DRAWING.

of linear drawing; and its acquisition is evidently facilitated by previous exercises in *straight and curved lines, circles, and ovals*. Linear drawing too, besides imparting a facility and freedom of hand, so conducive to good writing, is calculated to give children such a precision and accuracy of eye, as will enable them to conceive clearly, and describe properly, the form and proportions of any object that may come under their observation. "A common peasant," as Mr. Wyse has observed, "will often have occasion to recollect a particular construction, either of a house, instrument, the appearance of a plant, &c. The artisan, the mechanic, absolutely require it. A stroke of a pencil is often worth, in accuracy, to say nothing of the economy of time and labour, a thousand written words."

Linear drawing too, is not only useful, but necessary, in several other branches of education, as in *Constructive Geography, Geometry, Mensuration, and Land Surveying*. But enough has been said to show the utility of this branch of education; let us now give an outline of our method of teaching it. The *simultaneous* method is employed in teaching linear drawing. The master draws with chalk on a large black board, conspicuously placed, the *lines or figures* which constitute the lesson, and the pupils in large divisions, after receiving the necessary instructions, draw them on their slates, commencing *simultaneously*, as in the writing classes.

The first lessons are *right lines, angles, rectangular figures; curved lines, circles, and ovals*; then copies of the *cube, prism, cylinder, cone, sphere*; and finally, the combinations of these figures, as in *boxes, tables, chairs; mechanical and agricultural instruments, machines, buildings, &c.*

LATIN PREFIXES.

(To be committed to memory.)

APPENDIX VII.

Outline of the General Regulations and Methods of Teaching in the Male National Model Schools.

Latin Prefixes.

A, AB, ABS, *from*; as *avert*, to turn *from*; *absolve*, to free *from*; *abstain*, to hold or keep *from*.

AD, * *to*; as *advert*, to turn *to*; *adverb*, (a part of speech added) *to a verb*.

ANTE, † *before*; as *antecedent*, going *before*.

BIS, BI, *two*; as *bisect*, to cut or divide into *two*; *biped*, a *two-footed* animal.

CIRCUM, CIRCU, *about or around*; as *circumjacent*, lying *around*; *circulate* to carry *round*.

CON, ‡ *with or together*; as *concourse*, a running *together*.

CONTRA, *against*; as *contradict*, to speak *against*, or *to the contrary*.

DE, *down, from, of*; as *descend*, to come *down*; *depart*, to part *from*; *describe*, to write *of*, or concerning.

DIS, DI, *asunder, apart, or separated from* (and hence its negative force), *not*; as *disjoin*, *dismember*, *displease*.

E, EX, *out of*; as *eject*, to cast *out*; *exclude*, to shut *out*.

EXTRA, *out, beyond*; as *extraordinary*, *beyond* ordinary or common.

IN (when prefixed to a *verb*), *in, into*; (when prefixed to an *adjective*) *not*; as *inject*, to cast *in* or *into*; *infirm*, *not* firm or weak.

INTER, *between*; as *intervene*, to come *between*.

INTRO, *to within*; as *introduce*, to lead *to within*.

OB, § *in the way of, against*; as *obvious*, *obstacle*, *object* to cast or urge *against*.

PER, *through, thoroughly, or completely*; as *pervade*, to go *through*; *perfect*, *thoroughly* made, or complete.

POST, *after*; as *postscript*, written *after*.

PRÆ, *before*; as *precede*, to go *before*.

PRO, *forth or forward*; also, *for* or *instead of*; as *protrude*, to thrust *forward*, *pronoun*, *for* or *instead of*, a noun.

RE, *back or again*; as *revert*, to turn *back*; *reform*, to form *again*, to remodel, to improve.

RETRO, *backward*; as *retrospect*, a looking *backward* or on the past.

SE, *aside or apart*; as *secede*, to go *apart* or withdraw from.

SUB, *under*; as *subscribe*, to write *under*; *subterranean*, *under* ground.

SUPER, § *above or over*; as *supernumerary*, *above* the number.

TRANS, *beyond*; as *transport*, to carry *beyond*.

GREEK PREFIXES.

Greek Prefixes.

A, ¶ *not or without*; as *apathy*, *without* (*pathos*) feeling; *abyss*, *without* a bottom.**

AMPHI, *about, both*; as *amphitheatre*, a theatre with seats *about* or *circular*; *amphibious*, living in *both*, that is, in either land or water.

ANA, *again, or back*; as *anabaptism*, that is, baptism *again* or a second time; *analyse*, to *resolve* or loose (into the component parts) *again*; *anachronism*, (dated *back* or *earlier* than the occurrence) an error in chronology.

* The final letter of a preposition in composition usually becomes the same as the initial letter of the word to which it is prefixed. Thus AD becomes *ac*, as in *accede*; *af*, as in *affix*; *ag*, as in *aggression*; *al*, as in *allude*; *an*, as in *announce*; *ar*, as in *arrogate*; *as*, as in *assent*; and *at*, as in *attract*. This change is made to please the ear. For the same reason, CON is frequently changed into *co*, *col*, or *com*; as *coheir*, *collect*, and *compress*; *in*, into *ig*, *il*, *im*, *ir*; as in *ignoble*, *illicit*, *immerge*, *irruption*; and *on* into *o*, *oc*, *of*, *op*; as in *omit*, *occur*, *offer*, *oppose*.

† Ante. In *Anticipate*, and a few other words, the *e* has been corrupted into *i*.

‡ See note on AD.

§ See note on ditto.

¶ Super.—Hence *sur* (through the French); as *surbase*, *above* the base; *surtout*, *over* all; *surmount*, *surpass*, &c.

¶ A. Before a vowel, A becomes AN; as *anarchy*, *without* government; *anonymus*, *without* a name

** The dark, *unbottomed*, infinite *abyss*.—MILTON.

APPENDIX VII.

Outline of the General Regulations and Methods of Teaching in the Male National Model Schools.

ANTI, *against*; as *antidote*, given *against* or to counteract.

APO, *from*; as *apostle*,* sent *from*; *apostate*, one who stands *from* or abandons his profession or party; *apology*, a word or discourse *from*; an excuse or justification.

AUTO, *self*; as *autograph*, *self-written* (as "an *autograph* letter from the Queen"); *autobiography*, history of one's *self*.

DIA, *through*; as *diameter*, a line passing *through* the middle; *diagonal*, a line passing *through* a parallelogram from one angle to the opposite; *dialogue*, a discourse (passing from one side to the other) between two.

EPI, *upon*; as *epidemic*, *upon* the people, or very prevalent; *epilogue*, a word or speech *upon*, or immediately after, the play.

HYPER, *above*; as *hypercritical*, *overcritical*.

HYPO, *under*; as *hypocrite*, one who keeps *under* or conceals his real sentiments; *hyphen*, a mark used to bring two words or syllables *under* or into one.

CATA, *down*; as *cataract*, a water-fall.

META, *beyond*; as *metaphor*, a carrying of, or applying, a word *beyond* its proper meaning.

PARA, *beside, from*; as *paragraph*, a writing *beside*; *parallel*, *beside* another; *parasol*, keeping the sun *from*; *paradox*, *from* or contrary to appearance.

PERI, *round about*; as *periphery*, *circumference*.

SYN, *together with*, as *sympathy*, suffering *with*, or COMPASSION.

English or Saxon Prefixes.

ENGLISH OR SAXON PREFIXES.

A, *at* or *to, on*; as *afield*,† that is, *at, or to* the field; *afoot, onfoot*; *aboard, onboard*; *ashore, on-shore*.

BE. This prefix is merely the verb to *be*; as *befriend*, that is, to *be* a friend to; *betoken*, to *be* a token or mark; *bespeak*, to speak or order a thing to *be* prepared; *bedewed, being* dewed or covered with dew.

FOR, *negative* or *privative*; as *forbid*, to bid *not* or prohibit; *forget, not to get* or have in recollection.

FORE, *before*; as *foresee, forewarn, foremost*.

MIS, *not, wrong* or *error*; as *mistake, misconduct, misfortune*.

UN, *not*; like the Latin *in*; as *unspeakable, ineffable*; *unwilling, involuntary*.

Postfixes or Terminations.

POSTFIXES OR TERMINATIONS.

ABLE, IBLE, BLE, ILE, having *ability* or power to do what the word to which it is affixed signifies; as *portable*, fit or *able* to be carried; *defensible*, that which *can be, or able* to be defended; *fertile*, fit or *able* to produce; *docile, able* or fit to be taught. [Observe, in this case, ILE is a contraction of *ible*, and must be distinguished from the adjective-termination *ile*, which denotes similitude; as *puerile, like* a boy; *infantile, like* an infant.

IVE. This affix differs from the preceding [ABLE], *sc.* by being used in an *active* signification; as *defensive, offensive, repulsive, intrusive, abusive, persuasive, adhesive, &c.*

AGE, ATION, TION, ION, denotes *doing* or *acting*; *state* or *condition*; as *carriage, the act* of carrying; *passage, the act* of passing; *marriage, the act* or *state* of being married; *vasalage, the state* of a vassal.

ARD, *state* or *condition, character*; as *dotard*, one in a *state* of dotage; *sluggard*, one who *slugs* or indulges in sloth; *drunkard*, one addicted to drink; *wizard, a wise* man or sage.

DOM, HOOD, SHIP, RICK, or WICK, are used to express *possession, state* or *condition, office* or *jurisdiction*; as *kingdom, dukedom, freedom, wisdom*; *manhood, falsehood*; *fellowship, lordship*; *bishoprick, bailiwick*.

ER,† OR. This termination denotes the *agent* or person acting; as *doer, writer, rider*; *counsellor, actor, professor*.

EE, usually denotes the *person* in a passive state, or as the *object* of the action; as *lessor, the person* who lets or gives a lease; *lessee, the person* to whom it is given.

IST, denotes *skilled in* or *professing*; as *bottanist, florist, artist, naturalist, linguist*.

MENT, NESS, TUDE, ITY, usually imply *state* or *condition*; as *employment, loveliness, plenitude, captivity*.

LESS, *privation, or to be without*; as *joyless, careless*.

FUL, *full* or *abounding in*; as *joyful, careful*.

SOME, *some of, or in some degree*; as *troublesome, quarrelsome*.

EN, FY, IZE, usually convert adjectives into verbs; as *chasten, to make* chaste; *purify, to make* pure; and *fertilize, to make* fertile.

LIKE, or LY, denotes *likeness* or *similitude*; as *godlike, godly*; *gentlemanlike, gentlemanly*.

ISH, denotes *likeness* or *having a tendency to*; as *childish, thievish, greenish*.

ISM, *sect, party, peculiarity* or *idiom*; as *Calvinism, Jacobinism, Græcism, vulgarism*.

ITE, a descendant or follower of; as *Israelite, Jacobite*.

LING, OCK, EL, ET, CLE, express *diminution, endearment, contempt*; as *gosling (little goose)*; *fondling (a little child* or *infant found)*; *darling (little dear)*; *underling*; *worldling*; *hillock, bullock* (properly a young bull); *satchel*; *pellet*; *canticle*; *particle*.

TIDE, *time* or *event*; as *noontide, eventide, Whitsuntide*.

WARD, *turned, or in the direction of*; as *toward (turned to), forward (foreward), backward*.

Y, *having, or abounding in*; as *stone, stony*; *wealth, wealthy*; *wood, woody*.

* Apostle a MISSIONARY.

† "How jocund did they drive their team *afield*."

‡ Er. In a few words this termination has become *eer, ster* or *er*; as *auctioneer, engineer, gamester, chorister, liar, beggar*.

ROOTS OR DERIVATIONS.

After the pupils have committed to memory the preceding PREFIXES and AFFIXES, they should be accustomed to point them out, as they occur in their reading lessons, and to apply them to any root the teacher may choose to assign. This will be an interesting exercise to the young mind.

The following roots are traced as examples :

JECT,* to *throw* or *cast*. Hence *abject*, cast *from* or *away*; *adjective*, cast *to* or *added*; *conjecture*, a casting (our thoughts) *together*; *dejected*, cast *down*; *eject*, to cast *out*; *ejectment*, *ejection*, a casting *out*; *ejector*, a *person* who *ejects*; *inject*, to cast *in*, *injection*; *interjection* a casting *between* (other words and phrases); *object*, to cast *in the way of*, or *against*, to oppose; *object*, something cast *in our way*, or before our eyes; *objector*, a *person* objecting; *objectionable*, that may or can be objected to; *unobjectionable*, *objective*; *project*, to cast or shoot *forward*; *projection*, *projector*, a *person* projecting or designing; *projectile* (*ile* for *ible*) that which can be cast *forward*; a body put in motion; *reject*, *rejection*, to cast *back* or *refuse*; *subject*, *subjection*, cast *under*, in the dominion or power of.

CAP,† **CAPT, CEPT, CIP,** to *take*, *hold* or *contain*. Hence *capable*, *able* or fit to *take* or *hold*, equal or adequate to; *incapable*, not capable; *capability*, ability or power of *taking*, adequateness; *capableness*; *capacious*, (that can *take* or hold much) large; *captious*, (disposed to *take* or start objections to, or to find fault,) peevish, morose; *captiousness*, a disposition to be *captious*; *captive*, a *person* taken or captured in war; *captivity*, the state of a *captive*; *captivate*, (to *take captive*,) to subdue by force of charms; *captor*, the *person* who *takes* or subdues; *capture*, a *taking*, a prize; *accept*, (to *take to*, *sc.* one's self) to receive; *accepter*, the *person* who accepts; *acceptable*, fit or worthy of being *accepted*; *acceptableness*, *acceptability*, *acceptation*; *anticipate*, to *take before-hand*; *anticipation*; *conceive* (through the French); *conception*; *deceive*; ‡ *deception*, *deceptive*; *except*, to *take out of* or *from*; *exception*; *inceptive*, *taking in* (as a commencement); *intercept*, (to *take between*,) to stop or obstruct; *participate*, to *take a part in*, to share with; *participle*, a part of speech *participating*, *sc.* in the qualities of both a verb and adjective; *perception*, the act of (*taking through*) perceiving; *perceptible*, that can be perceived; *imperceptible*; *receptacle*, *reception*, receipt; *recipe*, *susceptible* (that may be taken or subdued by) subject to, &c.

CEDE,|| or **CEED, CESS,** to *go*, to *go back*, to *yield* or *give up*. *Cede*, to *give up*; *cession*, a *giving up*; *cessation*, a *giving up* or *ceasing*; *cease*, to *give up* or *stop*; *accede* (*adcede*) (to *go* or *yield to*, *sc.* a proposal), to comply with; *access* a *going to*, approach or admission to; *accessible*, (that may be gone to) easy of access; *accession*, *accessary*, *accessory*, (*going to*) helping or abetting; *antecedent*, *going before*; *concede*, (to *go with*) to comply with or agree to; *concession*, a *going with* or *yielding*; *exceed*, to *go above* or *beyond*; *excess*; *excessive*; *intercede*, (to *go between*) to mediate; *intercession*; *precede*, to *go before*; *precedent*, (an example) *going before*; *proceed*, to *go forward*; *procession*; *process*, something *going forward* or *on*; *procedure*; *recede*, to *go back*; *recess*; *secede*, to *go apart*; *seceder*, a *person* who *secedes*; *succeed*, to *go up to* or *after*, (to follow—to go up to our wishes or object) to prosper; *success*; *successful*; *unsuccessful*; *succession*, *successive* (following after); *decease*, *going from*, or departure, death; *predecessor*, the *person* who *goes from*, *sc.* a place before the *successor* or *person* who comes after; *ancestor*, (for *antecessor*, one who goes before).

DUCE,§ **DUCT,** to *lead* or *bring*. *Duke*, a *leader*; *dukedom*, the dominion or territory of a *duke*; *ducal*; *ducat*, (a coin, so called because issued by a *duke*—as our SOVEREIGN); *ductile*, fit or *able to be led*; *ductility*; *abduction*, a *leading from* or *away*; *adduce*, to *bring to* or *forward*; *conduce*, to *bring with*, to help or promote; *conducibile*, *conducive*; *conduct*, to *lead with*, to guide; *conductor*; *conduit*, a pipe for *conducting*, *sc.* water—an **AQUEDUCT**; *deduce*, to lead or *bring from*; *deduction*, *deducible*, *educe*, to *bring out*; *educate*, to *lead or bring up*, *education*; *induce*, to *bring in* or *on*; *inducement*; *induction*, *introduce*, to *bring to within*, *introduction*; *introductory*; *produce*, to *bring forth* or *forward*; *product*; *production*; *productive*, *able to produce*; *reduce*; *reduction*; *seduce*; *seduction*; *superinduce*; *traduce*, &c.

PORT, to *bear* or *carry*. *Port*, bearing or carriage; *porter*, a *carrier*; *portable*, fit or *able to be carried*; *portmanteau* (for *carrying a mantle* or cloak); *portfolio* (for *carrying a folio*); *comport*; *comportment*; *deport*; *deportment* (the manner of *conducting* or *demeaning* one's self); *export*, to *carry out*; *exportation*; *import*, to *carry into*, to imply or mean, to be of importance; *importation*, *important* (*carrying into*) of consequence; *purport*, to *bear forward*, to import or mean; *report*, a *carrying back*, *sc.*—of noise (as the report of a gun)—or news; *reporter*; *support*, to *carry or bear under*, to assist or uphold; *supporter*, *transport*, to *carry beyond*, *sc.* the seas, or ourselves, *transportation*, &c.

GEOGRAPHY.

No treatise on Geography has, as yet, been published by the Board. There is, however, a series of lessons on this interesting and useful branch of education, in their several Reading-books; from which, the leading facts and general outlines of Geography, may be

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Roots or Derivations.

* **JECT.** From the Latin *jacere*, *Jacrum*, to cast or throw. This root has not been selected as being peculiarly productive. The following, and, at least, a hundred others, have enriched our language still more.

† From *capere*, *captum*, (in composition *cipere*, *ceptum*.)

‡ **Deceive** is derived through the French, from *decipio*, which literally means to *take from*. To trace out and account for the peculiar force, and (apparently) different meanings of prepositions in composition, constitutes the chief difficulty in the Latin language; we must not, therefore, expect to be able, in every case, to detect and explain their proper and peculiar force.

|| **Cedere**, *cessum*.

§ From *ducere*, *ductum*.

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taught. The excellent MAPS, too, published by the Board, have done more to *popularize* the study of geography in Ireland, than any treatise yet given to the public. These maps are in all our schools, and in hundreds of others; and as Dr. Watts has observed in his work "On the Improvement of the Mind," "The situation of the several parts of the earth is better learned by one day's conversing with a *map*, than by merely reading the description of their situation a hundred times over, in books of geography." A connected, and systematic knowledge of geography, however, requires a regular text-book on the subject; and it may be well to state here, that such a work is in preparation, for the use of the National Schools. In the meantime, geography is taught in the National Model, and Training Schools, by the maps, reading-lessons, and lectures.

Before commencing geography, the pupils should be made acquainted with at least the four cardinal, or principal points of the heavens. This may be done in a few minutes. Take them out at *twelve o'clock*, and tell them that if they look toward the sun, their *faces* will be in the direction of the *south*, their *backs* toward the *north*, their *right* sides to the *west*, and their *left* toward the *east*; and that this is the case *every day in the year at twelve o'clock*. Or as children are liable to forget *which* of their sides in such a position, is turned to the *east* or *west*, let them connect these points with the part of the heavens in which the sun *rises* or *sets*;* and they will feel no difficulty in pointing to the *east* and *west* points of the heavens or horizon. Having fixed these points in their minds, let them return to the school-room, and *begin their first lesson on geography with it*.—In which side or wall of the room is the principal entrance, may be asked; and the answer will be in the *south*. Why? Because, it is in the direction of the sun at twelve o'clock. In which side is the rostrum, or master's desk? In the *north*. Why? Because that is *the side opposite to the south*. The *east* and *west* sides of the room will be as easily pointed out; and from the school-room the question may be extended to the play-ground, and to the entire premises. The pupils will readily name the streets that run along, or enclose the Education Grounds on the *south*, *north*, *east* and *west*. These streets they should be told, are the northern, southern, eastern, and western *boundaries* of the premises. The question may then be extended to the city generally; as, on which side of the city is Merrion, or Mountjoy-square? Which side of these squares is nearest or farthest from us? In which direction is Sackville-street, from Marlborough-street? Do they cross at right angles, incline, or run parallel to each other? In what direction from Dublin does Kingstown, Lucan, or Ashbourne, lie? Similar questions should be put regarding the *counties* bordering upon Dublin; and thus GEOGRAPHY is commenced as it should be, with TOPOGRAPHY.

The pupils should then be directed to draw a ground plan of the school-room on their slates. The dimensions should be stated to them,—or, which is preferable, they should be made to measure it themselves. As it is eighty feet in length, by fifty in breadth, they will see the necessity for reducing its dimensions, or for drawing it *on a small scale*. If the scale be *an inch* for every *ten feet*, the drawing will be *eight inches* by *five*. If reduced to a smaller scale, the drawing will, of course, be smaller in proportion. If the plan is to be on an inch for ten feet, let a line an *inch* long be drawn in a corner of it, for the *scale* by which the dimensions of the desks, &c., are to be measured, and laid down. The desks, which are sixteen in number, and about thirty feet long each, may be represented by parallel lines, three inches long, and one-tenth of an inch broad; and the platform on which the master's rostrum stands, by a parallelogram, two inches by one and a-half inch; and in its proper position in the school-room.

This is a rude representation of the school-room, *as it would appear to a person looking down from the ceiling*—or, in other words, it is a *map* of the school-room. The pupils may now be introduced to a map of the world, and they will readily conceive that it is intended to represent the earth *as it would appear to the eye of a spectator raised at an immense distance above it*. But as children naturally fall into the mistake of considering the Eastern and Western hemispheres, as *plane* and *unconnected* surfaces, they should be told that they are intended to represent a *Globe* divided into two equal parts, and placed beside each other on a flat surface—or, as the term *hemisphere* denotes *half* globes. A familiar idea of this may be given to them by dividing an orange, or an apple, into two equal parts, and by placing them on a table, or any flat surface, with their edges in contact. Or the children may be told to conceive the two *hemispheres* to be compressed or flattened, so as to coincide with the plane—or, let them in imagination, place them with their backs in contact, and inflate them so as to form an *entire sphere* or globe. Having formed a correct and clear idea of the map of the world, they will easily conceive that the map of Europe, Ireland, or of any particular country, is intended to represent a portion, cut, as it were out of the general map of the world. A small wooden globe, divided into two equal parts, is used by us to give children correct ideas, both of the form of the earth, and of the two hemispheres, or map of the world. When the teacher is explaining the form of *the earth*, he holds the small globe in his hand; and when the *two hemispheres* into which it is supposed to be divided, he takes it asunder, and places the *two half globes* against the wall, with their edges in contact, and *in iuxta-position with a map of the world*.

by the use of such a globe. The circle formed by the junction of the two halves when united, may be regarded as the *First Meridian*, and, if a circle equidistant from the poles be traced, it will intersect it at right angles, and represent the *Equator*. The *Tropic*, *Arctic*, and other circles, may be easily added and explained; and if the globe be painted black, it will be easy to give an outline in chalk, of the relative position and extent of the great division of the earth's surface into continents and oceans. For example, ask the pupil to point to the spot where England should be, and if he recollects its latitude and longitude, he will, at once, determine its proper position. He will say, that, as it lies between the parallels of 50° and 56° N. latitude, it is more than half way between the Equator and North pole; and, of course, under the *First meridian*, which passes through the east of it. The position of Ireland, and Scotland, the one to the west, the other to the north of England, and forming a portion of it, may then be pointed to, or dotted in chalk; and so of other countries. In short, such a globe has, beside its peculiar advantages, all the utility of a blank or outline map. The cause of Day and Night, and the changes of the Seasons, may also be simply and clearly explained by means of two little wooden globes, such as are used in this establishment. One side of one of them is painted black, the other side white; and by turning it round before any object supposed to stand for the sun, the white and black sides of it alternately represent day and night. The different phases of the moon, may also be familiarly explained by small globes similarly painted; and the planetary motions generally. This we do, and it is found a much easier, and, therefore, a much better way of explaining them, than by means of an Orrery which is not only a complicated, but, an incorrect representation of the motions, magnitudes, and distances of the heavenly bodies. The simpler the contrivance, the better for illustration, and the nearer the resemblance to the simple, but sublime machinery of nature—to the works of that Great Being, who

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"Bids seed-time,—harvest, equal course maintain,
Through reconciled extremes of drought and rain;
Builds life on death, on change duration founds;
And makes the eternal wheels to know their rounds."

Having taught the pupils as much of *Mathematical Geography* as will enable them to comprehend the figure, magnitude, and motions of the earth, their attention is directed to the great divisions into which its surface is naturally divided; or, in other words, they are introduced to *Physical Geography*.

We begin by giving them general views and leading ideas. Having made them observe that there is far more water than land upon the surface of the globe, we inform them that the proportion is probably as seven to three; or, in other words, that more than two-thirds of the earth's surface are covered with water. To fix this fact in their minds, it may be added, that the proportion between the land and water on the earth's surface, is much the same as between the diameter and circumference of a globe, or circle, that is, something less than one-third.

We then inform them that the entire surface of the earth, land and water included, is supposed to contain about one hundred and fifty millions of *geographical* square miles; and they will draw the conclusion that the extent of the land must be less than fifty millions, or less than the one-third. Having supposed that the land on the earth's surface contains about forty-five millions of *geographical* square miles, we distribute it into five great divisions, or continents namely, Asia, America, Africa Europe, and Oceanica; observing at the same time, that the water is also divided into five, great divisions, or oceans, namely the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Northern, and the Southern oceans. After learning from a map of the world the relative position, and comparative extent, of the great divisions of land and water into continents and oceans, they may be told that Asia is supposed to contain rather more than one-third of the land on the earth's surface; America nearly one-third; Africa, about one-fifth; and Europe and Oceanica, about one-fifteenth each. Then comes the question how many millions of *geographical* square mile in Asia? About fifteen; because Asia contains about the one-third of the land on the surface of the globe, which is supposed to amount to forty-five millions. Similar questions may be put regarding the other great divisions; and the answers will be, America contains nearly fifteen millions; Africa, about nine; Europe and Oceanica, about three each; because these divisions respectively constitute a third, a ninth, and a fifteenth of the whole land on the surface of the globe, that is, of forty-five millions of *geographical* square miles. Again, how much is Asia larger than Europe? Five times as large; for Asia contains about fifteen millions of *geographical* square miles, and Europe only about three millions. How much is Africa larger than Europe or Oceanica? Three times as large; for Africa contains about nine millions (one-fifth of forty-five), and Europe and Oceanica, only three each. Are any of the great divisions nearly equal in point of extent? Yes; America is nearly equal to Asia; and Europe, to Oceanica.

* "Chose any well-levelled field, or bowling-green, on it place a globe two feet in diameter; this will represent the sun; Mercury will be represented by a grain of mustard seed on the circumference of a circle, 164 feet in diameter for its orbit; Venus, a pea, on a circle of 284 feet in diameter; the Earth, also a pea on a circle of 430

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These proportions are not only pleasing to the pupils, but are calculated to give them clear ideas of the comparative extent of the land and water on the earth's surface; and of the real and relative size of each of the great continents into which it is divided. Similar proportions may be discovered, and similar questions put respecting the several countries constituting the continents. For instance, if a pupil is informed that about one-third of Asia belongs, or is tributary to China, and nearly another third to Russia; he will at once conclude that each of these powers possesses a territory equal to about five millions of geographical square miles; and that all the other countries taken together, constitute the remaining third of Asia. This is a great and leading idea of Asia, and will be easily recollected. Again, of the remaining third of Asia, Arabia constitutes about the *one-fifth*, and Hindostan something more than *another-fifth*. Arabia and Hindostan, therefore, contain each about one million of geographical square miles. They have also each of them, the same proportion to the continent of Asia that Europe has to the entire land upon the earth's surface, namely, as 1 to 15. With regard to the other countries a similar process is pursued.

General views with regard to the population of the world, are, in like manner, given to the pupils. For instance, the population of the world is supposed to amount to about 800 millions, which, if divided by 45,000,000, the number of geographical square miles contained in the earth's surface, gives about 18 persons to the square mile. The population of Asia amounts to about 390 millions; of Europe, to about 240; of Africa, to about 70; of America, to about 42; and of Oceanica, to about 20,300,000.—Asia, therefore, contains about *one-half*, and Europe nearly *one-third* of the population of the world. The absolute population of Asia, is greater than that of Europe, but its relative is far less: for, divide the amount of the population of each by the number of square miles contained in the surface, and the quotient will give 80 persons to the square mile in Europe, and only 26 for Asia. In the same way we proceed with regard to the other continents and countries.

The great *physical* features and natural boundaries of the several continents are next pointed out. For instance, South America is, generally speaking, divided by mountains and rivers into five great divisions, namely, the western declivity between the Andes and Pacific Ocean; the basin of the Orinoco; the basin of the Amazon; the basin of the Paraguay; and the southern extremity. In like manner, North America is divided into five great natural divisions, namely, the basin of the Mississippi; the western declivity between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific Ocean; the northern declivity between the Great Lakes and the Arctic Ocean; the eastern declivity, between the Alleghany Mountains and the Atlantic; and the basin of the St. Lawrence. Again, Europe may be traversed from S.W. to N.E. without crossing any considerable river. Europe is, therefore, divided by mountains and elevated regions into two grand declivities, namely, the north western and the south eastern; and the great rivers, generally speaking, will consequently flow in a N.W. or S.E. direction. The Volga, the Dnieper, the Don, the Danube, &c., flow in the latter, and the Rhine, the Elbe, the Vistula, the Oder, &c., in the former direction. Of course, there are other declivities and consequently rivers in other directions; but we are speaking generally.

The physical features and natural divisions of Asia are peculiarly grand and striking. In the centre, is the great table land or elevated regions between the Altaian Mountains on the north, and the stupendous range of the Himalahs on the south. Between this elevated region and the Arctic Ocean is the great *northern* declivity, which extends from the Uralian mountains on the west to the rocky shores of the Pacific on the east. The great *southern* or *south-western* declivity of Asia comprehends all the countries southward of the Himalah mountains, the Caucasian, and the intermediate chains, that is, generally speaking, the Eastern and Western peninsula, Persia, Arabia, and Syria. The great *eastern* declivity comprehends China, Corea, and the eastern part of Chinese Tartary. The *western* declivity, which is much less extensive than the others, lies to the west of the Belur Tag and the chain of mountains which connects the Himalah with the Altaian ranges. These grand natural divisions may be traced by the great mountain ranges which separate them, and the immense rivers which flow through them. For instance, the *northern* declivity is shown by the course of the Lena, the Yenissèi, and the Obi; the *eastern*, by the Amour, the Hoang-ho, and the Yang-tse-kiang; and the *southern*, by the Euphrates, Tigris, Indus, Ganges, Irrawaddy, and Cambodia; and the *western*, by the Sihon or Jaxartes, and the Oxus or Jihon. A knowledge of the great mountain ranges is of far greater utility to pupils in geography than is generally thought. Upon their height, direction, and distance from the sea, depend, generally speaking, the magnitude and directions of the rivers. If near the sea, the rivers which flow from them are short, rapid, and ill-adapted for navigation. Such rivers we may expect to find between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean. If at a great distance from the sea, the rivers which flow from them, will be long, gentle, and navigable. Upon such rivers man takes up his abode; towns are built; commerce commences; and civilization follows in its train.

When the pupils are made acquainted with the great outlines and natural divisions of the earth's surface, we proceed to *Political* Geography. In this branch of geography, also, we begin by giving general views and leading ideas; and having traced the great outlines, we fill them up gradually—and in every thing that concerns Great Britain and Ireland, as minutely as practicable. At every step we apply the principles of CLASSIFICATION and COMPARISON. Mountains, rivers, lakes, states, cities, &c., are *classed* and *compared*; which not only assists the memory of the pupils, but enables them to form correct conceptions of

the real and relative magnitude of each. They are told, for instance, the height of a mountain, or the length of a river, with which they are familiar—or the population of the town in which they reside, and from these points the *classifications* and *comparisons* commence. The pupils are thus enabled to form correct and clear ideas of things which they do not know, by comparing them with things with which they are familiar. The largest river in Ireland is the Shannon, the largest in Europe the Danube, (for the Volga is rather an Asiatic river); The length of the former is scarce 200 miles; of the latter about 1800. It would take nine such rivers, therefore, as the Shannon to make the Danube. Again, the highest mountains in Ireland are the Reeks in Kerry; in Europe the Alps; the highest of the former, (*Carn Tual*) is 3410 feet above the level of the sea; of the latter, (*Mont Blanc*) 15,668. The Alps are therefore nearly five times as high as the highest mountains in Ireland. Or, four such mountains of Carn Tual, piled on the top of each other, would not equal Mont Blanc in height and magnitude. What an idea this gives to children of the surpassing grandeur of Mont Blanc—"The Monarch of Mountains!" And how their conceptions are enlarged when informed that there are mountains in America and Asia nearly twice as high!

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

English Grammar.

As a regular treatise on Grammar has been published by the Board for the use of their schools a few observations on this subject will suffice. "Though grammar be usually amongst the first things taught, it is always one of the last things understood," has been observed by an eminent authority;* and the truth of this observation is obvious to every one. Almost all the children at every school in the country are said to be learning grammar; and yet how few, even of those who have gone regularly through all the definitions, rules, and exceptions, can be said to have any real or practical knowledge of the subject. This arises not so much from the difficulty of grammar, as from the injudicious methods generally employed in teaching it.

Long before a grammar is put into the hands of the pupils in our schools, they are made practically acquainted with the principal parts of speech; particularly *nouns*, *verbs*, *adjectives*, and *adverbs*. In fact, in teaching grammar, also, we begin with general views and leading principles. We tell them that all the words in the language are reduced to *nine* distinct classes; and that to know these nine classes, is to become acquainted with more than 50,000 words.† We then gradually introduce them to the several classes; and first, to the *noun* or *substantive*; which we inform them is the *name* of any *person*, *place*, or *thing*. We then add in explanation that the word *NOUN*, means a *name*, and the *SUBSTANTIVE*, any thing that has *substance* or *existence*. Hence, every word which expresses existence, either real or supposed, is said to be a *noun* or *substantive*. Thus the words *man*, *horse*, *book*, are said to be nouns or substantives, because they are the *names* of things which *exist*; and the terms *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, are also said to be nouns or substantives, because they are the *names* of things which are *supposed to exist*; that is, we think of them, and speak of them, as if they *actually existed*. The following examples will serve to make this intelligible. The words in *italic* are nouns, because they are the names of things *existing in nature*; and the words in *SMALL CAPITALS* are also nouns, because they are the *names* of things *existing in the understanding*; that is, we have an *idea*, or notion of them; and we speak of them, and reason about them with as much certainty as if they actually existed before our eyes; nay, we attribute *actions* to them as if they were *persons* or *agents*:—

The *king* exalted him: *VIRTUE* exalted him.

The *king* degraded him: *VICE* degraded him.

The *jury* acquitted him: his *CONSCIENCE* acquitted him.

The *judge* condemned him: his *CONSCIENCE* condemned him.

For my *father's* sake, hear me! for *PITY's* sake, hear me!

John is cold: *Ice* is cold: *CHARITY* is cold.

The *farmer* stores his *barn* with *grain*: the *scholar* stores his *MIND* with *KNOWLEDGE*.

PROPER nouns are the names which are *proper* or peculiar to particular persons, places, mountains, seas, and rivers; as *John*, *Dublin*, the *Alps*, the *Atlantic*, the *Shannon*. *COMMON* names are so called, because they are the *common* or general names of individuals, or things, of the same species or sort. Thus the name *man* is *common* to, or may be applied to every man; but *John* is the *PROPER* or peculiar name of an individual. In the same way, *city*, *ocean*, *river*, are *common*, or general names; but *Dublin*, the *Atlantic*, the *Shannon*, are *proper*, or peculiar.

Having given the pupils an idea of the *noun* or *substantive*, we call upon them to *name* all the objects which they see in the room, as *chair*, *table*, *book*, *desk*, &c., &c. All these words, they will readily understand, are to be *CLASSED* as *nouns* or *substantives*. They are next desired to mention all the things, which, though not the objects of their senses, they *have an idea of*, or *can think about*; as *goodness*, *happiness*, *sweetness*, &c. They are also frequently called upon to point out all the *nouns* or *substantives* in any sentence or passage assigned them; and to state what kind of noun each of them is, that is, whether it is a *real*, an *abstract*, a *common*, or a *proper* noun. This hunting after nouns, or particular parts of speech, is an animating, and always a favourite exercise with children.

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Singing.

before they enter upon the regular grammar lessons. In fact, the majority of the children at our schools are taught grammar only in this way; and not a few of them, it may be safely asserted, have a more practical knowledge of grammatical principles, than many pupils at schools of a higher class, who have committed to memory all the definitions, rules, and exceptions, of the most approved grammars.

SINGING.

In the popular or National Schools in France and Germany, Singing is regularly and universally taught. In the Manual published for the use of the primary teachers in France, it is recommended as an important branch of popular education; and, in connexion both with the Government and Society* Schools, there are special teachers, and even inspectors, of music. And, in Germany, as Mr. Wyse eloquently informs us, in his valuable work on education:—

“Every pupil sings; every master plays on that most difficult and magnificent of all instruments, the organ. In fact travel where you may, the results of this education every where meet you;—in the mountain, in the plain—in the chapel, in the cathedral—you every where hear the music of the human voice; and wherever you hear it, it is impossible not to bow down before it—not to feel yourself profoundly and solemnly moved. Well may Haydn have asserted that the finest things he ever heard in music, did not approach the effect produced by the uniting of the voices of the London charity children, at the anniversary meeting in St. Paul's Cathedral.” “And why,” he continues, “are these voices not heard in every church and chapel in the land? why is singing not taught in our schools? A better preservative of pure morals—a more delightful addition to their innocent amusements—a more cheerful stimulant to all their exercises, whether of labour, study, or religion—can scarcely be devised. Nor would its effects be confined to the school-room or to childhood; it would soon penetrate the paternal dwelling; in another generation it would be natural to the land.”

Though Singing is not specially nor systematically taught in our National Model Schools, it is far from being neglected. Portions of the “Sacred Poetry,” published by the Board, are sung by the children every day at the opening and closing of their respective schools; and occasionally,—particularly in marching to and from the play-ground—moral and animating verses. On these occasions the children are led by a small choir of pupils and monitors, who are particularly distinguished for the excellency of their voices, and natural taste for music.

Rewards and Punishments.

REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

A generous, and well-regulated emulation is permitted and encouraged in the schools. The children take places in their several classes according to the superiority of their answering; and when a pupil surpasses all his class-fellows, he is promoted in the face of the school, to a higher class; and is presented at the same time with a *merit-ticket*, or with some mark of the master's approbation. Merit-tickets are also given to the pupils for *punctuality in attendance, personal cleanliness, attention to their lessons, and general good conduct*. A certain number of such merit-tickets entitles the holder to a National school-book, or a copy-book, *gratis*.

The proceeds of the school for the week preceding the Christmas and midsummer vacations, are distributed among the pupils according to the number of merit-tickets held by each. The *money* merit-tickets are given only to those boys who act as *unpaid* monitors. The names of all the pupils who distinguish themselves by such marks of their teacher's approbation, are entered in the “*Register of Honor*,” which will always remain in the school, and be open on visiting days for the inspection of their parents, and the public who visit the school.

Punishments.

PUNISHMENTS.

No species of punishment is ever resorted to, till all other means have failed; such as *admonition, remonstrance, reproof*.

1st. *Punishment*—Confinement in the school-room during a portion, or the whole of the play-time. During the periods of confinement, there should always be a master, pupil-teacher, or monitor, present, to prevent the boys undergoing the punishment, from speaking or communicating with each other. Nor should they be permitted even to leave the seats assigned to them.

2nd. *Punishment*—If confined in the school-room during the period of play, fails of the desired effect, the offender is to be condemned to *idleness*, while his class-fellows are at their lessons. In such cases, the offender is to stand in a corner of the room, with his face to the wall.

If these punishments are found insufficient to reclaim the pupil, the head master sends for his parents; and if they neglect to attend, or are found unwilling or unable to produce a reform in the boy, he is brought before the Professors, who, if there is no hope of his amendment, will recommend the Board to expel him from the school.

NOISE.

The master, and pupil-teachers, are required to do every thing in their power to prevent all *disorderly* and *unnecessary noise*. In fact LESS NOISE AND AN INCREASED ATTENTION TO CLEANLINESS, are still *desiderata* in our schools; and the teachers are strictly charged to do every thing in their power to prevent the one and promote the other. It should be recollected, however, that much of the noise complained of, is the noise of *business*, and not of *disorder*; and that it is quite impossible, without considerable noise, and even some appearance of confusion, to make 400 children go through their lessons on the same floor,

* “La Société pour l'Instruction Elementaire.”

at the same time. In fact, with the *mutual* or *monitorial* method of teaching, *noise is inseparably connected*; and the larger the school, the greater of course, must be the evil. To lessen it as much as possible, the teachers are recommended to instruct, and *accustom* the monitors to address their classes in a low, but strong and distinct tone of voice. *It is only the children forming their classes, that require to hear them.* They should never, therefore, pitch their voice beyond their own circles, which are seldom more than five or six feet in diameter. When a monitor speaks so as to be heard by the adjoining classes, he is not only noisy himself, but the cause of noise in the others; for he obliges them to raise their voices higher than would, otherwise, be necessary. In a word NOISE BEGETS NOISE. If one monitor be permitted to speak loud when addressing his class, all the others must necessarily raise their voices in proportion.

APPENDIX VII.

Outline of the General Regulations and Methods of Teaching in the Male National Model Schools.

THE LOWER OR SUPPLEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Lower or Supplementary Schools.

The preceding regulations and observations apply generally to the two lower schools also. One of them, the larger, is intended as a model of a MIXED or *modified* monitorial school for 130 pupils; and as in the upper or principal school, the children are either preparing or repeating their lessons to monitors, in classes—or receiving, in large divisions, in the gallery annexed, simultaneous instruction from the master.

SIMULTANEOUS SCHOOLS.

Simultaneous Schools.

The remaining school, which consists of about 70 pupils, is intended to exhibit a model for the generality of country schools. It is conducted *without monitors*, the only teachers being one master and a pupil-teacher. The method of teaching is consequently *simultaneous*, or in large divisions.

The SIMULTANEOUS method of instruction differs from the monitorial principally in this, that in the former, the pupils are taught *directly* by the master himself, and not by the intervention of monitors. This is considered the great advantage of the simultaneous method. If the school be large, however, or rather if it cannot be divided into a few classes, the master will be obliged to intrust to some of his more advanced pupils the instruction of certain divisions; or, in other words, he will be under the necessity of applying the monitorial system to a certain extent.

To put into the same division pupils of the same proficiency, and to make the lesson of a few serve for the lesson of many, is the basis of the simultaneous method of instruction.

If all the children attending a school were engaged in learning the same branches, and if they were all equal, or nearly equal, in proficiency and abilities, the whole school, according to this system, would form one class, and receive instructions at the same time. But as this is never the case, the schools under this system are usually divided into three great classes or divisions—1st, 2nd, and 3rd. The French Law, in the third regulation on Primary schools expressly enacts that “Every elementary school shall be divided into three great divisions, according to the proficiency of the pupils, and the subjects to be taught.” In practice, however, it is often found convenient, and sometimes necessary, to separate these classes into sections or divisions, according as the branches to be taught are applicable to the whole class, or only to a portion of it. In some cases, two classes may be instructed *simultaneously*, and not unfrequently, the entire school.

The teacher, therefore, who wishes to introduce the simultaneous method into his school, should, in the first place, divide it into three great classes, according to the proficiency of the pupils, and the subjects to be taught; and, having assigned to each class its specific duties, he should so arrange that the instruction of each shall follow in regular and systematic order. These classes he will sometimes unite, and sometimes separate, just as the subjects to be taught are applicable to two, or three, classes, or only to a division or part of a class.

If the school be small, and the classes few, he will be able to instruct the entire school himself. If the school be large, and the classes numerous, he will be obliged to avail himself of the assistance of some of his more advanced pupils. In short, this system combines the advantages of the *individual* and the *monitorial* methods of instruction; for it so arranges, that the children are either under the direct teaching of the master, or preparing lessons for him, superintended and assisted by the more advanced pupils.

DEPARTURE FROM SCHOOL.

Departure from School.

To maintain order in departing from school, the pupils are arranged in groups, or divisions, according to the quarter or district of the city in which they reside.

Those who have farthest to go, depart first; and between the departure of each group, or division, there is an interval of at least a minute.

The several groups, or divisions, under the superintendence of certain pupils called *conductors*, are expected to proceed homewards *without noise, or disorder of any kind*. They are neither to run, nor loiter, but to walk quietly two by two, separating only as they arrive at their different places of abode.

TEN PRACTICAL RULES FOR THE TEACHERS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Ten Practical Rules for the Teachers of National Schools.

I.—To keep at least one copy of the GENERAL LESSON suspended conspicuously in the School-room, and to inculcate the principles contained in it on the minds of their pupils.

II.—To exclude from the School, except at the hours set apart for Religious Instruction, all Catechisms and Books inculcating peculiar religious opinions.

III.—To avoid fairs, markets, and meetings—but above all POLITICAL meetings, of every kind; and to do nothing either in or out of School which might have a tendency to confine it to any one denomination of Children.

R

APPENDIX VII.

Outline of the General Regulations and Methods of Teaching in the Male National Model Schools.

IV.—To keep the Register, Report Book, and Class Lists accurately and neatly, and according to the precise form prescribed by the Board.

V.—To classify the Children according to the National School Books; to study those Books themselves; and to teach according to the improved method, as pointed out in their several prefaces.

VI.—To observe themselves, and to impress upon the minds of their Pupils, the great rule of regularity and order—A TIME AND A PLACE FOR EVERY THING, AND EVERY THING IN ITS PROPER TIME AND PLACE.

VII.—To promote, both by precept and example, CLEANLINESS, NEATNESS, and DECENCY. To effect this, the Teachers should set an example of cleanliness and neatness in their own persons, and in the state and general appearance of their Schools. They should also satisfy themselves, by personal inspection every morning, that the Children have had their hands and faces washed, their hair combed, and clothes cleaned, and, when necessary, mended. The School apartments, too, should be swept and dusted every evening; and white-washed at least once a-year.

VIII.—To pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of their Pupils, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of TRUTH and HONESTY; the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.

IX.—To evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of their Pupils, to treat them with kindness, combined with firmness, and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than by harshness and severity.

X.—To cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among their Pupils; to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.

APPENDIX VIII.

Outline of Agricultural Course under the direction of Mr. Skilling.

VIII.**OUTLINE of AGRICULTURAL COURSE under the direction of MR. SKILLING.**

1. The rudiments of Agricultural Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, and Vegetable Physiology, so far as they have a practical application to Agriculture.
2. The Nature and Improvement of Soils.
3. The Nature, Properties, and Application of the several Manures.
4. The Effects of Heat, Light, and Water on Soils, Manures, Animal and Vegetable Life.
5. The Nature, Situation, and Properties of Farms in general.
6. The Proper Division of Farms, with the Crops suitable according to Soil and Situation.
7. The Situation and Construction of Farm Buildings.
8. Rotations of Cropping; Fencing and Draining according to the most approved principles.
9. The Scientific Principles of Ploughing, and the general Construction and Use of Farm Implements.
10. The Cultivation of Green and Grain Crops, Proper Quantity of Seeds, and the best Modes of Culture.
11. Harvesting and Haymaking.
12. Animal Physiology, and Veterinary Practice, and General Management of Horses.
13. Cattle; their several Breeds, Management, Diseases, and Modes of Cure; also of Sheep and Swine.
14. Housefeeding and Fattening of Cattle, with the improved Modes of Dairy Management.
15. Practical Gardening, under the direction of Mr. Campbell.

IX.

List of Books sold to National Schools only, at the following prices, being a reduction of one-half of the full price :—

First Book of Lessons, 1 <i>d</i> .	Set Tablet Lessons, Spelling and Reading, 6 <i>d</i> .
Second do. 3 <i>d</i> .	Do. Copy Lines, 6 <i>d</i> .
Third do. 6 <i>d</i> .	Map of the World, 8 <i>s</i> .
Fourth do. 7½ <i>d</i> .	„ Ancient World, 6 <i>s</i> .
Fifth do. (Boys') 9 <i>d</i> .	„ Europe, 6 <i>s</i> .
Reading Book for Girls' School, 9 <i>d</i> .	„ Asia, 6 <i>s</i> .
Third Book, accented, 7½ <i>d</i> .	„ Africa, 6 <i>s</i> .
Introduction to the Art of Reading, 7½ <i>d</i> .	„ America, 6 <i>s</i> .
English Grammar, 4 <i>d</i> .	„ England, 6 <i>s</i> .
Key to do. 1½ <i>d</i> .	„ Scotland, 6 <i>s</i> .
Scripture Lessons (O. T.) No. 1. 4½ <i>d</i> .	„ Ireland, 6 <i>s</i> .
Do. „ No. 2. 4½ <i>d</i> .	„ Palestine, 6 <i>s</i> .
Do. (N. T.) No. 1. 4½ <i>d</i> .	Set of Small Maps, 2 <i>s</i> . 10½ <i>d</i> .
Do. „ No. 2. 4½ <i>d</i> .	Table Books, per 100, 2 <i>s</i> .
Sacred Poetry, 3 <i>d</i> .	Clock, 6 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> .
Lessons on the Truth of Christianity, 3 <i>d</i> .	Geography, 2½ <i>d</i> .
First Arithmetic, 4½ <i>d</i> .	Copy Books folio, per doz. 1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .
Key to do. 4½ <i>d</i> .	Do. quarto, do. 1 <i>s</i> .
Book-keeping, 4½ <i>d</i> .	Quills, per 1000, 6 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> .
Key to do. 4½ <i>d</i> .	Slates Large, per doz. 1 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> .
Elements of Geometry, 4 <i>d</i> .	Do. Small ruled, 1 <i>s</i> .
Mensuration, 7½ <i>d</i> .	Slate Pencils, per 1000, 1 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .
Appendix to do. 4½ <i>d</i> .	Ink Stands, per doz. 9 <i>d</i> .
Directions for Needlework, with Specimens, 4 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	Ink Powders, do. 1 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> .
Do. Large, 5 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> .	School Register. } Gratis.
Set Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 1 <i>s</i> .	Report Book. }
	Class Rolls. }

X.

GRATUITOUS STOCK.

The Commissioners furnish to each School, when taken into connexion, a Gratuitous Stock of School Books, which will be renewed at the end of every *four* years; they are to be kept as a School Stock, for which the Master or Mistress will be held responsible, and they are on no account to be taken out of the School.

The following Table shows the quantity of Books given, according to the average number of Children in attendance :—

BOOKS, &c.	Average Number of Children in Attendance.					
	75	125	175	225	275	325
Number of First Book, .	15	30	40	50	60	80
„ Second do. .	12	30	40	50	50	50
„ Third do. .	6	15	20	25	25	25
„ English Grammar	4	6	9	12	16	20
„ Key to do. .	1	1	1	1	1	1
„ Arithmetic, .	4	6	9	12	16	20
„ Key to do. .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Set of Spelling Tablets, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
„ Arithmetical do. .	1	1	1	1	1	1
„ Copy Lines, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
One Report Book, one Register, and a supply of Class Rolls.						

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 86, ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

EIGHTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
OF
NATIONAL EDUCATION
IN IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1841.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 86, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1842.

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EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS PHILIP EARL DE GREY, Lord Lieutenant General
and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I. As this is the first Report which it has become our duty to submit to your Excellency, we beg leave to annex a copy of the Letter written by Lord Stanley, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, to the Duke of Leinster, under which this Board was originally established; and also of a paper explanatory thereof, which was soon afterwards addressed by his Lordship to a Deputation from the Synod of Ulster.

To use the words of the latter—

“The National Schools are not so much the Schools of the Government as of Local Patrons and Managers, who submit voluntarily to certain regulations in order to entitle them to receive aid from the Government. They are therefore at liberty to lay down their intended course of study; they are free to appoint certain hours during which certain studies are to be carried on, in some of which Roman Catholics and Protestants may, in others of which they cannot, object to join.”

“There is not (nor ever was) any objection to the reading of the Scriptures, or the giving of any other religious instruction, on days and hours to be specified by the Local Patrons, to those Children whose Parents choose that they should attend. Those days and hours, however, must be specified, in order to remove from the mind of the Roman Catholic Parent the possibility of a suspicion that his children may be influenced to join in studies of which he does not approve.

“Nor is there any objection to the application of the term ‘School-hours’ to these portions of time, provided they are distinguished from the hours of universal and necessary attendance.”

We deem it the more necessary to reiterate this clear, and, as your Excellency will observe, cotemporaneous exposition of the principles laid down from the first for our guidance, as we see by recent publications and proceedings, which appear to us to call for particular notice, that very great misapprehension continues to exist upon the subject.

It seems still to be supposed that we prescribe the studies to be pursued in all National Schools, and that we exclude the Scriptures; but the reverse is the fact: it belongs not to us, but to the Local Patrons of each, to determine the course of instruction to be given therein, subject only to a power in us to prohibit the use of any Books which we may deem improper; and so far are we from prohibiting the use of the Scriptures, that we expressly recognise the right of all Patrons to have them used for the purpose of Religious Instruction, in whatever way they may think proper,—provided that each School be open to poor children of all communions—that due regard be had to parental right and authority—therefore, that no child be *compelled* to attend or be present at any Religious Instruction to which his Parents or Guardians object—and that the time for giving it be so fixed, that no child shall be thereby in effect excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the School affords.

We may add that in very many of the National Schools Religious Instruction is given day by day, as it may be in all, if the Patrons think proper, by means both of the Holy Scriptures and the approved Catechisms of the Church to which the children receiving it belong; but the times for reading the Holy

Scriptures and for Catechetical Instruction are so arranged as not to interfere with or impede the scientific or secular business of the School, and no child whose Parents or Guardians object, is required to be present, or take part in those exercises.

Still further to show how unwarrantable it is to represent us as excluding instruction by means of the Holy Scriptures, we request your Excellency's attention to the following extracts from the preface to the Scripture Lessons which we have published :—

"These selections are offered, not as a substitute for the Sacred Volume itself, but as an introduction to it, and they have been compiled in the hope of their leading to a more general and more profitable perusal of the word of God."

"The Board of Commissioners of Education earnestly and unanimously recommend these Lessons to be used in all Schools receiving aid from them."

"AND TO THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTORS OF THE CHILDREN THEY CHEERFULLY LEAVE, IN COMMUNICATING INSTRUCTION, THE USE OF THE SACRED VOLUME ITSELF, AS CONTAINING THOSE DOCTRINES AND PRECEPTS, A KNOWLEDGE OF WHICH MUST BE AT THE FOUNDATION OF ALL TRUE RELIGION. The law of the Lord is unspotted, converting souls; the testimony of the Lord is faithful, giving wisdom to little ones."

II. We have now to report our progress during the last year—

We had *one thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight* Schools in operation at the commencement of it, and they were attended by *two hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred and sixty* children. We had at the close of it, *two thousand three hundred and thirty-seven* Schools, which were attended by *two hundred and eighty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine* children; and we had undertaken to make grants to *three hundred and eighty-two* Schools, which had not then opened, and the attendance upon which it was expected would amount to about *forty-eight thousand*.

We may therefore look forward to having between *three and four hundred thousand* poor children receiving education under us in the course of the present year; and such an education as it may be hoped will make them recruits to the cause of public order and peace.

We give a list in the Appendix of the *two thousand three hundred and thirty-seven* Schools above-mentioned, and we specify opposite to each the number of children in attendance upon it, according to the Rolls for the half-year ending the 30th September last.

We also give a list of the Schools, towards the erection of which we had undertaken to make Grants, but which had not opened on the 31st of December; and we have in like manner set opposite to each the expected attendance upon it.

The following Table shows how the National Schools have been increasing, and the number of Children in attendance upon them, according to our several Reports, from the commencement of our duties to the present time :—

No. of Report.	No. of Schools in actual operation.	No. of Children on the Rolls.
1	789	107,042
2	1,106	145,521
3	1,181	153,707
4	1,300	166,929
5	1,384	169,548
6	1,581	192,971
7	1,978	232,560
8	2,337	281,849

III. We stated in our last Report that we had, up to that time, trained *six hundred and forty-five* Teachers. In addition to these, *one hundred and thirty-six* were trained during the last year, making a total of *seven hundred and eighty-one*.

IV. The demand for the National School Books goes on increasing. The sales of Books and Requisites in 1840 amounted to £3,728 5s.; in 1841 to £6,154 7s., of which the half price was received in cash.

V. We called our several Local Superintendents to Dublin in December last, and examined them not only as to the efficiency of the National Schools in their respective Districts, but also as to the feelings of the people towards them; and the accounts they gave as to both were highly satisfactory.

In proportion as the principles upon which the National Schools are established are developed in practice, and their tendency seen in their effects, prejudices subside, opponents are converted into supporters, and they spread and take root wide and deep through the land.

VI. In addition to the munificent donation of £1,000, which we announced in our last Report, from Mrs. Drummond, it is our pleasing duty in the present, to record one of an equal amount from Lord Morpeth; and his Lordship's Letter upon the occasion affords so gratifying a testimony of his feelings upon taking leave of us, that we cannot refrain from inserting here a copy of it.

[COPY.]

Trentham, September 28th, 1841.

MY DEAR MACDONNELL,

I beg to request of you, as Resident Commissioner of the Board of National Education, to lay before the other Commissioners with whom I have had the satisfaction of acting as a Colleague with such unbroken good understanding and concord, the proposition which follows.

I wish, upon quitting my connexion with the Board, to leave a record of the value which I attach to its operations, and of the faith which I have in the extent and permanence of the benefits which I conceive it to be calculated to confer upon the people of Ireland. With this view, I have placed the sum of £1,000 at your disposal. My own idea has been, that the interest might be profitably employed in conferring annual premiums upon the most deserving school-masters in each of the Provinces; whether the selection should be made from the entire Province in each year, or from the district of each Superintendent in turn, or whether a smaller amount of premium might at the same time be allotted to the second class of school-masters, are points which I should wish to leave to the better and more accurately informed judgment either of the Board at large, or of any Committee whom they might please to appoint; or even if they should think any other appropriation of the sum on the whole more desirable, I should be perfectly disposed to consider the amended proposition.

Believe me, with the most sincere good wishes, very sincerely yours,

Alexander Macdonnell, Esq.

(Signed)

MORPETH.

VII. Deeming it desirable that the account of our annual expenditure, as given in each Report, should be made up to the same period as the account which we render to the Audit Office, and should correspond therewith, we annex an Abstract of our Account from 31st December, 1840, (the period to which our last Report came down,) to 31st March, 1841, showing the balance then in hand, as appears by the last Account passed by the Audit Office, and also an Abstract of our Account, as prepared for the Audit Office, from the 31st March, 1841, to 31st March, 1842.

RICHARD DUBLIN.

✱ D. MURRAY.

FRANC SADLIER.

A. R. BLAKE.

ROBERT HOLMES.

RICHARD W. GREENE.

POOLEY SHOULDHAM HENRY, D.D.

ALEXANDER MACDONNELL.

JOHN RICHARD CORBALLIS.

KILDARE.

Dublin, 2nd June, 1842.

COPY of a Letter from the CHIEF SECRETARY for IRELAND, to His Grace the Duke of LEINSTER,
on the formation of a BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS for EDUCATION in IRELAND.

Irish Office, London, October, 1831.

MY LORD,—His Majesty's Government having come to the determination of empowering the Lord Lieutenant to constitute a Board for the Superintendence of a System of National Education in Ireland, and Parliament having so far sanctioned the arrangement, as to appropriate a sum of money in the present year, as an experiment of the probable success of the proposed System, I am directed by His Excellency to acquaint your Grace, that it is his intention, with your consent, to constitute you the President of the New Board: And I have it further in command to lay before your Grace the motives of the Government in constituting this Board, the powers which it is intended to confer upon it, and the objects which it is expected that it will bear in view, and carry into effect.

The Commissioners, in 1812, recommended the appointment of a Board of this description, to superintend a System of Education, from which should be banished even the suspicion of proselytism, and which, admitting children of all religious persuasions, should not interfere with the peculiar tenets of any. The Government of the day imagined that they had found a superintending body, acting upon a System such as was recommended, and intrusted the distribution of the National Grants to the care of the Kildare-street Society. His Majesty's present Government are of opinion, that no private Society, deriving a part, however small, of their annual income from private sources, and only made the channel of the munificence of the Legislature, without being subject to any direct responsibility, could adequately and satisfactorily accomplish the end proposed; and while they do full justice to the liberal views with which that Society was originally instituted, they cannot but be sensible that one of its leading principles was calculated to defeat its avowed objects, as experience has subsequently proved that it has. The determination to enforce in all their Schools the reading of the Holy Scriptures without Note or Comment, was undoubtedly taken with the purest motives; with the wish at once to connect religious with moral and literary Education, and, at the same time, not to run the risk of wounding the peculiar feelings of any sect, by catechetical instruction, or comments which might tend to subjects of polemical controversy. But it seems to have been overlooked, that the principles of the Roman Catholic Church (to which, in any System intended for general diffusion throughout Ireland, the bulk of the pupils must necessarily belong,) were totally at variance with this principle; and that the indiscriminate reading of the Holy Scriptures without Note or Comment, by children, must be peculiarly obnoxious to a Church, which denies, even to adults, the right of unaided private interpretation of the Sacred Volume with respect to articles of religious belief.

Shortly after its institution, although the Society prospered and extended its operations under the fostering care of the Legislature, this vital defect began to be noticed, and the Roman Catholic Clergy began to exert themselves with energy and success, against a System to which they were on principle opposed, and which they feared might lead in its results to proselytism, even although no such object were contemplated by its promoters. When this opposition arose, founded on such grounds, it soon became manifest that the System could not become one of National Education.

The Commissioners of Education, in 1824-5, sensible of the defects of the System, and of the ground, as well as the strength of the objection taken, recommended the appointment of two Teachers in every School, one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic, to superintend separately the religious Education of the children; and they hoped to have been able to agree upon a Selection from the Scriptures, which might have been generally acquiesced in by both persuasions. But it was soon found that these schemes were impracticable; and, in 1828, a Committee of the House of Commons, to which were referred the various Reports of the Commissioners of Education, recommended a System to be adopted, which should afford, if possible, a combined Literary, and a separate Religious Education, and should be capable of being so far adapted to the views of the religious persuasions which prevail in Ireland, as to render it, in truth, a System of National Education for the poorer classes of the community.

For the success of the undertaking, much must depend upon the character of the individuals who compose the Board; and upon the security thereby afforded to the country, that while the interests of religion are not overlooked, the most scrupulous care should be taken not to interfere with the peculiar tenets of any description of Christian pupils.

To attain the first object, it appears essential that the Board should be composed of men of high personal character, including individuals of exalted station in the Church; to attain the latter, that it should consist of persons professing different religious opinions.

It is the intention of the Government, that the Board should exercise a complete control over the various Schools which may be erected under its auspices, or which, having been already established, may hereafter place themselves under its management, and submit to its regulations. Subject to these, applications for aid will be admissible from Christians of all denominations: but as one of the main objects must be to unite in one System children of

- 1st. The Protestant and Roman Catholic Clergy of the Parish; or
- 2nd. One of the Clergymen, and a certain number of Parishioners professing the opposite Creed; or
- 3rd. Parishioners of both denominations.

Where the application proceeds exclusively from Protestants, or exclusively from Roman Catholics, it will be proper for the Board to make inquiry as to the circumstances which lead to the absence of any names of the persuasion which does not appear.

The Board will note all applications for aid, whether granted or refused, with the grounds of the decision, and annually submit to Parliament a Report of their proceedings.

They will invariably require, as a condition not to be departed from, that local funds shall be raised, upon which any aid from the public will be dependent.

They will refuse all applications in which the following objects are not locally provided for:—

- 1st. A fund sufficient for the annual repairs of the School-house and furniture.
- 2nd. A permanent salary for the Master, not less than pounds.
- 3rd. A sum sufficient to purchase Books and School Requisites at half-price.
- 4th. Where aid is sought from the Commissioners for building a School-house, it is required that at least one-third of the estimated expense be subscribed, a site for building, to be approved of by the Commissioners, be granted for the purpose, and that the School-house, when finished, be vested in Trustees, to be also approved of by them.

They will require that the Schools be kept open for a certain number of hours, on four or five days of the week, at the discretion of the Commissioners, for moral and literary Education only; and that the remaining one or two days in the week be set apart for giving, separately, such religious Education to the children, as may be approved of by the Clergy of their respective persuasions.

They will also permit and encourage the Clergy to give religious instruction to the children of their respective persuasions, either before or after the ordinary School hours, on the other days of the week.

They will exercise the most entire control over all Books to be used in the Schools, whether in the combined moral and literary, or separate religious instruction; none to be employed in the first, except under the sanction of the Board, nor in the latter, but with the approbation of those Members of the Board who are of the same religious persuasion with those for whose use they are intended. Although it is not designed to exclude from the list of Books for the combined instruction, such portions of Sacred History, or of religious and moral teaching, as may be approved of by the Board, it is to be understood, that this is by no means intended to convey a perfect and sufficient religious Education, or to supersede the necessity of separate religious instruction on the day set apart for that purpose.

They will require that a Register shall be kept in the Schools, in which shall be entered the attendance or non-attendance of each child on Divine Worship on Sundays.

They will, at various times, either by themselves, or by their Inspectors, visit and examine into the state of each School, and report their observations to the Board.

They will allow to the individuals or bodies applying for aid, the appointment of their own Teacher, subject to the following restrictions and regulations:—

- 1st. He (or she) shall be liable to be fined, suspended, or removed altogether, by the authority of the Commissioners, who shall, however, record their reasons.
- 2nd. He shall have received previous instruction in a Model School in Dublin, to be sanctioned by the Board.
- N.B.—It is not intended that this regulation should apply to prevent the admission of masters or mistresses of Schools already established, who may be approved of by the Commissioners.
- 3rd. He shall have received testimonials of good conduct, and of general fitness for the situation, from the Board.

The Board will be entrusted with the absolute control over the funds which may be annually voted by Parliament, which they shall apply to the following purposes:

- 1st. Granting aid for the erection of Schools, subject to the conditions hereinbefore specified.
- 2nd. Paying Inspectors for visiting and reporting upon Schools.
- 3rd. Gratuities to Teachers of Schools conducted under the Rules laid down, not exceeding pounds each.
- 4th. Establishing and maintaining a Model School in Dublin, and training Teachers for country Schools.
- 5th. Editing and printing such Books of moral and literary Education as may be approved of for the use of the Schools, and supplying them and School necessities, at not lower than half-price.
- 6th. Defraying all necessary contingent expenses of the Board.

I have thus stated the objects which his Majesty's Government have in view, and the principal Regulations by which they think those objects may be most effectually promoted: And I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to express his Excellency's earnest wish that the

one and the other may be found such, as to procure for the Board the sanction of your Grace's name, and the benefit of your Grace's attendance.

A full power will of course be given to the Board, to make such regulations upon matters of detail, not inconsistent with the spirit of these Instructions, as they may judge best qualified to carry into effect the intentions of the Government and of the Legislature. Parliament has already placed at his Excellency's disposal a sum which may be available even in the course of the present year; and as soon as the Board can be formed, it will be highly desirable that no time should be lost, with a view to the estimates of the ensuing year, in enabling such Schools, already established, as are willing to subscribe to the conditions imposed, to put in their claims for protection and assistance; and in receiving applications from parties desirous to avail themselves of the munificence of the Legislature, in founding new Schools under your regulations.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

E. G. STANLEY.

Explanatory Paper addressed by LORD STANLEY to a Deputation from the Synod of Ulster.

His Majesty's Government fully recognises the right of all who choose it, to read the Sacred Scriptures; but the exercise of this right in the case of infants must be subject to the control of their parents and natural guardians; and, in point of time, in the National, as in all other schools, it must be limited by the appropriation of certain hours to certain other branches of study. The proposition that any child at any hour, and in the midst of any other allotted employment, should be permitted to read the Bible, is a proposal so perfectly novel and unheard of, and so totally impossible, as it appears to me, to be reduced into practice, that I should not have noticed it, but that such appears to be the express sense of the words of the proposition No. 2, and seemed to be sanctioned by some, at least, of the Deputation from the Synod. The National Schools are not so much the schools of the Government as of local Patrons and Managers, who submit voluntarily to certain regulations in order to entitle them to receive aid from the Government. They are therefore at liberty to lay down their intended course of study; they are free to appoint certain hours during which certain studies are to be carried on, in some of which Roman Catholics and Protestants may, in others of which they cannot, object to join. There appears to have been a considerable ambiguity in the use of the expression "school hours," which has given rise probably to some misconceptions. The phrase might (and perhaps in strictness ought to) apply to all hours in which instruction is given to the children. In this sense the portions of time set aside for religious instruction may be called school hours. These hours are (as I have already observed, and as may be seen by the printed regulations) not exempted from the control of the Commissioners; and the Scriptures, as well as the authorised catechisms, &c., of any church are expressly permitted to be used at these times. But the expression "ordinary school hours" has been generally employed to denote those portions of time which are devoted to the combined instruction of children of various persuasions, and at which all the children belonging to the school are expected and required to attend. Those hours, be they more or be they fewer, will be allotted to other studies, and in them, of course, neither the Bible nor any other book could be employed to which the parents or guardians of any of the children could object on the grounds of religious scruples. To introduce the reading or hearing of any such book during the ordinary school hours, viz., those during which all the children of all denominations are expected to attend, would be a palpable violation of religious liberty of conscience. But there is not (nor ever was) any objection to the reading of the Scriptures, or the giving of any other religious instruction on days and hours to be specified by the local patrons to those children whose parents choose that they should attend. Those days and hours, however, must be specified in order to remove from the mind of the Roman Catholic parent the possibility of a suspicion that his children may be influenced to join in studies of which he does not approve. Nor is there any objection to the application of the term "school hours" to these portions of time, provided they are distinguished from the hours of universal and necessary attendance.

The following Document, Explanatory of some of the foregoing Conditions, which have been misunderstood, having been drawn up by the Commissioners as containing their views of them, has received the approbation and sanction of His Majesty's Government.

As some parts of the plan of Education committed to the Commissioners, to be by them carried into effect, have, as it appears, been misunderstood, the Commissioners beg to submit to Government, the sense in which they have understood, and acted upon, the instructions given in the letter of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, that the Government may confirm them in their mode of procedure where they are right, and correct them where they are wrong.

I. In giving a control, to individual Members of the Board, over Books to be used in the particular Religious Instruction of different denominations of Pupils, the Board do not understand that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government either to claim for them-

selves, or to vest in the Commissioners, any control over the use of the Sacred Scriptures, or over the Standards of the Established Churches of Ireland—or of Scotland—or of the Roman Catholic Church, but only over Books, composed by private authors; and that the control over these is required merely for the purpose of checking the introduction of Books of injurious tendency.

II. The Board do not understand that it is imperative upon them to edit all Books used in the Schools receiving Grants from them; but that they are at liberty to sanction such Books as may previously be in use in Schools, in behalf of which applications are made; or such as may be preferred by the Local Patrons and Conductors of Schools, provided that they find nothing objectionable in them. Under this view of the duty assigned to them, they require a list of the Books used in the Schools which they are requested to aid, and have already frequently sanctioned the School-books issued by the Kildare-place Society—and also, after certain alterations, the School-books issued by the Catholic Book Society. The Board wish to remark, that they have never conceived it would be expedient to render the use of any particular Book or Books imperative.

III. The Board understand that the control over Teachers of Schools is vested primarily in their Local Patrons and Conductors; and that the power required by the Government to be conceded to the Board, of fining and dismissing Teachers, is to be exercised only in case of such Local Patrons and Conductors, after receiving Grants, seeking to protect Teachers in violating the rules of the Board; or retaining Teachers found, on trial, to be incompetent.

IV. The Board understand that they are to require a permanent submission to its regulations, only in those cases in which Grants have been made towards the erection of School-houses, to be vested in trustees, according to the directions of Government; and that in Schools receiving occasional or annual Grants, such as salaries for the Teachers, &c., they are to require submission to their regulations only during the period for which Grants are made.

V. By encouraging the Pastors, of different denominations, to give Religious Instruction to the Children of their respective Flocks, out of School hours, the Board understand, merely affording to such Pastors facility of access to the Pupils at the times specified, and not employing or remunerating them. And they understand that the Parents and Guardians of the Children are to determine to what denomination they respectively belong—the Board taking no cognizance of the matter.

VI. The Board understand that the times for Religious Instruction are to be determined by the Local Patrons and Conductors of Schools; the power vested in the Board on that subject being merely to see that, at least, one week-day in the week is set apart for that purpose; they also understand, that the Religious Instruction given may, or may not, be in the School-room; the choice of the place being left to the Pastors of the Children, but that liberty is to be secured to them to assemble the children of their respective Flocks in the School-room, if they see fit.*

VII. The Board understand that they are not, in ordinary cases, to exercise control over the use of the School-rooms on Sundays, that control being left to the Local Conductors of the School; but that if any use be made of them, tending to contention and well founded complaints between adverse parties, it is competent for the Board to interfere for the purpose of remedying the evil.

The Board beg leave to add, that they do not regard these observations as altering or modifying, in any degree, the original Instructions communicated to them in the Chief Secretary's Letter, of October, 1831; they offer them as containing views which they have always entertained of their Instructions, and upon which they have uniformly acted since the commencement of their labours.

* This applies to Schools built by aid from the Board, not to Schools which receive aid only by way of Salary, or Grants of Books.—See 6th Report, paragraphs 26 and 27.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, from the 1st January to 31st March, 1841.

THE CHARGE.		£		s.	d.	THE DISCHARGE.		£		s.	d.
Balance of Account to 31st December, 1840, per Abstract given in Seventh Report,		631		18	1	NORMAL ESTABLISHMENT:		179		15	6
Balance of Supplemental Account to same period,		283		1	9½	Salaries and Wages,		341		1	0
Treasury Issues from same period to 31st March,		10,000		0	0	Maintenance of Teachers in Training, and their Travelling Expenses,		93		8	2
Cash received for Books and Requisites to same period,		967		13	7	General Expenditure,		614		4	8
Ditto on Account of Rent of Farm,		66		9	5	MODEL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT,		89		8	10
Ditto Fees from Agricultural Pupils,		33		10	0	INFANT SCHOOL,		55		0	0
Ditto Fines remitted per Stamp Office,		460		0	0	AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,		140		13	6
Ditto Receipts in Model Schools,		46		10	11	SCHOOL HOUSES:		2,364		15	7
Ditto from other sources,		20		11	8	Building, Fitting up, and Furnishing,		282		18	4
						SALARIES AND GRATUITIES TO TEACHERS,		1,420		2	2
						INSPECTION DEPARTMENT,		170		2	3
						BOOKS AND SCHOOL REQUISITES,		2,474		7	4
						Her Majesty's Stationery Office,		25		19	0
						Compiling and Library,		43		0	0
						Printing,		134		7	8
						Binding,		2,847		16	3
						OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT IN DUBLIN,		978		18	0
						MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE:		39		2	10
						Rates and Taxes,		58		2	4
						Coals, Candles, and Gas,		182		3	10
						Postage and Stamps,		300		17	1½
						Repairs and Works,		142		11	2
						Incidental Expenditure not included in the above,		722		17	3½
						Payments from Private Contribution Fund to assist Local Subscriptions towards Schools in poor districts,		23		16	3
						Gratuities to Assistant Teachers and Monitors, from Model School Fund,		45		0	6
						BALANCE in favor of the Public on 31st March, 1841, as appears by accounts passed by the Audit Office,		9,585		11	4½
						Jas. CLARIDGE, Accountant.		2,924		4	1
						MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries. JAMES KELLY, }		£ 12,509		15	5½

AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, from 1st April, 1841, to 31st March, 1842.

THE CHARGE.			THE DISCHARGE.					
Balance in favor of the Public on the 1st April, 1841,			NORMAL ESTABLISHMENT:					
Treasury Issues,	£	s. d.	Salaries and Wages,	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
Cash received for Books and Requisites sold,	57,503	2 10	Maintenance of Teachers in Training, and their Travelling Expenses,	2,924	4 1	719	2 0	391
Cash received from Mrs. Drummond, widow of the late Thomas Drummond, Esq., Under Secretary for Ireland,	4,505	17 4	General Expenditure,			1,801	11 0	220
Cash on Account of Rent of Farm,	1,021	18 6				712	12 6	437
Cash from Agricultural Pupils,	298	5 11	MODEL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT,					3,233
Cash Building Grant returned,	87	0 0	INFANT SCHOOL,					391
Cash from Model Schools,	60	0 0	AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,					220
Cash from other sources,	175	2 9	SCHOOL HOUSES:					437
	5	9 0	Building, Fitting up, and Furnishing,					10,159
			SALARIES AND GRATUITIES TO TEACHERS,	63,656	16 4			24,944
			INSPECTION DEPARTMENT,					5,266
			BOOKS AND SCHOOL REQUISITES,			1,416	4 0½	
			Her Majesty's Stationery Office,			3,758	12 2	
			Compiling and Library,			52	19 5	
			Printing,			703	12 11	
			Binding,			1,815	7 6	
								7,746
								4,204
			OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT IN DUBLIN,					
			MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE:					
			Rates and Taxes,			77	4 11½	
			Coals, Candles, and Gas,			313	10 4	
			Postage and Stamps,			579	7 1	
			Repairs and Works,*			1,746	1 9	
			Incidental Expenditure not included in the above,			156	5 4	
			Payments from Private Contribution Fund to assist Local Subscriptions towards Schools in poor districts,					2,872
			Gratuities to Assistant Teachers and Monitors, from Model School Fund,					9
								149
			BALANCE in favor of the Public on the 31st March, 1842,					59,634
								6,946
			JAS. CLARIDGE, Accountant.					66,581
								0
								5

* Including the completion of the Farm Buildings at Glanerin.

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

APPENDIX.

I.—TABLE showing the INCREASE in the NATIONAL SCHOOLS and the NUMBER of CHILDREN in attendance upon them, during the Year 1841, as compared with the preceding Year.

SCHOOLS.

31ST DECEMBER, 1840.

31ST DECEMBER, 1841.

31ST DECEMBER, 1840.		31ST DECEMBER, 1841.	
Number of Schools in operation,	1,978	Number of Schools in operation,	2,357
Number Suspended, but not struck off the Roll,	9	Number Suspended, but not struck off the Roll,	8
Number to which Building Grants had been made, not then in operation,	437	Number to which Building Grants have been made, not in operation,	362
Total Number of Schools on the 31st December, 1840,	2,424	Total Number of Schools on the 31st December, 1841,	2,727
		Deduct Number of Schools on the 31st December, 1840,	2,424
		Increase, in the Year 1841,	303

ATTENDANCE

Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers,
for Half-year ending 30th September, 1840, 232,560

Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for Half-year ending 30th September, 1841,	281,849
Deduct the Attendance for Half-year ending the 30th Sept. 1840,	232,560
	<hr/>
Increase, in the Year 1841,	49,289

Total Number of New Schools taken into connexion during the Year 1841,	415*
Deduct Schools struck off during the Year 1841,	112

Increase, during the Year 1841.

* Of this Number 305 are Schools to which Grants of Salaries and Books, or Books only, have been made; and 110 are Schools towards the building of which the Commissioners have undertaken to make Grants.—See APPENDIX.

MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } *Secretaries.*

II.—TABLE showing the No. of Schools in operation, and the No. of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers ; the No. of Building Schools, and the Expected Attendance upon them ; the No. of Vested Schools suspended ; and the No. of Schools struck off, as set forth in the following Lists.

ULSTER Operation Schools, 1,005. Building Schools, 103. Total, 1,108.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schools in operation on 31st Dec., 1841.	No. of Children on the Rolls as Returned by the Managers for the Half-years ending the						No. of Building Schools on 31st Dec., 1841.	Expected Attendance.			No. of Operation Schools struck off.	No. of Building Schools struck off.	Total No. struck off.	No. of vested Schools suspended until new Trustees, &c., shall be appointed, but not struck off the Roll.
		31st March, 1841.			30th September, 1841.				Males.	Females.	Total.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								
Antrim,	232	9,461	5,774	15,235	10,423	7,789	18,212	13	718	497	1,215	12	2	14	—
Armagh,	48	2,875	1,847	4,722	3,290	2,442	5,732	4	240	160	400	1	—	1	—
Cavan,	75	5,517	2,149	5,666	4,185	3,072	7,257	9	630	420	1,050	—	1	1	—
Donegal,	119	6,310	3,890	10,200	5,906	4,505	10,411	22	1,130	1,028	2,158	3	4	7	—
Down,	180	8,210	4,691	12,901	10,425	6,900	17,325	8	350	335	685	5	—	5	—
Fermanagh,	50	2,745	1,394	4,139	2,842	1,954	4,796	13	800	650	1,450	1	1	2	—
Londonderry,	103	4,532	2,899	7,431	5,001	3,756	8,757	14	805	704	1,509	2	2	4	—
Monaghan,	74	4,754	2,916	7,670	5,008	3,172	8,180	2	80	70	150	4	—	4	—
Tyrone,	124	6,125	3,694	9,819	5,812	4,049	9,861	18	937	612	1,549	4	—	4	—
Total in Ulster,	1,005	48,529	29,254	77,783	52,892	37,639	90,531	103	5,690	4,476	10,166	32	10	42	—

MUNSTER Operation Schools, 482. Building Schools, 113. Total, 595.

Clare,	33	2,100	1,178	3,278	2,906	1,828	4,734	14	1,110	840	1,950	—	3	3	—
Cork,	185	12,998	9,652	22,650	16,508	13,274	29,782	35	2,015	1,626	3,641	6	7	13	—
Kerry,	63	5,332	4,589	9,921	6,264	5,721	11,985	34	2,790	1,930	4,720	1	3	4	—
Limerick,	57	3,364	2,956	6,320	4,532	4,349	8,881	15	920	696	1,616	3	1	4	—
Tipperary,	95	6,995	4,705	11,700	7,661	5,458	13,119	12	740	560	1,300	1	1	—	—
Waterford,	49	3,049	2,440	5,489	3,863	2,827	6,690	3	340	290	630	5	—	5	—
Total in Munster,	482	33,838	25,520	59,358	41,734	33,457	75,191	113	7,915	5,942	13,857	16	14	30	—

LEINSTER Operation Schools, 642. Building Schools, 81. Total, 723.

Carlow,	52	3,390	3,448	6,838	3,811	3,864	7,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin,	106	7,790	7,182	14,972	8,852	8,986	17,838	4	350	300	650	4	2	6	-
Kildare,	54	2,336	2,596	4,932	2,615	3,025	5,640	7	410	390	800	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny,	63	4,713	3,507	8,220	5,238	4,392	9,630	12	770	830	1,600	1	5	6	-
King's,	43	2,321	2,284	4,605	2,546	3,574	6,120	4	340	233	573	1	-	1	-
Louth,	46	3,717	2,965	6,682	4,436	3,635	8,071	12	930	830	1,760	1	-	1	-
Longford,	26	1,730	1,194	2,924	1,939	1,607	3,546	2	120	80	200	-	1	1	-
Meath,	78	3,753	2,681	6,434	4,797	3,720	8,517	18	1,090	900	1,990	1	2	3	-
Queen's,	54	3,569	2,087	5,656	3,559	3,002	6,561	2	180	140	320	3	-	3	-
Westmeath,	37	1,885	1,513	3,398	2,005	1,887	3,892	10	920	715	1,635	1	2	3	-
Wexford,	44	2,629	1,901	4,530	3,299	2,579	5,878	10	677	549	1,226	1	4	5	-
Wicklow,	39	1,950	1,340	3,290	2,560	2,164	4,724	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Total in Leinster,	642	39,783	32,698	72,481	45,657	42,435	88,092	81	5,787	4,967	10,754	13	17	30	-

CONNAUGHT Operation Schools, 208. Building Schools, 85. Suspended Schools, 8. **Total 301.**

Galway,	54	3,675	2,531	6,206	4,177	3,222	7,399	14	1,508	1,013	2,521	1	1	6
Leitrim,	28	1,753	1,187	2,890	2,229	1,676	3,905	14	806	694	1,500	1	1	
Mayo,	48	3,327	1,507	4,834	3,816	1,721	5,537	45	4,691	3,359	8,050	1	3	2
Roscommon,	32	2,077	1,481	3,558	2,335	1,755	4,090	7	530	470	1,000	1	1	
Sligo,	46	2,592	1,944	4,536	2,848	2,118	4,966	5	310	198	508	1	1	
Total in Connaught,	208	13,424	8,600	22,024	15,405	10,492	25,897	85	7,845	5,734	13,579	6	4	10

GENERAL SUMMARY IN PROVINCES of the 2,727 Schools.

ULSTER, .	1,005	48,529	29,254	77,783	52,892	37,639	90,531	108	5,690	4,476	10,166	32	10	42
MUNSTER, .	482	33,838	25,520	59,358	41,734	33,457	75,191	113	7,915	5,942	13,857	16	14	30
LEINSTER, .	642	39,793	32,698	72,481	45,657	42,435	88,092	81	5,787	4,967	10,754	13	17	30
CONNAUGHT, .	208	13,424	8,600	22,024	15,405	10,492	25,897	85	7,845	5,734	13,579	6	4	10

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Antrim.

II.—LIST OF TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN SCHOOLS in operation on the 31st December, 1841; with SUMMARIES in COUNTIES and PROVINCES.

ULSTER—1,005 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—232 Schools.

* The Schools marked thus * were taken into connexion during the Year.—The Schools marked thus † were returned as Building Cases in the Seventh Report, and are now in operation.—The Schools marked thus * and thus † to which the Commissioners granted aid towards Building, within the Year 1841, and which now are in operation.

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-year ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.
			31st March, 1841.			30th September, 1841.					Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						£ s. d.		
Ardelinis	Glenariff	1	92	67	159	53	33	86	1	1	—	—	—	0 19 11½	8 0 0	—	No return of attendance for half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.	
Ahoghill	Killygarren	2	61	75	136	73	51	124	1	1	—	—	—	1 19 11½	16 0 0	—		
Ditto	Watercloney	3	88	59	147	70	39	109	1	1	—	—	—	1 13 6	19 0 0	—		
Ditto	Laymore	4	43	19	62	35	19	54	1	1	—	—	—	0 6 9	8 0 0	—		
Ditto	Gorrigole	5	40	30	70	34	30	64	1	1	—	—	—	1 4 8	8 0 0	—		
Ditto	Ahoghill, No. 1,	6	76	49	125	77	51	128	1	1	—	—	—	3 0 3½	8 0 0	—		
Ditto	Tullygrawley	7	82	8	90	39	25	64	1	1	—	—	—	1 2 4½	8 0 0	—		
Ditto	Glenhue	8	30	20	50	41	33	74	1	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—		
Ditto	Cullybackey	9	53	32	85	54	43	97	1	1	—	—	—	7 8 8½	16 15 0	—		
Ditto	Moyasset	10	38	28	66	41	32	73	1	1	—	—	—	2 10 0	14 0 0	—		
Ditto	Garvagh, West	11	39	19	58	28	27	55	1	1	—	—	—	0 10 5½	8 0 0	—		
Ditto	Ditto, East	12	20	18	47	32	28	60	1	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—		
Ditto	Upper Largy	13	42	27	69	55	39	94	1	1	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	—		
Ditto	Tullygarley	14	—	—	—	73	54	127	1	1	—	—	—	1 16 6	2 8 6	—		
Ditto	Ahoghill, No. 2, *	15	—	—	—	26	23	49	1	1	—	—	—	1 10 3	1 5 2	—	do.	
Ardmoy.	Breen, male	16	62	—	62	44	—	44	1	1	—	—	—	—	2 10 0	0	—	
Ditto	Ditto, female	17	—	42	42	—	40	40	1	1	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	0	—	
Ditto	Mullaghtduff *	18	35	21	56	43	27	70	1	1	—	—	—	0 19 2	8 0 0	0	—	
Antrim	Creavery	19	43	19	62	26	39	65	1	1	—	—	—	2 10 0	6 0 0	0	—	
Ditto	Rahmore	20	39	19	58	41	18	59	1	1	—	—	—	1 6 1½	8 0 0	0	—	
Ditto	Antrim	21	37	22	59	41	22	63	1	1	—	—	—	7 19 1	7 6 8	0	—	
Ballyclough	Crebilly	22	104	58	162	100	45	145	1	1	—	—	—	3 11 0½	17 10 0	0	—	
Ballycleigh	Caherty	23	—	—	—	20	17	37	1	1	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	1 6 8	—	do.
Ballyeaston	Ballycorr	24	80	15	95	26	18	44	1	1	—	—	—	1 5 10½	12 0 0	0	—	
Ditto	Tildarg	25	52	33	85	49	34	83	1	1	—	—	—	2 3 4½	15 0 0	0	—	
Ditto	Ballyboley	26	31	17	48	23	8	31	1	1	—	—	—	—	7 6 8	0	—	
Ditto	Ballyeaston	27	35	15	50	11	—	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	7 6 8	8	—	
Ditto	Ditto, female*	28	—	—	—	—	28	28	1	1	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	2 0 0	—	do.
Belfast	Donegal-st., male	29	415	477	892	477	—	477	1	1	—	—	—	6 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto	Ditto, female	30	155	—	155	217	—	217	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Frederick-st., male	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Frederick-st., female	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX III.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.**

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Antrim.

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APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Antrim.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.		Observations.				
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.					Females.	Total.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Bairn Castle .	Killyglen .	* 74	-	-	-	43	31	74	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.		
Carrickfergus County Town.	Straidnahanna .	75	48	24	72	51	32	83	-	1	0	2	15	0	0		
	Carrickfergus, male	76	103	-	103	133	-	133	-	3	15	5	10	0	0		
	Ditto, female	77	-	75	75	-	113	113	-	2	7	5½	8	0	0		
	Woodburn .	78	49	22	71	45	42	87	-	-	-	-	19	0	0		
	Duncrew .	79	31	34	65	23	29	52	-	-	-	-	8	0	0		
	Carrickfergus .	80	84	16	50	46	31	77	-	-	-	-	14	0	0		
	Loughmorne, No. 1.	81	31	17	48	28	25	53	-	-	-	-	8	11	8		
	Ballylaggan .	82	37	26	63	40	48	88	-	-	-	1	5	2			
	Aldoo .	83	49	42	91	52	46	98	103	-	0	18	7½	17	0	0	
	Tannaghmore .	84	61	32	93	51	52	103	108	-	2	7	1	8	0	0	
	Donnor .	Tannybrake, Upper	85	28	11	39	22	20	42	-	-	-	-	8	0	0	
	Ditto .	Whapstown .	86	45	37	82	41	36	77	-	-	-	-	14	0	0	
	Ditto .	Tannybrake, Lower	87	55	42	97	43	43	86	-	-	-	-	9	0	0	
	Ditto .	Connor .	88	47	24	71	44	31	75	-	-	-	-	13	0	0	
Ditto .	Lislunan .	89	36	14	50	37	18	55	-	-	-	-	8	0	0		
Ditto .	Tardrea .	90	49	22	71	70	41	111	-	-	-	-	12	0	0		
Ditto .	Tullinamullin .	91	46	10	56	59	18	77	-	-	-	-	15	0	0		
Ditto .	Kells .	92	52	20	72	46	26	72	-	-	-	1	5	2			
Bulfeightrin .	Glenshesk .	93	61	28	89	66	37	103	-	-	-	0	15	4½			
Ditto .	Ballyverdough .	94	-	-	-	-	38	38	-	-	-	-	2	13	4		
Ditto .	Ditto, female															No return of attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1841, the School being closed during the half-year.	
Ditto .	Cushendun, female	95	45	63	108	17	43	60	-	-	-	-	8	0	0		
	Craigfad .	96	19	11	30	15	12	27	-	-	-	-	6	0	0		
	Drumaul .	97	88	92	180	88	91	179	-	-	-	-	25	10	0		
	Randalstown .	98	48	34	82	56	41	97	-	-	-	-	16	0	0		
	Mahealane .	99	76	59	135	67	61	128	-	-	-	-	22	0	0		
	Fairnfough .	100	20	11	31	22	24	46	-	-	-	-	8	0	0		
	Leitrim .	101	58	17	75	70	32	102	-	-	-	-	18	10	0		
	Seymour's Bridge .	102	27	18	45	36	23	59	-	-	-	1	5	2			
	Ballydunmaul .												6	13	4		

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APPENDIX III.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.**

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Antrim.

For the year ending	1841.	The	into connexion until after	that date.	do.	Managers' rolls not returned.	No return of the attendance.	The School was not taken	into connexion until after	the 30th September, 1841,	but is in operation.
104	Caddy	35	27	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
105	Magherabeg	22	16	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
106	Craggsdunluff	55	47	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
107	Collin	31	21	56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
108	Dunmurray	67	38	105	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
109	Moneynick	53	26	79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
110	Creggan	91	46	137	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
111	Ballynamullen	35	36	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
112	Parkgate	71	21	92	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
113	Dunmugg	33	27	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
114	Ballytibbert	57	39	96	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
115	Ballyclough	44	24	68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
116	Kilmoye	33	10	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
117	Galloway	69	56	125	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
118	Tullybane	61	32	93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
119	Dunloy	44	46	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
120	Eden	44	46	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
121	Doagh	63	38	101	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
122	Ballyclare, No. 1.	53	23	76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
123	Ditto, No. 2.	30	16	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
124	Millquarter	30	24	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
125	Dundrod, No. 1.	35	28	63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
126	Crumlin	44	22	66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
127	Dundrod, No. 2.	32	33	65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
128	Budore	24	28	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
129	Ballymacricket	57	29	86	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
130	Taylorstown, South	76	29	105	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
131	Glynn Village	61	28	89	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
132	Shanoughstown	38	19	57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
133	Clatteryknows	33	30	63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
134	Crosshill	30	29	59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
135	Silver Springs	24	54	78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
136	Ballynad	31	34	65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Antrim.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of scholars.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.		
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.											Females.	Total.
Island Magee .	Mulloughboy .	137	54	28	82	71	43	114	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	This School not receiving Salary, but Books only, returns of attendance were not required until the last half-year.		
Ditto .	Brownshay .	138	25	17	42	39	33	72	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Kilcoan, Upper .	139	31	17	48	29	24	53	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Ditto, Lower .	140	—	—	—	32	18	50	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Mullaghdubb .	141	19	13	32	17	19	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Kilwaughter .	Mullocksandall .	142	33	21	54	35	24	59	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Craiganorne .	143	30	28	58	23	28	51	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Kilwaughter .	144	65	9	74	70	27	97	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Ditto, female†	145	—	15	15	—	37	37	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Killend .	Kilcross .	146	49	19	68	42	28	70	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Cornevey, No. 2. .	147	45	19	64	38	32	70	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Straidhaven .	148	18	17	35	25	21	46	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Gortnagallon .	149	17	11	28	20	20	40	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Crosshill .	150	35	10	45	30	17	47	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Ballyquellan .	151	74	22	96	91	37	128	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Killead Meeting House .	152	28	19	47	35	28	63	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Dungonnell, No. 2. .	153	27	18	45	24	21	45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Ballyrobbin .	154	—	—	—	33	26	59	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Kirkinreola .	Ballymeena, female	155	—	99	99	—	106	106	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.		
Ditto .	Clinty .	156	34	26	60	46	34	80	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Derniveagh .	157	42	27	69	41	37	78	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Monaghan .	158	36	24	60	49	40	89	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Sheddings .	159	26	10	36	27	15	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Parade .	160	—	—	—	68	42	110	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Craigwarren, Up. *	161	—	—	—	22	21	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Kilroot .	Witchthorn .	162	34	20	54	45	25	70	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Kilroot .	163	28	18	46	43	33	76	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Kilraghts .	Ganaby .	164	41	9	50	37	27	64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Kilbride .	Ballyvoig .	165	50	33	83	48	28	76	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ditto .	Ballybracken .	166	—	—	—	40	24	64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Larne .	Ballycraig, No. 1. .	167	16	13	29	18	22	40	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			

APPENDIX III.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.**

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Antrim.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Antrim.

I.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.								Amount of Local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Teachers.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						Males.	Females.			
Rasharkin	Ballymaconly	* 203	32	14	46	30	23	53	1	-	-	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.	
Ditto	Bellaughy	* 204	53	39	92	69	41	110	1	-	0 12 7	1 5 2	6 0 0	2 0 0	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.		
Ditto	Gortereghy	* 205	-	-	-	33	43	76	-	1	1 6 0	1 5 2	5 6 8	2 0 0	-			
Ditto	Dromore	* 206	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1 5 2	-	-	-		No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date, and the Manager had not forwarded in time the returns for the half-year ending the 30th Sept., 1841.	
Ditto	Drumcon	* 207	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1 5 2	-	-	-	No return of the attendance. The School was not taken into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841; but is in operation. do.		
Ditto	Killycowan	* 208	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0 10 10½	1 5 2	12 0 0	-	-			
Skerry	Mulindreen	* 209	79	33	112	47	32	79	1	-	1 10 5½	-	4 13 4	-	-			
Ditto	Correen	* 210	37	14	51	27	15	42	1	-	1 2 10½	-	8 0 0	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841; but is in operation. do.		
Ditto	Little Ballymeena	* 211	33	18	51	38	29	67	1	-	1 0 9	-	7 6 8	-	-			
Ditto	Killygore	* 212	43	20	63	70	30	100	1	-	1 4 10	-	14 0 0	-	-			
Ditto	Freestone Quarry	* 213	74	33	107	62	42	104	1	-	1 13 5½	-	14 0 0	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.		
Ditto	Knockboy, female	* 214	8	42	50	9	53	62	1	-	0 13 6	-	7 6 8	-	-			
Ditto	Loughconnolly	* 215	38	13	51	42	34	76	1	-	1 4 8½	-	13 0 0	-	-			
Ditto	Craigs	* 216	30	23	53	36	24	60	1	-	0 12 1	1 5 2	6 0 0	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.		
Shankhill or Ballyat	Hannaghstown	* 217	27	10	37	24	10	34	1	-	1 5 9	-	15 0 0	-	-			
Ditto	Hightown	* 218	47	23	70	42	20	62	1	-	3 2 4	-	5 0 0	-	-			
Ditto	Forth River	* 219	-	-	-	26	26	52	1	-	-	1 5 2	-	-	-	-		

MAUSK	223	41	14	55	45	13	58	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 11 14	-	-	-	-	-	7 6 8	-	-	-	-															
Ditto	224	56	22	78	50	31	81	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 3 6	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0	-	-	-	-															
Ditto, West	225	60	20	80	59	34	93	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 10 5	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0	-	-	-	-															
Templecorran	226	31	19	50	46	37	83	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 11 9½	-	-	-	-	-	6 13 4	-	-	-	-															
Ditto	227	53	24	77	69	38	107	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 10 0	-	-	-	-															
Tickmacreevan	228	42	33	75	40	37	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 1 1	-	-	-	-	-	12 0 0	-	-	-	-															
Ditto	229	56	20	76	42	30	72	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 0 0	-	-	-	-															
Ditto	230	26	27	53	35	39	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 0 0	-	-	-	-															
Ditto	231	41	23	64	35	19	54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 15 0	-	-	-	-															
Ditto	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0	-	-	-	-															
Aughagash	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-															
																					1 5 2																				
																					1 5 2																				

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—48 Schools.

Armagh City	1	272	265	272	335	323	335	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	20	0	0	20	0	0	No return of the attendance. The School was not taken into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841; but is in operation.
Ditto	2	-	77	265	91	100	91	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	26	0	0	26	0	0	
Ditto	3	77	61	77	91	100	91	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	17	10	0	17	10	0	
Ditto	4	-	21	61	93	103	93	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	15	0	0	15	0	0	
Armagh	5	21	29	21	93	103	93	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	10	8	4	10	8	4	
Ditto	6	-	108	29	87	103	87	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	7	0	0	7	0	0	
Ditto	7	108	136	108	87	120	87	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	15	0	0	15	0	0	
Ditto	8	-	15	136	57	120	120	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	8	0	0	8	0	0	
Ditto	9	15	16	31	57	45	102	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	6	0	0	6	0	0	
Ballymore	10	91	55	146	101	72	173	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	12	0	0	12	0	0	
Ditto	11	74	42	116	79	51	130	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	8	13	4	8	13	4	
Ditto	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	2	8	6	-	-	-	
Creggan.	13	126	48	174	133	44	177	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	13	10	0	13	10	0	
Drumree	14	66	30	96	63	36	99	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	12	0	0	12	0	0	
Ditto	15	65	36	101	70	50	120	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	12	0	0	12	0	0	
Ditto	16	64	45	109	62	49	111	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	8	0	0	8	0	0	
Ditto	17	-	-	-	21	17	38	1	15	13	4	15	13	4	2	2	5	1	5	2	0	13	4	0	13	4	
Derrynece																											No return of the attendance. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.

APPENDIX III.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.
PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Armagh.

APPENDIX III.
 Schools in operation,
 31st Dec., 1841.
 PROVINCE OF
 ULSTER.
 County Armagh.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of ULSTER: County of ARMAGH, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Scholars.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.
			31st March, 1841.			30th September, 1841.			Number of Teachers.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								
Forkhill.	Meighfener . .	18	134	53	187	120	69	189	1	-	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance. The School was not brought into operation until after the 30th Sept., 1841.	
Ditto . .	Aughanduff . .	19	132	85	217	121	95	216	1	1	-	-	15 0 0	15 0 0		
Keady . .	Carraban . .	20	55	40	95	51	52	103	1	-	-	-	8 0 0	8 0 0		
Ditto . .	Keady, female*†	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	68 0 0	7 10 0	2 8 6	2 8 6		
Ditto . .	Clea . . *	22	-	-	-	52	25	77	1	-	-	-	4 0 0	4 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.	
Ditto . .	Man of War . . *	23	-	-	-	62	30	92	1	-	-	-	2 13 4	2 13 4		
Killeevy, Upper	Cloghogue, male	24	133	50	183	129	67	129	1	-	-	-	13 6 8	13 6 8		
Ditto . .	Ditto, female	25	-	50	50	-	67	67	1	1	-	-	5 10 0	5 10 0		
Ditto . .	Ballinless . .	26	203	100	303	180	103	283	1	1	-	-	13 3 4	13 3 4		
Killeevy, Lower	Lislea . .	27	108	54	162	85	31	116	1	-	-	-	14 0 0	14 0 0		
Ditto . .	Lissimon . .	28	69	61	120	83	56	139	1	-	-	-	12 0 0	12 0 0		
Ditto . .	Camblough, male	29	150	-	150	127	-	127	1	-	-	-	16 5 0	16 5 0		
Ditto . .	Ditto, female	30	-	79	79	44	86	86	1	1	-	-	8 0 0	8 0 0		
Kilmore . .	Ballywillly, male	31	47	42	89	44	41	85	1	1	-	-	8 0 0	8 0 0		
Ditto . .	Ditto, female	32	-	42	42	-	41	41	1	1	-	-	12 0 0	12 0 0		
Ditto . .	Ballinahinch, male	33	80	62	142	67	79	146	1	1	-	-	9 0 0	9 0 0		
Ditto . .	Ditto, female	34	-	62	62	68	43	111	1	1	-	-	23 6 8	23 6 8		
Kilcluney . .	Folea . .	35	80	50	130	68	48	116	1	1	-	-	18 10 0	18 10 0		
Loughgilly . .	Tullyherron . .	36	82	29	111	72	48	120	1	1	-	-	-	-		
Mallabrack . .	Market Hill, male	37	67	48	115	64	78	142	1	1	-	-	-	-		
Ditto . .	Ditto, female*	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance. The School was not taken into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841; but is in operation.	
N.T. Hamilton	Mullaghduff, male	39	92	56	148	95	70	165	1	1	-	-	8 0 0	8 0 0		
Ditto . .	Ditto, female	40	-	56	56	-	70	70	1	1	-	-	12 0 0	12 0 0		
Ditto . .	Tullyvallen, male	41	138	88	226	137	87	224	1	1	-	-	8 0 0	8 0 0		
Ditto . .	Ditto, female	42	-	88	88	34	39	73	1	1	-	-	2 0 0	2 0 0		
Ditto . .	Cortamlet . . *	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.	

APPENDIX III.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.
PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Cavan.

Seagoe .	44	10/	54	101	123	69	194	1	-	-	0 12 8½	-	12 0 0	-
Shankhill .	45	42	20	62	44	28	72	1	-	-	-	-	8 0 0	-
Tanshmore .	46	100	55	155	156	114	270	1	-	-	3 17 2	-	12 0 0	-
Dougher .	47	-	-	-	72	64	136	1	-	-	1 5 0	-	2 13 4	-
Maghera .	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tynan .	48	77	68	145	110	58	168	1	-	-	1 11 2½	-	6 0 0	-
Total in Armagh,	48	2,875	1,847	4,722	3,290	2,442	5,732	36	16	83 13 4	33 14 3	29 4 11	498 3 4	58 13 8

No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date.

COUNTY OF CAVAN—75 Schools.

Anna .	1	43	23	66	32	33	65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto .	2	63	-	63	79	-	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto .	3	-	42	42	-	65	65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strahagland .	4	83	38	121	88	49	137	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annagcliff .	5	47	26	73	58	45	103	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto .	6	125	-	125	160	-	160	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto .	7	-	82	82	-	127	127	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballymachugh .	8	97	-	97	113	-	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto .	9	-	49	49	68	-	68	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballyjamesduff .	10	98	-	98	68	-	68	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballyjamesduff, male	11	-	83	83	-	82	82	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto, female	12	30	20	50	57	44	101	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baileboro' .	13	41	38	79	81	71	152	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballymacaleny .	14	76	39	115	71	42	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan .	15	111	-	111	144	-	144	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castleterra .	16	-	59	59	-	135	135	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto .	17	56	22	78	66	44	110	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drumlane .	18	45	28	73	43	31	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deravona .	19	92	35	127	111	68	179	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milktown .	20	111	-	111	132	-	132	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilcunmy, male	21	63	33	96	87	87	174	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deramfield .	22	-	65	65	-	108	108	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto .	23	95	-	95	104	-	104	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilcunmy, female	24	-	60	60	-	82	82	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrick, female	25	108	-	108	127	-	127	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drumlummon .	26	-	83	83	-	70	70	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto .	27	51	26	77	65	32	97	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derakeah, female	28	67	40	67	77	-	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corcreigha .	29	-	20	20	-	82	82	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooteshill, male	30	9	20	29	30	18	48	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto, female	31	15	52	67	25	54	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto, infant																	
Tullyinchin, female																	

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Cavan.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of ULSTER: County of CAVAN, (continued.)

Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending										Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.
31st March, 1841.				30th September, 1841.		Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.									Total.	£	s.	d.
67	Drung	male	32	58	90	39	66	105	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	7	6	8	
68	Ditto	female	33	—	33	32	74	106	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	7	6	8	
33	Killane	male	34	42	76	33	83	116	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	12	0	0	
41	Kildallen	male	35	60	95	44	43	88	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	20	1	8	
43	Killyshandra	male	36	48	84	—	—	48	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	10	0	0	
44	Ditto	female	37	1	38	41	54	95	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	10	0	0	
45	Kildrumfarlin	male	38	129	167	54	61	115	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	12	0	0	
56	Ditto	female	39	145	184	—	—	145	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	13	10	0	
40	Ditto	male	40	90	130	109	—	109	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	10	0	0	
42	Ditto	female	41	—	41	58	58	116	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	11	0	0	
43	Ditto	male	42	103	145	46	58	104	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	7	6	8	
44	Ditto	female	43	88	131	74	74	148	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	7	6	8	
46	Kilsherdaney	male	44	65	109	65	80	145	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	10	0	0	
47	Ditto	female	45	27	72	27	55	82	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	10	0	0	
48	Alatotan	male	46	31	77	31	53	84	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	11	0	0	
49	Kill	female	47	43	90	48	57	105	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	10	0	0	
50	Ballynagh	male	48	115	163	—	—	115	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	17	18	4	
51	Ditto	female	49	48	97	9	13	22	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	8	6	
52	Castlebawn	male	50	58	108	—	—	58	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	8	6	
53	Tubber	female	51	—	51	—	15	15	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	13	4	
54	Finternaght, male	52	57	57	114	60	61	121	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	12	0	0	
55	Ditto, female	53	—	—	—	19	32	51	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	8	0	0	
56	Latchey	male	54	31	85	40	78	113	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	6	0	0	
57	Coppenagh	female	55	40	95	—	—	40	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	10	0	0	
58	Ditto	male	56	—	56	33	64	97	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	6	8	
59	Whitegate	female	57	41	98	16	24	60	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	12	0	0	
60	Lattoon, male	58	54	57	111	21	29	82	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	14	0	0	
61	Ditto, female	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
62	Longfield	male	60	120	180	44	69	206	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	7	6	8	
63	Loughbryduff, male	61	95	95	190	85	84	179	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	12	0	0	
64	Ditto, female	62	—	—	—	85	74	159	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	9	0	0	
65	Kilroguy, male	63	148	148	296	91	110	209	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	13	10	0	
66	Ditto, female	64	82	91	173	—	—	91	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	8	0	0	
67	Killester, male	65	—	—	—	43	58	101	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	12	0	0	
68	Ditto, female	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	8	0	0	
No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.																			
No return of the attendance.																			

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Donegal.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of ULSTER: County of DONEGAL, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.		
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.			Salary, Amount paid during the Year.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.												
																		£
Burt . .	Burt, No. 2, . .	13	—	—	—	—	29	22	51	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.
Ditto . .	Bonemane . .	14	50	24	74	51	29	80	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Carroreagh . .	15	26	19	45	23	19	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Carrowan . .	16	55	28	83	70	45	115	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ballingasson or Ballintra . .	Ballintra . .	17	56	38	94	61	40	101	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Culduff . .	Ballycherry . .	18	67	50	117	45	45	90	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Bocan . .	19	133	77	230	107	88	195	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Carramore . .	20	109	81	190	74	93	167	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Dristeran, male	21	166	151	317	93	113	206	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clinchy . .	Coolkenny . .	22	88	45	133	52	40	92	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clonleigh . .	Murlog . .	23	71	40	111	89	54	143	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Porthall . .	24	38	25	63	34	24	58	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Cloughfin . .	25	53	52	105	29	31	60	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Ballybogan . .	26	50	28	78	44	23	67	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cloncha . .	Auglachay . .	27	66	30	96	47	34	81	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Malin Head, male	28	120	79	120	153	—	153	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Ditto, female	29	—	79	79	—	113	113	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Tully, No. 2, . .	30	51	41	92	41	40	81	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Malin . .	31	84	8	92	106	13	119	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Goorey . .	32	—	—	—	15	35	50	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clonmavey . .	Gaddyduff . .	33	273	105	273	151	105	151	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Ditto, female	34	—	105	105	—	105	105	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Tiernalligo . .	35	141	67	208	102	54	156	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clonmany . .	Beltra . .	36	90	69	159	51	37	88	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Rasheney . .	37	79	56	135	45	67	112	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Conwall . .	Letterkenny . .	38	76	—	76	104	—	104	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Ditto, female	39	—	60	60	—	100	100	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Glencar . .	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance. The School was not brought into operation until after the 30th Sept., 1841. Teacher and attendance taken credit for in Struck-off List.
Ditto . .	Rashedag . .	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of attendance. The School was not taken into operation until after the 30th Sept., 1841. Teacher and attendance taken credit for in Struck-off List.

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Donegal.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of ULSTER: County of DONEGAL, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.		
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.												
Kilcar . .	Shalvey, temporary	76	46	18	64	47	18	65	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.
Ditto . .	Shonaugh . .	77	—	—	—	56	19	75	—	—	—	0 19 9	—	8 10 0	—	—	—	
Killeigh . .	Altahderry . .	78	40	22	62	38	26	64	—	—	—	1 19 11	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date. The School was not brought into operation until after the 30th September, 1841.
Killagher . .	Castletown . .	79	32	18	50	33	22	55	—	—	—	0 13 8	2 8 6	8 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Croagh . .	80	57	32	89	64	51	115	—	—	—	2 9 2½	—	18 10 0	—	—	—	
Kilmacrow . .	Carnaganagh . .	81	36	20	56	43	20	63	—	—	—	0 6 4½	1 5 2	10 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Currin . .	82	102	30	132	70	29	99	—	—	—	0 15 6½	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Cashel . .	83	31	19	50	24	11	35	—	—	—	0 8 6½	1 5 2	8 0 0	—	—	—	
Kilmacrenan . .	Leiter . .	84	36	15	51	24	31	55	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	
Killybegs . .	Killybegs . .	85	103	45	148	72	34	106	—	—	—	2 15 6	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Meenavally . .	86	—	—	—	42	28	70	—	—	—	1 4 10½	2 8 6	4 13 4	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Fintra . .	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 6	2 8 6	—	—	—	—	
Kiltwick . .	Cloban, agricultural	88	50	—	50	46	—	46	—	—	—	2 3 11½	—	31 6 8	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Ditto, female	89	—	53	53	—	48	48	—	—	—	0 13 11	1 5 2	9 0 0	—	—	—	
Leek . .	Trumra . .	90	27	17	44	28	23	51	—	—	—	2 0 0	1 5 2	8 0 0	—	—	—	
Meevagh . .	Aghadacor . .	91	71	46	117	48	43	91	—	—	—	1 0 9	—	12 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Strahan . .	92	72	38	110	45	25	70	—	—	—	0 12 4	2 8 6	12 0 0	—	—	—	
Munagh . .	Glenn . .	93	69	18	87	24	17	41	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	
Moville, Upper . .	Terreroan . .	94	40	27	67	57	34	91	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Ballyrattan . .	95	35	17	52	30	21	51	—	—	—	0 12 0	—	16 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Drung . .	96	43	38	81	33	42	75	—	—	—	—	—	14 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Carrickmaquigly . .	97	40	38	78	30	29	59	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Cabry . .	98	39	38	77	42	39	81	—	—	—	—	—	16 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Clare . .	99	43	13	56	33	16	49	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Three Trees . .	100	55	38	93	26	31	57	—	—	—	0 18 0	1 5 2	8 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Guiladuff . .	101	52	33	85	27	29	56	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Glennaveney . .	102	43	24	67	40	27	70	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Meaville . .	103	43	34	77	40	27	70	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto . .	Waples . .	104	43	34	77	40	27	70	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	

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APPENDIX III.
—
**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.**
—
**PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Down.**

[illegible]

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Down.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of Ulster: County of Down, (continued.)

Roll number	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.												
3094	Drumballyroney	Emdale	*	73	—	—	43	25	68	1	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.	
1637	Donoughmore.	Barr	.	74	38	26	64	52	120	1	—	6 0 0	—	—	—	7 13 4	3 0 0	do.	
2521	Ditto	Fourtowns	.	75	66	26	92	43	112	1	—	—	—	—	1 1 6	8 0 0			
2866	Ditto	Glenn	*	76	78	42	120	77	194	1	—	—	—	—	2 9 10	12 0 0			
3078	Donacloney	Donacloney	*	77	—	—	—	33	85	1	—	—	—	—	2 11 4	2 0 0			
214	Grey Abbey	Tullycavey.	.	78	87	31	118	41	126	1	—	—	—	—	2 8 0	8 0 0	do.		
215	Ditto	Lower Ballyblack.	.	79	10	19	29	33	45	1	—	—	—	—	0 16 6	4 10 0			
1191	Garvaghy	Ballyvalley, female	.	80	32	17	49	28	72	1	—	—	—	—	1 4 9½	8 0 0			
2623	Ditto	Castleveenan	.	81	62	31	93	71	115	1	—	—	—	—	1 5 9½	6 0 0			
2839	Ditto	Carnew	*	82	38	16	54	39	20	59	1	—	—	—	0 5 9	15 0 0	do.		
1165	Hollywood	Hollywood	.	83	84	36	120	80	38	118	1	—	—	—	—	10 0 0			
217	Ditto	Ballykeel	.	84	52	31	83	67	50	117	1	—	—	—	—	8 6 8			
218	Ditto	Creighton's Green	.	85	32	8	40	23	12	35	1	—	—	—	0 13 4½	0 13 4			
3170	Ditto	Knocknagowney	*	86	—	—	—	14	52	1	—	—	—	—	—	18 10 0	do.		
2559	Hillsboro'	Ballykeel, Artifanny	.	87	46	24	70	65	35	100	1	—	—	—	1 7 5½	19 10 0			
2560	Ditto	Ditto, Edensagonnell	.	88	46	31	77	80	58	138	1	—	—	—	2 17 2	14 0 0			
2562	Ditto	Hillsboro'	.	89	19	13	32	35	17	52	1	—	—	—	1 10 0	7 6 8			
2840	Inch	Rann	.	90	43	14	57	66	22	88	1	—	—	—	—	14 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not in operation until after that date.		
2931	Ditto	Ballygawley	*	91	24	15	39	50	59	109	1	—	—	—	2 11 11¼	4 13 4			
1608	Killebroney	Rostrevor	.	92	139	—	139	126	—	126	1	—	—	—	3 6 10½	12 0 0			
1981	Ditto	Killowan and Mourne	.	93	130	56	186	90	48	138	1	—	—	—	2 7 0	8 0 0			
2829	Ditto	Rostrevor, female	.	94	—	106	106	138	138	1	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	No returns of the attendance. The School was not taken into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841; but is in operation.		
221	Kilkeel, Lower	Moneydara	.	95	79	70	149	75	91	166	1	—	—	—	—	20 0 0			
2401	Kilkeel.	Dunavan	†	96	—	—	—	64	40	104	1	—	—	—	0 18 7	1 6 8			
222	Killinchy	Armillane	.	97	56	26	82	36	104	1	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0			
223	Ditto	Ballymacashane	.	98	67	36	103	42	109	1	—	—	—	—	2 10 8	8 0 0			
226	Ditto	Ballymacreeley	.	99	34	26	60	26	54	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0			
2515	Ditto	Tullycore	.	100	46	22	68	29	88	1	—	—	—	—	2 8 0	8 0 0			
3224	Ditto	Ballycloughan	*	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 5 2	—			

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APPENDIX III.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.**

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Down.

8	Ditto	Mr. Panther, male	103	55	30	195	151	12	163	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Down.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of ULSTER: County of DOW, (continued.)

Roll number	Parish.	School.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.							Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.									Females.			Total.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£		
42	Ditto	Grinan	112	42	154	122	40	162	1	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.	
46	Ditto	Crowhan	58	38	96	41	44	85	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0		
57	Ditto	Loughorne	33	23	56	54	39	93	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0		
58	Ditto	Sheeptown	54	39	93	74	52	126	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0		
43	Ditto, Town	High-street, female	—	450	450	—	460	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 0 0		
44	Ditto	Newry, Chapel-street	244	—	244	233	—	233	1	—	—	—	—	—	20 0 0		
82	Newtown Ards	Drumawhey	45	22	67	49	33	82	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0		
45	Ditto	Ballyrogan	43	24	67	46	33	79	1	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0		
46	Ditto	Ballysullen	72	30	102	83	37	120	1	—	—	—	—	—	12 10 0		
47	Ditto	Cullysburn	146	15	161	27	8	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0		
48	Ditto	Craigantlet	148	20	168	43	32	75	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0		
49	Ditto	Green Graves	149	24	173	59	42	101	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0		
56	Ditto	Killineather	33	12	45	40	19	59	1	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0		
79	Ditto	Lougherries Cowee, No. 2*	151	—	—	39	34	73	1	—	—	—	—	—	2 13 4	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date.	
85	Ditto	Ballyblack	—	—	—	60	—	60	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0		
86	Ditto	Newtown Ards	—	—	—	25	20	45	1	—	—	—	—	—	0 13 4		
40	Rathmullen	Rathmullen	64	33	97	71	50	121	1	—	—	—	—	—	5 6 8		
53	Ditto	Killough, male †	—	—	—	94	55	149	1	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date.	
54	Ditto	Ditto, female†	—	—	—	—	91	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 13 4		
51	Saintfield	Tonnaghmore	78	48	126	77	57	134	1	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0		
57	Ditto	Carriekmannors	48	23	71	33	25	58	1	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0		
37	Ditto	Saintfield	30	12	42	33	18	51	1	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0		
38	Ditto	Leggycowan	30	16	46	36	30	66	1	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0		
52	Saint Andrew's	Ballyhalbert	70	26	96	92	53	145	1	—	—	—	—	—	20 0 0		
53	Ditto	Kircubbin, male	97	—	97	86	—	86	1	—	—	—	—	—	13 10 0		
54	Ditto	Ditto, female	—	51	51	—	62	62	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0		
55	Ditto	Ballywalter	36	12	48	43	26	69	1	—	—	—	—	—	20 0 0		
13	Ditto	Ballycasboro'	29	25	54	43	35	78	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0		
38	Seapatrick	Mulligan's	39	13	51	35	16	71	1	—	—	—	—	—	20 0 0		
25	Ditto	Ballydown	21	19	40	32	38	70	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0		

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Fermanagh.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of ULSTER: County of FERMANAGH, (continued.)

Roll number	Parish.	School.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.			
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.			Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.													
144	Aughalurcher.	Cavanaleck .	4			21	38	59	1	1								No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.	
163	Aughaloberim	Moate .	53	32	85	58	40	98	1	1	0 11 8		10 0 0						
148	Augharra	Ardmoney .	79	24	103	71	30	101	1	1	0 10 4		8 0 0						
131	Aughavey	Tattykeernan	37	31	68	31	32	63	1	1	1 3 4		8 0 0						
164	Clones .	Bruskernagh .	64	42	106	71	55	126	1	1	0 18 10½		10 0 0						
165	Ditto .	Deer Park .	60	24	84	57	32	89	1	1			8 0 0						
166	Ditto .	Graghawarren .	50	20	70	45	29	74	1	1	0 11 7		8 0 0						
167	Ditto .	Rosbrick .	75	35	110	73	49	122	1	1			14 0 0						
150	Ditto .	Cornagague .	48	32	80	38	20	58	1	1	0 7 6	2 8 6	8 0 0	3 15 8					
168	Cleenish	Mullinaker .	118	38	156	120	62	182	1	1	4 1 7		17 10 0						
169	Derryvolan	Shankhill .	40	20	60	40	32	72	1	1			8 0 0						
171	Ditto .	Slee .	51	39	90	36	40	76	1	1			16 0 0						
151	Ditto .	Drumaul .	79	38	117	78	44	122	1	1	2 12 4	1 5 2	12 0 0						
169	Ditto .	Cules .	71	31	102	48	38	86	1	1			10 0 0						
198	Ditto .	Fetty M'Caule .	25	16	41	27	23	50	1	1	0 9 10		15 0 0						
165	Ditto .	Lowtherstown, male	50		50	84		84	1	1	3 4 2		8 0 0						
198	Ditto .	Ditto, female*	20	30	50		60	60	1	1		1 5 2	0 13 4						
141	Drumkerron	Gosheady .	64	30	94	53	39	92	1	1	3 4 10½		15 0 0						
135	Devenish	Casheladrea .	52	22	74	48	37	85	1	1	2 5 6		12 0 0						
142	Ditto .	Lisled .	54	24	78	64	44	108	1	1	0 4 7½		14 0 0						
138	Ditto .	Monea .	51	35	86	40	24	64	1	1		2 8 6	6 0 0						
198	Enniskillen	Tempo .	81	31	112	81	43	124	1	1	1 8 8½		12 0 0						
174	Ditto .	Killee .	56	28	84	74	41	115	1	1	2 14 9½	3 12 6	10 0 0						
175	Ditto .	Carriackmacna .	42	29	71	40	40	80	1	1	1 10 7		12 0 0						
176	Ditto .	Enniakillen .	86	44	130	116	76	192	1	1	1 12 6		12 0 0						
197	Ditto .	Ditto, female*				14	26	40	1	1		2 8 2	2 0 0						
144	Ditto .	Carrowkeel .	23	11	34	49	31	80	1	1	1 8 1½	1 5 2	5 6 8						
161	Ditto .	Carrick .	28		28				1	1		1 5 2	4 0 0						
177	Gallon	Moorlough .	82	42	124	75	45	120	1	1	1 7 3½		12 0 0						
178	Ditto	Newtown Butler .	37	19	56	55	41	96	1	1	1 7 3½		12 0 0						
179	Ditto	Manor Water House	63	44	107	74	42	116	1	1			12 0 0						
180	Ditto	Gubb .	28	24	52	40	50	90	1	1	1 15 10		12 0 0						
181	Ditto	Drumbarry .	76	38	114	60	46	106	1	1	1 16 9		12 0 0						
182	Ditto	Drumbarry .	46	26	72	100	79	179	1	1	2 1 1½	2 8 6	5 6 8	3 0 0					
183	Ditto	Kilnaboy .	41	26	67	100	79	179	1	1			4 0 0						

do.

The Manager's Rolls for the September half-year were not received until after the 31st December, 1841.

APPENDIX III.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.**

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Londonderry.

[illegible]

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.—103 Schools.

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APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Londonderry.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of ULSTER: County of LONDONDERRY, (continued.)

Roll number	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up. £ s. d.	Observations.		
				31st March, 1841.		3rd September, 1841.		Building.							
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			Books and Stationery at Half-price. £ s. d.	Free Stock. £ s. d.
186	Coleraine	Knockintern	27	21	1	22	38	17	55	1	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The Manager being unable to fill up Roll in consequence of change of Teacher, but the School was in operation.
167	Ditto	Tullands	28	—	—	—	25	16	41	1	—	—	—	—	
392	Ditto	Cloghfin	29	34	21	55	20	23	43	1	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.
101	Ditto	Laurence-lane, fem.*	30	—	—	—	—	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	
102	Ditto	Ditto, male*	31	—	—	—	92	—	92	1	—	—	—	—	do.
303	Cumber, Lower	Cumber, Lower	32	37	32	69	53	34	87	1	1	1 19 5	1 5 2	1 6 8	
306	Desertoghill	Mahearnmore	33	58	34	92	65	47	112	1	—	—	—	18 0 0	
592	Ditto	Moneydig	34	59	35	94	41	38	79	1	—	—	—	12 0 0	
368	Ditto	Ballyagan	35	45	40	85	57	50	107	1	—	2 5 0½	—	17 0 0	
307	Desertlyn	Magheracullion	36	40	29	69	39	22	61	1	—	2 2 0½	—	13 0 0	
585	Desertoghill	Moyleragh	37	46	31	77	60	37	97	1	—	—	—	12 0 0	
308	Desert Martin	Knocknagan	38	47	9	56	54	58	112	1	—	2 7 9	—	12 0 0	
309	Ditto	Grange	39	34	18	52	35	18	53	1	—	—	—	12 0 0	
315	Ditto	Loney, female	40	60	53	113	44	60	104	1	—	1 11 11	—	8 0 0	
311	Dunboe	Cranagh-hill	41	40	22	62	49	40	89	1	—	—	—	6 0 0	
599	Ditto	Killevery	42	49	19	68	55	33	88	1	—	0 12 5½	—	8 0 0	
600	Ditto	Ballinrees, No. 1.	43	55	20	75	50	40	90	1	—	0 12 7	—	8 0 0	
605	Ditto	Knockmilt	44	25	19	44	35	32	67	1	—	—	—	8 0 0	
949	Drumachose	Linen Hall-street, N. T. Limavady*	45	43	23	66	33	20	53	1	—	—	—	6 13 4	
950	Ditto	Market-street, do. *	46	22	30	52	26	24	50	1	—	1 17 9½	1 5 2	6 0 0	
312	Errigal	L. snascreagh	47	100	50	150	68	68	136	1	—	—	—	6 0 0	
603	Ditto	Ringsend	48	40	12	52	42	30	72	1	—	—	—	15 0 0	
864	Ditto	Belraugh, female	49	20	25	45	20	39	59	1	—	0 19 8	—	14 0 0	
313	Faughanvale	Lower Campsey	50	40	38	78	28	27	55	1	—	1 16 3	—	8 0 0	
314	Glendernmott	Glendernmott	51	78	76	154	76	65	141	1	—	0 10 2	—	16 0 0	
604	Ditto	Faughanbridge, fem.	52	—	76	76	18	46	64	1	—	1 14 2	—	8 0 0	
1526	Ditto	Monaghan	53	31	52	83	73	64	137	1	—	0 11 0	—	10 0 0	
318	Killeromagh	Blackahewley	54	43	44	87	40	40	80	1	—	—	—	11 0 0	
319	Ditto		55	53	44	97	77	40	137	1	—	—	—	12 0 0	
310			56	53	44	97	77	40	137	1	—	—	—	16 10 0	

OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

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APPENDIX III.
—
**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.**

PROVINCE OF:
ULSTER,
County Londonderry.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Monaghan.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of ULSTER: County of MONAGHAN.

Roll number	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.								Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.	
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.			Salary. Amount paid during the year.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.													
100	Templenore	Groarty	*	87	—	—	—	42	32	74	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken connexion until after that date.
372	Tamlaght O'Rilly	Glenone	.	88	—	—	105	101	—	101	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
487	Ditto	Ditto, female	.	89	—	89	89	—	86	86	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
326	Ditto	Tyance	.	90	53	23	76	69	28	97	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
663	Ditto	Ditto west	.	91	47	27	74	49	41	90	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
596	Ditto	Reastown	.	92	58	22	80	48	38	86	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
801	Ditto	Greenlough	.	93	68	21	89	37	13	50	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
380	Ditto	Drumagarnier	†	94	—	—	—	88	—	88	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date.
486	Ditto	Ditto, female†	.	95	—	71	184	—	92	92	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
327	Tamlaght Magilligan	Ballymaclear	.	96	113	27	37	35	43	78	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
946	Termononey	Derganagh	*	97	—	37	64	29	24	53	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
160	Tamlaght Finlagan	Carrymena	.	98	40	28	68	68	49	117	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
159	Ditto	Ballynarrig	.	99	76	38	114	68	49	117	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
940	Ditto	Largy	.	100	50	20	70	42	20	62	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
256	Ditto	Grindle	.	101	42	21	63	36	24	60	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
524	Ditto	Dromore	.	102	32	32	64	42	48	90	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
841	Tamlaght	Margamonaghan	.	103	35	29	64	45	41	86	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total in Londonderry,				103	4,532	2,899	7,431	5,001	3,756	8,757	88	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—74 Schools.																				
329	Aughmullen	Raw	.	1	86	70	156	59	50	109	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
195	Ditto	Corlea	.	2	54	40	94	56	31	87	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
931	Aughaboy	Aughaboy or Lathward	.	3	87	52	139	113	74	187	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
332	Ditto	Lianagonway	.	4	07	22	89	68	25	93	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1115	Ditto	Drumgarley	.	5	82	39	121	79	46	125	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
406	Ditto	Clusadunagh	.	6	36	33	69	43	43	86	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—74 Schools.

Roll number	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary. Amount paid during the year.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.
329	Aughamullen	Raw	1	86	70	156	59	50	109	1	—	—	—	—	—	
495	Ditto	Corlea	2	54	40	94	56	31	87	1	—	—	—	—	—	
331	Aughaboy	Aughaboy or Lathnaward	3	87	52	139	113	74	187	1	—	—	—	—	—	
332	Ditto	Lisnagonway	4	07	22	29	68	25	93	1	—	—	—	—	—	
115	Ditto	Drumgarley	5	82	39	121	79	46	125	1	—	—	—	—	—	
406	Ditto	Clusadueagh	6	36	33	69	43	43	86	1	—	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Monaghan.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of ULSTER: County of MONAGHAN, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Scholars.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending			Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.			
			31st March, 1841.		Total.	30th September, 1841.		Total.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.							
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.			Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.	
Erigh Terragh	Killbrone	37	94	—	94	86	—	86	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	—
Ditto	Ditto, female	38	—	54	54	—	80	80	—	—	1 2 11	—	10 13 4	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.
Killennan	Cohen	39	86	31	117	90	68	158	—	—	—	—	7 6 8	—	—	
Ditto	Killfuddy	40	58	33	91	67	44	111	—	—	1 8 7	—	12 0 0	—	—	
Ditto	Drumhillagh	41	54	40	94	41	38	79	—	—	0 18 9	—	15 0 0	—	—	
Kilmore	Slievoro	42	59	24	83	75	52	127	—	—	0 17 11½	1 5 2	8 0 0	—	—	
Ditto	Tappa	43	79	51	130	97	82	179	—	—	2 1 6½	—	13 10 0	—	—	
Ditto	Corchan	44	82	44	126	60	31	91	—	—	0 19 1½	—	18 10 0	—	—	
Ditto	Cornasso	45	29	33	62	49	42	91	—	—	1 4 7½	—	6 0 0	—	—	
Magheraclooney	Magheraclooney	46	63	43	106	43	35	78	—	—	0 2 6	—	6 0 0	—	—	
Mucknoe	Tullyraughan	47	70	30	100	65	19	84	—	—	0 10 10	—	14 0 0	—	—	
Ditto	Drumakill	48	61	25	86	83	44	127	—	—	2 3 10½	—	8 0 0	—	—	
Ditto	Tullyhatna	49	58	52	110	43	44	87	—	—	1 0 8	—	12 0 0	—	—	
Ditto	Carrickaslane	50	45	30	75	20	18	38	—	—	0 10 6	1 5 2	13 0 0	—	—	
Ditto	Tullycooragh	51	—	—	—	55	37	92	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	
Monaghan	Latlurkin, male	52	222	—	222	280	—	280	—	—	—	—	13 10 0	—	A dispute having arisen about the dismissal of the Teacher, no returns were received although the School was in operation.	
Ditto	Ditto, female	53	—	170	170	—	240	240	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—		—
Ditto	Reagh	54	68	45	113	71	52	123	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—		—
Ditto	Rakeeragh	55	69	35	104	88	40	128	—	—	0 17 1	—	7 6 8	—		—
Ditto	Aughnalough	56	134	83	217	106	64	170	—	—	1 3 6	—	12 0 0	—		—
Ditto	Legnacra	57	62	37	99	59	38	97	—	—	1 13 9½	1 5 2	5 6 8	—		—
Magheracross	Carrickmacross, male	58	204	—	204	184	—	184	—	—	1 14 4½	—	13 0 0	—		—
Ditto	Ditto, female	59	—	183	183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Ditto	Corduff, male	60	200	—	200	173	—	173	—	—	—	2 8 6	14 0 0	—		—
Ditto	Ditto, female†	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Tyholan	Lectrim	62	124	76	200	102	93	195	—	—	3 4 4	—	20 0 0	—	No returns of the attendance. The School was not brought into operation until after the 30th Sept., 1841.	
Ditto	Lappan, temporary	63	93	66	159	80	72	152	—	—	2 2 2	—	13 10 0	—		—
Ditto	Fedoo	64	89	42	131	80	46	126	—	—	3 19 9	—	13 0 0	—		—
Tydvaneet	Cunnaghtia	65	102	71	173	83	40	123	—	—	3 3 1	—	13 15 0	—		—

APPENDIX III.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.
PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Tyrone.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.—124 Schools.																						
No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.																						
do.																						
No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.																						

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation
31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Tyrone.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of ULSTER: County of TYRONE, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.		Observations.		
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.						Females.		Total.	
															£
Cappagh	Castleroddy .	22	53	21	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 30th September, 1841. An objectionable Teacher being in the School, no Salary paid for that half-year.
Ditto	Killyclogher .	23	154	68	222	140	65	205	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto	Tatubannaught .	24	49	41	90	57	54	111	1	—	—	—	1 12 4	—	20 0 0
Ditto	Carrigans, Lower .	25	45	21	66	37	10	47	1	—	—	—	0 11 3	—	18 10 0
Ditto	Beltonney .	26	55	40	95	45	53	98	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0
Ditto	Calkill .	27	39	35	74	58	71	129	1	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	12 0 0
Ditto	Reyknagh .	28	40	30	70	36	24	60	1	—	—	—	1 12 4	—	12 0 0
Ditto	Eskra, male	29	161	—	161	142	—	142	1	—	—	—	2 14 6½	—	6 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, female	30	—	67	67	—	71	71	1	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0
Ditto	Five-mile Town, male	31	77	—	77	76	—	76	1	—	—	—	0 4 5	—	8 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, female	32	—	71	71	—	57	57	1	—	—	—	—	—	15 6 8
Ditto	Ballyscally, male	33	30	—	30	46	—	46	1	—	—	—	1 0 0½	—	10 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, female	34	—	17	17	—	36	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0
Ditto	Sciencen .	35	—	—	—	64	27	91	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0
													2 8 6	—	2 13 4
Cleneo	Aughamullen .	36	41	32	73	40	25	65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Mountjoy .	37	45	30	75	44	27	71	1	—	—	—	1 3 6	—	10 0 0
Comber, Upper	Strangalwilly .	38	120	56	176	70	37	107	1	—	—	—	0 4 10	—	6 0 0
Comas	Strabane .	39	46	27	73	39	21	60	1	—	—	—	1 13 7½	—	12 0 0
Donagheady	Ballynenor .	40	68	42	110	51	43	94	1	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0
Ditto	Loughash, agricultur.	41	147	117	264	100	69	169	2	1	—	—	1 11 5	—	15 0 0
Ditto	Donagheady .	42	64	—	64	62	—	62	1	—	—	—	2 11 6½	—	85 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, female	43	—	85	85	—	80	80	1	—	—	—	1 5 1½	—	10 0 0
Ditto	Castlemellon .	44	40	37	77	54	49	103	1	—	—	—	—	—	14 0 0
Ditto	Tattymoyle .	45	91	52	143	80	62	142	1	—	—	—	3 6 4½	—	8 0 0
Ditto	Altaghmore .	46	69	36	105	72	29	101	1	—	—	—	1 3 8	—	15 0 0
Ditto	Legmagherry .	47	68	23	91	37	18	55	1	—	—	—	1 6 2½	—	15 0 0
Ditto	Fintonagh .	48	69	46	115	89	48	137	1	—	—	—	1 16 10½	—	15 0 0
Ditto	Skeige, temporary .	49	44	27	71	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5 15 10	—	15 0 0
Donagheady	Ditkaville, male	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 7 0	—	4 0 0
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APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.
County Tyrone.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of ULSTER: County of TYRONE, (continued.)

Roll number	Parish.	School.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.								Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.	
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the year.				
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						£	s.		d.	£			s.	d.	£	s.	d.
202	Dromore	Raughanny	75			46	38	84	1			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.
414	Erigal Kernan	Gort	76	58	15	73	58	12	70	1									No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 30th September, 1841, in consequence of a dispute with the Teacher.
415	Ditto	Glencull, male	77	105		105	68		68	1			0 12 7½			12 0 0			
416	Ditto	Ditto, female	78		59	59		36		1			0 11 9½			8 0 0			
382	Ditto	Rarogan	79	25	15	40	19	12	31	1					1 5 2	8 0 0			
489	English Clonfeacle	Roan, male †	80	78		78				1					2 8 6	2 0 0		No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.	
490	Ditto	Ditto, female†	81		68	68				1						6 0 0		do.	
417	Fintona	Corryglass	82	48	19	67	42	15	57	1			1 3 7½			8 0 0			
418	Ditto	Mullinvoney	83	44	28	72	42	31	73	1			2 6 9			8 0 0			
034	Ditto	Barnagh	84				15	30	45		1				2 8 6	3 6 8			
376	Kildress	Stranaclemartin	85	59	13	72	26	8	34	1						11 6 8	3 15 0	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 30th September, 1841. The Salary having been suspended until an objectionable Teacher should leave the School. The School is, however, in operation.	
419	Ditto	Dunamore	86	104	59	163				1			6 0 0	1 10 0		4 0 0			
420	Ditto	Killeenan	87	77	22	99	50	23	73	1						10 0 0			
421	Ditto	Glenarney	88	48	32	80	40	42	82	1						8 0 0			
422	Ditto	Corranaghan	89	58	26	84	63	45	108	1						12 0 0			
328	Ditto	Gortnagross	90	15	17	32	27	28	55	1						4 0 0			
687	Ditto	Drumshambo, female*	91	31	31	31	31	29	29	1						4 10 0			
684	Kilsherry	Feglish	92	31	13	44	37	17	54	1						12 0 0			

APPENDIX III.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.
Summary in Counties
of Schools in operation in the Province of Ulster.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.

SUMMARY in Counties, of Schools in operation in the Province of ULSTER.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	
		31st March 1841.		30th September, 1841.				Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								
Antrim . .	232	9,461	5,774	15,235	10,423	7,789	18,212	209	38	£ s. d. 42 13 4	£ s. d. 13 17 4	£ s. d. 295 12 9	£ s. d. 82 4 2	£ s. d. 2,245 15 0	£ s. d. 30 13 7
Armagh . .	48	2,875	1,847	4,722	3,290	2,442	5,732	36	16	83 13 4	33 14 3	56 6 3½	29 4 11	498 3 4	58 13 8
Lavan . .	75	3,517	2,149	5,666	4,185	3,072	7,257	50	27	—	—	51 18 9½	31 16 0	740 6 8	—
Donegal . .	119	6,310	3,890	10,200	5,906	4,505	10,411	107	22	78 16 8	11 0 0	139 0 0½	78 12 6	1,144 12 6	99 12 1
Down . .	180	8,210	4,691	12,901	10,425	6,900	17,325	154	32	140 0 0	15 0 0	209 3 6	122 5 1	1,614 6 8	77 10 0
Fermanagh . .	50	2,745	1,394	4,139	2,842	1,954	4,796	46	6	6 0 0	2 9 4	57 15 5½	29 9 8	491 0 0	6 15 8
Londonderry . .	103	4,532	2,899	7,431	5,001	3,756	8,757	88	23	—	—	85 11 10½	40 17 8	1,116 10 0	—
Monaghan . .	74	4,754	2,916	7,670	5,008	3,172	8,180	64	10	4 17 0	—	74 7 6	38 1 6	708 16 8	2 8 6
Tyrone . .	124	6,125	3,694	9,819	5,812	4,049	9,861	105	22	12 0 0	5 6 8	117 7 6½	60 10 3	1,269 6 8	8 13 4
Total in Ulster,	1,005	48,520	29,254	77,783	52,892	37,639	90,531	859	196	368 0 4	81 7 7	1,087 3 9	513 1 9	9,828 17 6	284 6 10

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.

MUNSTER—482 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—33 Schools.

Roll Number	Parish.	School.	No. of Scholars.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.		
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.		Females.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	£	s.			d.	£		s.			d.	£
1263	Clonea .	Belvoir .	1	—	—	—	120	—	120	1	—	£ —	£ 9 0 0	£ 0 19 7½	—	£ 3 6 8	£ 4 10 0	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School not being at that time in operation. do.			
1825	Ditto .	Ditto, female	2	—	—	—	—	127	—	127	1	—	—	—	—	3 6 8	—	No return of the attendance. No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date. do.			
2874	Ditto .	Caraban . *	3	88	—	158	—	—	139	74	—	—	—	—	7 6 8	—					
443	Drumcliff .	Newtownstackpool	4	375	—	375	393	—	393	2	—	2 19 4	—	—	20 0 0	—					
1870	Ditto .	Ennis, infant	5	20	62	82	18	—	72	90	2	—	—	—	10 0 0	—					
2295	Ditto .	Lifford, female	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
3192	Clare Abbey .	Clare, male *	7	—	—	—	155	—	155	1	—	—	—	5 8 6	0 13 4	—					
3193	Ditto .	Ditto, female *	8	—	—	—	—	183	—	183	1	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date. do.				
2439	Feacle .	Feacle, male †	9	—	—	—	102	—	102	1	—	1 5 6	—	—	4 13 4	—					
2440	Ditto .	Ditto, female †	10	—	—	—	—	91	—	91	1	—	—	—	—	—					
1984	Dysart .	Moyrhee .	11	65	—	86	76	40	116	1	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—					
441	Ditto .	Ruan .	12	89	58	147	102	80	182	1	—	1 0 0	—	—	12 0 0	—					
446	Ennistymon or Ennistymonheen	Ennistymon, male	13	350	—	350	331	—	331	2	—	2 13 7	—	—	30 0 0	—					
1394	Ditto .	Ditto, female	14	—	71	71	—	100	100	1	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date. do.				
1394	Kildysart .	Kildysart, male	15	120	—	120	139	—	139	1	—	1 5 5½	—	—	15 0 0	—					
1538	Ditto .	Ditto, female	16	—	42	42	—	66	66	—	1	—	—	—	1 6 8	—					

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation, 31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
County Clare.

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Clare.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on 31st December, 1841.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CLARE, (continued.)

Sl. No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.	
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.								Females.			Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3	Killone .	Newhall .	17	68	36	104	84	42	126	1	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.	
8	Kilquane .	Parteen, male	18	103	—	103	94	—	94	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—		
9	Ditto .	Ditto, female	19	—	133	133	—	97	97	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—		
9	Kilfenora .	Kilfenora .	20	132	80	212	192	110	302	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—		
10	Kinboy .	Richmond .	21	111	69	180	91	56	147	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—		
3	Kilfenauhty .	Six Mile Bridge .	22	161	—	161	149	—	149	1	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—		
2	Ditto .	Ditto, female	23	—	110	110	—	125	125	1	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—		
0	New Market .	New Market on Fergus	24	163	—	163	236	—	236	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—		
1	Ditto .	Ditto, female	25	—	152	152	—	223	223	1	—	—	—	—	16 13 4	—		
2	Tulla .	Tulla, male	26	83	—	83	104	—	104	1	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—		
3	Ditto .	Ditto, female	27	—	82	82	—	80	80	1	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—		
6	Bunratty .	Clenonney, male †	28	172	—	172	152	—	152	1	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—		
7	Ditto .	Ditto, female†	29	—	192	192	—	190	190	1	—	—	—	—	6 10 0	—		
4	Kilconry .	Stonehall, male *	30	—	—	—	134	—	134	1	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—		
5	Ditto .	Ditto, female*	31	—	—	—	—	71	71	1	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date.	
1	Kiltclagh .	Ballynalacken †	32	—	—	—	95	—	95	1	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—		
1	Ditto .	Ditto, female*	33	—	—	—	—	51	51	1	—	—	—	—	3 6 8	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.	
Total in Clare.			33	2 100	1 178	3 278	2 906	1 828	4 734	22	16	—	9 0 0	36 1 1	294 10 0	4 10 0		

APPENDIX III.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.
PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Cork.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK, (continued.)

Ball Number	Parish.	School.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.		
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								£			s.	d.
75	Clonpriest	Ballykilty	38	16	54	83	49	132	1	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date.		
52	Cloyne	Cloyne, male	201	—	201	239	—	239	2	—	—	5 15 0	—	24 10 0	—			
53	Ditto	Ditto, female	—	154	154	—	243	243	1	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—			
67	Courcies	Ballinspittle, male	162	—	162	183	—	183	1	—	—	0 18 8½	—	22 10 0	—			
68	Ditto	Ditto, female	—	146	146	—	206	206	1	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	—			
69	Corkbeg	Ballyknock	52	22	74	67	27	94	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—			
70	Cabaragh	Killenleagh	72	29	101	92	55	147	1	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—			
47	Ditto	Dromore	57	18	75	116	57	173	1	—	—	2 13 2½	—	12 0 0	—			
32	Churchtown	Churchtown	105	46	151	104	57	161	1	—	—	1 11 3½	—	16 15 0	—			
37	Castlemagner	Cecilstown	53	47	100	95	81	176	1	—	—	2 9 0½	—	12 0 0	—			
89	Creagh	Skibbereen, male	155	—	155	198	—	198	1	—	—	3 4 5	—	13 10 0	—			
87	Cove	Cove, male	349	—	349	417	—	417	2	—	—	4 0 4	—	32 0 0	—			
02	Ditto	Ditto, female	—	283	283	—	309	309	1	—	—	3 4 5	—	30 0 0	—			
67	Castlelyons	Castlelyons	82	48	130	76	52	128	1	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	—			
73	Castlemartyr	Beaulad	67	37	104	87	66	153	1	—	—	2 16 8½	—	8 13 4	—			
45	Castle T. Roach	Castle T. Roach, male	124	—	124	146	—	146	1	—	—	2 13 7	—	12 0 0	—			
70	Ditto	Ditto, female	—	148	148	—	151	151	1	—	—	2 6 5	—	8 0 0	—			
50	Carrigtohill	Carrigtohill, male	100	—	100	84	—	84	1	—	—	1 7 10	—	12 0 0	—			
86	Ditto	Ditto, female	—	62	62	—	50	50	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—			
71	Donoughmore	Garrane	32	27	59	41	29	70	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—			
92	Ditto	Firmount, male	183	—	183	212	—	212	1	—	—	3 4 1	—	14 0 0	—			
39	Ditto	Ditto, female	—	139	139	—	214	214	1	—	—	—	—	21 0 0	—			
91	Ditto	Ballykerwick, male	240	—	240	237	—	237	2	—	—	6 3 11	—	14 0 0	—			
38	Ditto	Ditto, female	—	130	130	—	266	266	1	—	—	—	—	12 16 8	—			
72	Dunbollog	Glassabaugh	35	22	57	58	32	90	1	—	—	—	2 8 6	8 0 0	—			
73	Dauras	Four-mile Water	144	95	239	84	60	144	1	—	—	2 4 9	—	15 0 0	—			
74	Dromoleague	Dromoleague	87	33	120	119	48	167	1	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—			
72	Dungourney	Dungourney	57	10	67	77	27	104	1	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—			
29	Drinagh	Paddock	93	38	131	124	56	180	1	—	—	0 16 2½	—	12 0 0	—			
30	Ditto	Minane	75	24	99	94	35	129	1	—	—	1 7 9	—	12 0 0	—			
90	Drishane	Mill-street, male	205	—	205	195	—	195	1	—	—	13 15 1½	—	8 0 0	—			
78	Ditto	Ditto, female	—	475	475	—	527	527	3	—	—	1 14 6	—	37 10 0	—			
57	Drumtariff	Dromagh, temporary*	105	32	137	90	36	126	1	—	—	2 6 3	—	5 6 8	—			
59	Desert Larges	Aghahill	151	102	253	124	95	219	1	—	—	3 4 1	—	5 6 8	—			
67	Dunderron	Dunderron	—	—	—	110	70	180	1	—	—	3 18 7	—	4 13 4	—			

APPENDIX III.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Cork.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.								Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Total.		Males.	Females.	£ s. d.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.										
Kilworth .	Kilworth, male	113	194	—	194	211	—	211	1	—	—	—	—	2 12 4½	—	—	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date.
Ditto .	Ditto, female	114	—	126	126	—	153	153	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—
Kilmackabea .	Revoulder . *	115	84	55	139	78	47	125	1	—	—	—	—	1 16 8	2 8 6	6 13 4	10 0 0	—
Ditto .	Maulatrahane, male†	116	—	—	—	101	—	101	1	—	—	—	—	—	3 4 5	3 6 8	3 6 8	—
Ditto .	Ditto, female*	117	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	1	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	3 6 8	3 6 8	—
Myross .	Conscroneen, male†	118	—	—	—	102	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	—
Ditto .	Ditto, female†	119	157	78	235	140	73	213	1	—	—	—	—	0 17 5½	2 8 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	do.
Liscarrol .	Liscarrol .	120	65	50	115	72	47	119	1	—	—	—	—	1 10 0	—	8 0 0	15 0 0	—
Lislea .	Butlerstown .	121	—	—	—	47	45	92	1	—	—	—	—	3 10 1	2 8 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	do.
Ditto .	Cullina . †	122	—	—	—	93	58	151	1	—	—	—	—	6 1 11½	2 8 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	do.
Litter .	Grange .	123	—	—	—	84	64	148	1	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	0 13 4	0 13 4	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.
Little Island .	Little Island .	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	—
Kilcaikin .	Glengarriff . †	125	—	—	—	78	21	99	1	—	—	—	—	2 16 8	2 8 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date.
Macloneagh .	Toames, male	126	116	—	116	193	—	193	1	—	—	—	—	2 14 0	—	15 0 0	15 0 0	—
Ditto .	Ditto, female	127	—	95	95	134	134	134	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	10 16 8	10 16 8	—
Monanlany .	Killavullen, male	128	145	98	243	130	74	204	—	1	—	—	—	0 13 0½	—	18 13 4	18 13 4	—
Ditto .	Ditto, female	129	76	40	116	122	78	194	1	—	—	—	—	0 10 10½	—	10 13 0	10 13 0	—
Morrish .	Newestown, male...	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitchellstown .	—	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto .	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX III.
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**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.**

**PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Cork.**

08	Mogeela	Corryglass	104	130	136	173	173	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Cork.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK, (continued.)

Roll number	Parish.	School.	No. of schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.								Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.						
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.									
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.						Females.	Total.		£	s.			d.	£	s.	d.		
																								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
525	St. Mary's	Youghal	162	413	—	413	398	4	—	398	—	—	5	0	9	—	54	10	0	The Manager's Rolls for the half-year ending the 30th Sept., 1841, were received, showing an attendance of 129 males, but too late to be inserted in this Report.					
1197	St. Mary's, Shandon.	Sunday's well, male	163	71	—	71	119	1	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	10	0						
2707	Ditto	Ditto, female	164	—	81	81	—	—	91	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0						
1863	St. Michael's	Black rock	165	146	—	146	201	1	—	201	—	—	6	10	0	—	10	6	8						
527	St. Anne's, Shandon.	Brickfields, male	166	141	—	141	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	0							
528	Ditto	Ditto, female	167	—	100	100	—	—	74	74	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0	No return of the attendance. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841, but is in operation.						
3165	Ditto	St. Patrick	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	6	3	4	5		—					
1543	St. Paul's	S. S. Peter and Paul	169	—	234	234	—	—	230	230	—	—	4	2	6	4	7	8		18	0	0			
1928	Shangarry	Kilmahon	170	129	88	217	168	—	109	277	—	—	2	9	9½	—	—	—		10	0	0			
997	Skull	Skull, male	171	98	52	150	160	1	—	240	—	—	4	6	11½	—	—	—		23	0	0			
378	Ditto	Ditto, female†	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—				
195	Shanbally	Hawlbowlne Island*	173	—	—	—	37	—	29	66	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	2	1	6	8	—			
529	Templebridge.	Myrtleville	174	94	83	177	127	1	—	229	—	—	0	15	0	—	—	—	12	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.			
534	Timoleague	Timoleague	175	101	57	158	90	—	67	157	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	6	18	10	0		18	0	0
391	Tracton.	Knocknamana, male	176	172	—	172	166	1	—	166	—	—	4	15	8	—	—	—	12	0	0		12	0	0
877	Ditto	Ditto, female	177	—	73	73	—	—	96	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0		8	0	0
530	Tullough	Cape Clear Island	178	123	47	170	127	—	33	160	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	6	12	0	0		12	0	0
275	Ditto	Sherken Island	179	61	41	102	64	1	—	105	—	—	1	9	9	2	8	6	12	0	0	12	0	0	
2282	Ditto	Baltimore	180	70	49	119	94	1	—	83	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	14	10	0	14	10	0	
531	Whitechurch	Whitechurch, male	181	63	19	82	90	1	—	146	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	12	0	0	12	0	0	
532	Ditto	Ditto, female	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.**

**PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
*County Kerry.***

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of MUNSTER: County of KERRY, (continued).

No. of Inhabitants	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.							Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up. £ s. d.	Observations.						
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Building. £ s. d.	Fitting-up. £ s. d.	Books and Stationery at Half-price. £ s. d.			Free Stock. £ s. d.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year. £ s. d.				
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.														Females.	Total.		
99	Kenmare	Kenmare, male	23	62	-	62	108	-	108	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	-	-	-	No return of the attendance. The School was not brought into operation until after the 30th Sept., 1841. No return of the attendance. The School was not re- ceived into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841, but is in operation.		
100	Ditto	Ditto, female	24	-	60	60	-	124	1	-	1	6	0	2	8	6	28	10	0	-	-		-	
101	Killala	Glenfesk	25	64	47	111	66	51	117	1	-	1	15	0	1	5	2	6	0	0	-		-	
102	Killarney	Tiernaboul	26	112	30	142	119	53	172	1	-	2	14	5	-	-	-	12	0	0	-		-	
103	Ditto	Gourtnagulane	27	66	36	102	76	50	126	1	-	2	12	8	-	-	-	15	0	0	-		-	
104	Ditto	Killarney, male	28	677	-	677	702	-	702	3	-	8	5	4	-	-	-	40	0	0	-		-	
105	Killorglin	Killorglin, male	29	189	-	189	237	-	237	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	0	0	-		-	
106	Ditto	Ditto, female	30	186	-	186	118	-	118	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	0	0	-		-	
107	Ditto	Glanaguillagh	31	75	38	113	78	50	128	1	-	2	9	0	2	8	6	6	13	4	5		17	6
108	Killury	Ditto, male	32	102	-	102	120	-	120	1	-	4	2	9	-	-	-	13	10	0	-		-	
109	Ditto	Ditto, female	33	-	61	61	74	-	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	8	-		-	
110	Ditto	Ardnachter, tem ^y .	34	92	30	122	100	29	129	1	-	1	6	5	-	-	-	8	0	0	-		-	
111	Kilcummin	Inch	35	86	35	121	125	77	202	1	-	1	12	2	4	0	4	15	0	0	-		-	
112	Ditto	Claahagarane, female	36	4	59	63	6	138	144	1	-	0	15	0	-	-	-	11	0	0	-		-	
113	Ditto	Cliddagh	37	102	29	131	120	40	160	1	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	15	0	0	-		-	
114	Ditto	Kilgarvan	38	91	45	136	106	61	167	1	-	2	0	1	3	4	5	12	0	0	-		-	
115	Kilnaughten	Tarbert, male	39	127	-	127	124	-	124	1	-	4	16	5	-	-	-	15	0	0	7		14	0
116	Ditto	Ditto, female	40	-	104	104	-	109	109	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0	0	-		-	
117	Knockane	Cullina, male	41	120	-	120	168	-	168	1	-	4	8	1	-	-	-	8	10	0	-		-	
118	Ditto	Ditto, female	42	-	79	79	103	-	103	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0	0	-		-	
119	Ditto	Clonmelane	43	54	16	70	61	22	83	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	0	0	-		-	
120	Killarney	Carhooreigh	44	83	37	120	113	58	171	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	0	-		-	
121	Kinnard	Ardamore	45	115	58	173	253	112	365	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	8	-		-	
122	Kilcolman	Miltown, female	46	539	-	539	625	-	625	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0	0	-		-	
123	Knockacappul	Rathmore, male	47	81	-	81	174	-	174	1	-	6	10	0	2	8	6	30	0	0	-		-	
124	Ditto	Ditto, female	48	67	67	134	160	-	160	1	-	3	12	1	2	8	6	4	13	4	-		-	
125	Listowel	Listowel, male	49	295	-	295	371	-	371	1	-	2	8	6	2	8	6	4	13	4	-		-	
126	Ditto	Ditto, female	50	250	-	250	312	-	312	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	0	-	-		
127	Listry	Faha	51	108	-	108	73	-	73	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0	0	-	-		
128	Molohiffe	Fieries, male	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	15	0	-	-		
129	Ditto	Ditto, female	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
130	Murheen	Mayvane	54	80	40	120	186	66	186	1	1	-	0	0	-	2	8	6	12	0	0	-	-	
131	Ratton	Drommartin, tem ^y .	55	93	43	136	103	50	153	1	-	1	0	0	-	1	5	6	6	0	0	-	-	
132	Ditto	Ballyduff, male	56	136	-	136	190	-	190	1	-	15	0	0	-	1	5	3	6	0	0	7	10	0

APPENDIX III.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.**

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Limerick.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—57 Schools.		Total in Kerry,		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100		101		102		103		104		105		106		107		108		109		110		111		112		113		114		115		116		117		118		119		120		121		122		123		124		125		126		127		128		129		130		131		132		133		134		135		136		137		138		139		140		141		142		143		144		145		146		147		148		149		150		151		152		153		154		155		156		157		158		159		160		161		162		163		164		165		166		167		168		169		170		171		172		173		174		175		176		177		178		179		180		181		182		183		184		185		186		187		188		189		190		191		192		193		194		195		196		197		198		199		200		201		202		203		204		205		206		207		208		209		210		211		212		213		214		215		216		217		218		219		220		221		222		223		224		225		226		227		228		229		230		231		232		233		234		235		236		237		238		239		240		241		242		243		244		245		246		247		248		249		250		251		252		253		254		255		256		257		258		259		260		261		262		263		264		265		266		267		268		269		270		271		272		273		274		275		276		277		278		279		280		281		282		283		284		285		286		287		288		289		290		291		292		293		294		295		296		297		298		299		300		301		302		303		304		305		306		307		308		309		310		311		312		313		314		315		316		317		318		319		320		321		322		323		324		325		326		327		328		329		330		331		332		333		334		335		336		337		338		339		340		341		342		343		344		345		346		347		348		349		350		351		352		353		354		355		356		357		358		359		360		361		362		363		364		365		366		367		368		369		370		371		372		373		374		375		376		377		378		379		380		381		382		383		384		385		386		387		388		389		390		391		392		393		394		395		396		397		398		399		400		401		402		403		404		405		406		407		408		409		410		411		412		413		414		415		416		417		418		419		420		421		422		423		424		425		426		427		428		429		430		431		432		433		434		435		436		437		438		439		440		441		442		443		444		445		446		447		448		449		450		451		452		453		454		455		456		457		458		459		460		461		462		463		464		465		466		467		468		469		470		471		472		473		474		475		476		477		478		479		480		481		482		483		484		485		486		487		488		489		490		491		492		493		494		495		496		497		498		499		500		501		502		503		504		505		506		507		508		509		510		511		512		513		514		515		516		517		518		519		520		521		522		523		524		525		526		527		528		529		530		531		532		533		534		535		536		537		538		539		540		541		542		543		544		545		546		547		548		549		550		551		552		553		554		555		556		557		558		559		560		561		562		563		564		565		566		567		568		569		570		571		572		573		574		575		576		577		578		579		580		581		582		583		584		585		586		587		588		589		590		591		592		593		594		595		596		597		598		599		600		601		602		603		604		605		606		607		608		609		610		611		612		613		614		615		616		617		618		619		620		621		622		623		624		625		626		627		628		629		630		631		632		633		634		635		636		637		638		639		640		641		642		643		644		645		646		647		648		649		650		651		652		653		654		655		656		657		658		659		660		661		662		663		664		665		666		667		668		669		670		671		672		673		674		675		676		677		678		679		680		681		682		683		684		685		686		687		688		689		690		691		692		693		694		695		696		697		698		699		700		701		702		703		704		705		706		707		708		709		710		711		712		713		714		715		716		717		718		719		720		721		722		723		724		725		726		727		728		729		730		731		732		733		734		735		736		737		738		739		740		741		742		743		744		745		746		747		748		749		750		751		752		753		754		755		756		757		758		759		760		761		762		763		764		765		766		767		768		769		770		771		772		773		774		775		776		777		778		779		780		781		782		783		784		785		786		787		788		789		790		791		792		793		794		795		796		797		798		799		800		801		802		803		804		805		806		807		808		809		810		811		812		813		814		815		816		817		818		819		820		821		822		823		824		825		826		827		828		829		830		831		832		833		834		835		836		837		838		839		840		841		842		843		844		845		846		847		848		849		850		851		852		853		854		855		856		857		858		859		860		861		862		863		864		865		866		867		868		869		870		871		872		873		874		875		876		877		878		879		880		881		882		883		884		885		886		887		888		889		890		891		892		893		894		895		896		897		898		899		900		901		902		903		904		905		906		907		908		909		910		911		912		913		914		915		916		917		918		919		920		921		922		923		924		925		926		927		928		929		930		931		932		933		934		935		936		937		938		939		940		941		942		943		944		945		946		947		948		949		950		951		952		953		954		955		956		957		958		959		960		961		962		963		964		965		966		967		968		969		970		971		972		973		974		975		976		977		978		979		980		981		982		983		984		985		986		987		988		989		990		991		992		993		994		995		996		997		998		999		1000		1001		1002		1003		1004		1005		1006		1007		1008		1009		1010		1011		1012		1013		1014		1015		1016		1017		1018		1019		1020		1021		1022		1023		1024		1025		1026		1027		1028		1029		1030		1031		1032		1033		1034		1035		1036		1037		1038		1039		1040		1041		1042		1043		1044		1045		1046		1047		1048		1049		1050		1051		1052		1053		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APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Limerick.

II.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of MUNSTER: County of LIMERICK, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.								Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.					
		31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.			Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																	
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.			d.	£	s.	d.	
ough .	Lishnamuck .	18	108	63	171	105	63	168	1	1	2	—	—	3	9	6½	—	12	0	0	No return of the attendance. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841, but is in operation.	
stleconnell .	Mount Shannon, fem.	19	—	40	40	—	62	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0	0			
ttto .	Castleconnell .	20	76	27	103	49	21	70	1	1	2	—	—	0	11	6	—	8	0	0		
onalty .	Knockaderry .	21	97	63	160	153	138	291	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0		
herconlish .	Inch, St. Lawrence	22	154	55	209	119	96	215	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0	0		
ttto .	Kilmurray .	23	48	34	82	64	54	118	1	1	2	—	—	2	13	0	4	0	4	8		0
ttto .	Cabrerline .	24	50	26	76	97	62	159	1	1	2	—	—	0	17	11	2	8	6	12		0
ounkeen .	Clounkeen, male	25	90	—	90	95	—	95	1	1	2	—	—	2	1	5½	1	5	2	14		0
ttto .	Ditto, female	26	—	92	92	—	83	83	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	10½	2	8	6	12		0
come .	Croome, male	27	127	—	127	163	—	163	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	4		8
ttto .	Ditto, female	28	7	67	74	15	135	150	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	3	—	—	8	13	4	
inrileague .	Lowtown, male	29	182	—	182	196	—	196	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	4	
ttto .	Ditto, female	30	—	121	121	10	146	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	8	
chonagh .	Feehonagh .	31	94	55	149	120	100	220	1	1	2	—	—	2	19	0	—	—	14	0	0	
enroe .	Glenroe .	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	10½	3	4	5	—	—	
lleedy .	Killeedy .	33	48	36	84	60	40	100	1	1	2	—	—	0	17	3	—	12	0	0	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.	
lingarriff .	Abane, male	34	76	—	76	82	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	11	—	20	0	0		
ttto .	Ditto, female	35	—	53	53	—	53	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0	0		
lfnane .	Kilfnane .	36	136	108	244	132	108	240	1	1	2	—	—	6	9	9	2	8	6	7		6
liathan .	Broadford .	37	81	64	145	134	93	227	1	1	2	—	—	3	0	0	4	0	4	10		0
lteely .	Kilteely, male	38	129	—	129	194	—	194	1	1	2	—	—	0	2	10½	—	—	11	10		0
ttto .	Ditto, female	39	—	93	93	—	197	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0		
ttto .	Cloverfield, male	40	82	—	82	152	—	152	1	1	2	—	—	2	9	3	—	12	0	0		
ttto .	Ditto, female	41	—	48	48	—	130	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0		
ugheil .	Mount Trenchard .	42	33	24	57	50	—	50	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0	0		
ttto .	Ditto, female*	43	—	—	—	—	75	75	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	8½	1	5	2	2	0	
neyges .	Glenmore, male	44	68	48	116	78	84	162	1	1	2	—	—	0	5	10½	—	12	0	0	Ditto. No other aid than Books and School requisites granted to this School.	
ttto .	Ditto, female*	45	—	—	—	—	66	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	13	4		
neonagh .	Mahoonagh .	46	92	24	116	—	81	196	1	1	2	—	—	1	13	11½	2	8	6	12		0
ewcastle .	Newcastle W.-house*	47	—	—	—	72	51	123	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	3	3	4	5	—		—
athrohan .	Ballyrohan .	48	41	27	68	48	30	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	4	

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Tipperary.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of MUNSTER: County of TIPPERARY, (continued.)

No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.		
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.			Salary, Amount paid during the Year.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.													Females.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3	Clerihan	Clerihan, female	26	—	90	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	For attendance and Teacher see Struck-off List, "Carney, temporary."		
3	Clough Prior	Carney, male	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	For return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841, see Struck-off List, "Carney, temporary."		
7	Ditto	Ditto, female	28	—	—	—	—	49	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
5	Drom	Drom	29	92	72	164	74	59	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
5	Durrow	Gurteen	30	117	63	180	106	81	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
5	Doughill	Garryshane, male	31	150	—	150	164	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
7	Ditto	Ditto, female	32	—	116	116	—	137	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
7	Doorha	Annagh	33	99	62	161	92	66	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
7	Fenner	Graigue	34	110	78	188	101	77	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
8	Ditto	Urard	35	50	22	72	55	42	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
9	Fethard	Fethard	36	196	—	196	223	—	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
9	Glankeen	Garangreena	37	65	53	118	76	72	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
9	Ditto	Borrisoleigh	38	143	—	143	176	—	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
0	Ditto	Ileagh	39	79	41	120	92	55	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
0	Golden	Thomastown	40	63	42	105	51	46	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
0	Hollyford	Hollyford	41	70	44	114	76	59	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
2	Hollycross	Hollycross, male	42	98	—	98	131	—	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
5	Ditto	Ditto, female	43	—	47	47	—	113	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
2	Hoar Abbey	Hoar Abbey	44	37	24	61	64	40	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
4	Kilfeacle	Kilfeacle	45	75	25	100	98	42	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
4	Kilcooley	New Birmingham	46	70	42	112	79	57	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
5	Kilcash	Kilcash, male	47	93	—	93	162	—	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
7	Ditto	Ditto, female	48	—	109	109	—	167	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
8	Killusty	Killusty	49	76	62	138	76	73	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
3	Killea	Killea, male	50	104	—	104	112	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
2	Ditto	Ditto, female	51	—	84	84	—	80	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
2	Newport	Birdhill	52	112	80	192	142	89	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
4	Kilfinone	Ballinlouny	53	79	48	127	66	49	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
9	Mealiffe	Clareen	54	61	47	108	64	50	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
3	Killoecally	Killoecally	55	131	58	189	96	66	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
3	Kilmore	Bawn	56	35	35	70	40	30	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
3	Ditto	Silvermines	57	79	48	127	61	47	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
5	Tullmahin	Coolmoyno	58	104	52	156	125	56	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
5	Kilshinellan	Newtown Anner	59	100	71	171	120	41	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
0	Lisheen	Lisheen	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Waterford.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of MUNSTER : County of WATERFORD.

Roll number	Parish.	School.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.										Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.									
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.	Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.														
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																							
317	Toomevara	Toomevara, female	98		111	111	120	120	1																				
318	Uskane	Topwell	94	110	59	169	82	44	126	1																			
181	Kilcummin	Kilcummin	95	69	44	113	76	39	115	1		0 16 4																	
		Total in Tipperary,	95	6995	4705	11,700	7661	5458	13,119	76	31	178	0	0	6	0	0	136	2	0½	52	10	7	1036	6	8	92	0	0

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—49 Schools.

337	Affane	Cappoquin, No. 1.	1		272	272	327	65	327																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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The School is in operation; but in consequence of charges having been preferred against the Teacher, no return of the attendance has been received.

The attendance taken credit for in the return of the attendance for "Cappoquin, No. 2, Male Net Actual."

OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

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APPENDIX III.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.**

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.
County Waterford.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

Summary in Counties,
of Schools in operation in the Province of Munster.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.

SUMMARY in Counties, of Schools in operation in the Province of MUNSTER.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.							Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.
		31st March, 1841.			30th September, 1841.					Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.	£ s. d.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.										
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
are . . .	33	2,100	1,178	3,278	2,906	1,828	4,734	22	16	—	9 0 0	36 1 1	54 18 1	294 10 0	4	10	0
ork . . .	185	12,998	9,652	22,650	16,508	13,274	29,782	139	72	174 0 0	50 0 0	305 14 5½	148 11 4	2,226 15 0	112	0	0
erry . . .	63	5,332	4,589	9,921	6,264	5,721	11,985	50	30	26 15 0	33 0 8	133 0 6	79 13 6	785 15 0	29	17	10
imerick . . .	57	3,364	2,956	6,320	4,532	4,349	8,881	42	23	—	—	99 5 6½	52 18 10	593 1 8	—	—	—
ipperary . . .	95	6,995	4,705	11,700	7,661	5,458	13,119	76	31	178 0 0	6 0 0	136 2 0½	52 10 7	1,036 6 8	92	0	0
aterford . . .	49	3,049	2,440	5,489	3,563	2,827	6,690	37	17	—	—	46 10 7½	21 8 0	616 0 0	—	—	—
Total in Munster,	482	33,838	25,520	59,358	41,734	33,457	75,191	366	189	378 15 0	98 0 8	756 14 3	410 0 4	6,552 8 4	238	7	10

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.
LEINSTER—642 Schools.
COUNTY OF CARLOW—52 Schools.

all number	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.	
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Total.		Total.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									
47	Ballon	Ballon	1	82	64	146	88	80	168	1	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
48	Ditto	Conaberry	2	71	37	108	83	38	121	1	1	-	-	-	20	0	0	12	0	0
49	Barragh	Kildavin, male	3	91	-	91	152	-	152	1	1	-	-	-	12	0	0	10	0	0
50	Ditto	Ditto, female	4	-	61	61	-	111	111	1	1	-	-	-	10	0	0	10	0	0
51	Borris	Borris, male	5	158	-	158	197	-	197	1	1	-	-	-	20	0	0	20	0	0
52	Ditto	Ditto, female	6	-	179	179	-	194	194	1	1	-	-	-	11	0	0	11	0	0
53	Ditto	Ballymurphy, male	7	107	-	107	127	-	127	1	1	-	-	-	10	0	0	10	0	0
54	Ditto	Ditto, female	8	-	83	83	-	97	97	1	1	-	-	-	8	0	0	8	0	0
55	Carlow	Carlow, male	9	267	-	267	327	-	327	2	2	-	-	-	31	8	4	31	8	4
56	Ditto	Ditto, female	10	-	405	405	-	495	495	3	3	-	-	-	20	0	0	20	0	0
57	Clonegal	Clonegal, male	11	131	-	131	115	-	115	1	1	-	-	-	12	0	0	12	0	0
58	Ditto	Ditto, female	12	-	143	143	-	164	164	1	1	-	-	-	11	0	0	11	0	0
59	Clonagoose	Ballymartin, male	13	83	-	83	78	-	78	1	1	-	-	-	0	14	6	0	14	6
60	Ditto	Ditto, female	14	-	61	61	-	55	55	1	1	-	-	-	10	0	0	10	0	0
61	Clonmore	Clonmore	15	87	75	162	97	82	179	1	1	-	-	-	12	0	0	12	0	0
62	Clody	Balinabreana, male	16	263	-	263	363	-	363	1	1	-	-	-	20	0	0	20	0	0
63	Ditto	Ditto, female	17	-	173	173	-	191	191	1	1	-	-	-	11	0	0	11	0	0
64	Dunleckney	Newtown, male	18	106	-	106	113	-	113	1	1	-	-	-	15	0	0	15	0	0
65	Ditto	Ditto, female	19	-	132	132	-	94	94	1	1	-	-	-	12	0	0	12	0	0
66	Ditto	Bagnalstown, male	20	122	-	122	130	-	130	1	1	-	-	-	12	0	0	12	0	0
67	Gilbertstown	Ditto, female	21	-	306	306	-	215	215	2	2	-	-	-	15	0	0	15	0	0
68	Ditto	Rathroe, male	22	79	-	79	114	-	114	1	1	-	-	-	14	10	0	14	10	0
69	Ditto	Ditto, female	23	-	67	67	-	112	112	1	1	-	-	-	11	0	0	11	0	0
70	Hacketstown	Hacketstown, male	24	100	-	100	106	-	106	1	1	-	-	-	15	0	0	15	0	0
71	Ditto	Ditto, female	25	-	52	52	-	109	109	1	1	-	-	-	13	0	0	13	0	0
72	Kilmeral or Borris	Rahanna, male	26	95	-	95	156	-	156	1	1	-	-	-	9	0	0	9	0	0
73	Ditto	Ditto, female	27	-	35	35	-	85	85	1	1	-	-	-	11	0	0	11	0	0
74	Ditto	Tyneclass, male	28	88	-	88	81	-	81	1	1	-	-	-	12	0	0	12	0	0
75	Ditto	Ditto, female	29	-	78	78	-	80	80	1	1	-	-	-	10	0	0	10	0	0
76	Leighlin bridge	Leighlin bridge, male	30	153	-	153	165	-	165	1	1	-	-	-	15	0	0	15	0	0
77	Ditto	Ditto, female	31	-	215	215	-	200	200	1	1	-	-	-	12	0	0	12	0	0
78	Ditto	Balinakillen, male	32	85	-	85	104	-	104	1	1	-	-	-	17	10	0	17	10	0
79	Ditto	Ditto, female	33	-	93	93	-	104	104	1	1	-	-	-	11	0	0	11	0	0
80	Myshall	Myshall, male	34	125	-	125	122	-	122	1	1	-	-	-	15	0	0	15	0	0
81	Ditto	Ditto, female	35	-	82	82	-	96	96	1	1	-	-	-	10	0	0	10	0	0

APPENDIX III.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.
PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Carlow.

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Dublin.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of LEINSTER: County of DUBLIN,

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.				
			31st March, 1841.			30th September, 1841.			Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.							
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					£	s.			d.	£	s.	d.
Old Leighlin	Old Leighlin, male	36	141	—	141	135	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th September, 1841, but is in operation.					
Ditto	Ditto, female	37	—	200	200	—	165	165	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Ditto	Ridge	38	85	50	135	76	40	116	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Ditto	Baunree	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	—	—						
Rathvilly	Rathvilly, male	40	94	—	94	133	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.					
Ditto	Ditto, female	41	—	81	81	—	126	126	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Ditto	Knocklishen, male	42	88	94	182	101	98	199	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Ditto	Ditto, female*	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
St. Mullins	Ditto, male	44	91	—	91	109	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.					
Ditto	Ditto, female	45	—	74	74	—	86	86	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Ditto	Newtown	46	184	144	328	161	119	280	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Ditto	Drummond	47	82	40	122	106	56	162	—	—	—	4 0 4	—	—						
Slyguff	Killoughernane	48	69	49	118	62	58	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.					
Staplestown or Tonnaghina	Tinnryland, male	49	119	—	119	157	—	157	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Ditto	Ditto, female	50	—	92	92	—	123	123	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Tullow	Tullow, male	51	144	—	144	190	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Ditto	Ditto, female	52	—	283	283	—	391	391	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.					
Total in Carlow,		52	3,390	3,448	6,838	3,811	3,864	7,675	30	80	91	9	2	6 8 10		707 5 0				

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—106 Schools.

Artane . .	Artane, male	1	67	—	52	60	—	50	60	—	1	—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
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APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Dublin.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of LEINSTER: County of DUBLIN, (continued.)

All iber	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.								Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up. £ s. d.	Observations.			
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Total.		Total.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.							
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			£	s.		d.	£	s.			d.	£	s.	d.
07	Clontarf	Richmond, female*	44	—	—	—	—	—	163	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.		
81	Glencullen	Glencullen, female†	45	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	98	66	13	4	—	2	8	6	—	—	43	11	4	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date.
20	Monkstown	Kingstown, male	46	120	—	120	—	190	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
71	Ditto	Ditto, female	47	—	227	—	227	—	221	—	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	Ditto	Blackrock, female	48	—	156	15	160	15	160	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23	Malahide	Malahide, female	49	—	82	82	80	80	80	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
70	Naul	Naul, male	50	63	—	63	—	69	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
71	Ditto	Ditto, female	51	—	61	61	82	82	82	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25	Newcastle	Newcastle, male	52	51	—	51	—	75	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26	Ditto	Ditto, female	53	—	31	31	—	66	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27	Palmerstown	Palmerstown, male	54	42	—	42	—	51	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28	Ditto	Ditto, female	55	—	49	49	—	58	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
79	Portrane	Lambay, female	56	21	20	41	25	21	46	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29	Rathfarnham	Loretto, female	57	—	110	110	—	140	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34	Raheny	Raheny, male	58	94	7	101	96	2	98	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
70	Ditto	Ditto, female	59	—	47	47	—	96	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30	Saggard	Saggard, *	60	86	—	86	—	77	69	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
37	St. Michan's	St. Michan's, *	61	—	—	—	—	334	—	334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
38	St. Thomas'	N. William-st., infant	62	83	80	163	80	80	160	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
39	St. Audeon's	St. Audeon's, male	63	184	—	184	—	180	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31	Ditto	Ditto, female	64	—	164	164	—	138	—	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
37	St. Catherine's	St. Catherine's, male	65	632	—	632	—	626	—	626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
38	Ditto	Ditto, female	66	—	634	634	—	672	—	672	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
80	Ditto	Harold's Cross, male	67	160	—	160	—	149	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
05	St. Doolough's	Harold's Cross, male	68	133	—	133	—	177	—	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
06	Ditto	Ditto, female	69	—	100	100	—	157	—	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

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APPENDIX III

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.**

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Dublin.

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Marital Status	Occupation	Income	Expenses	Assets	Liabilities	Net Worth	Remarks
60	Ditto	71	female				31	42	1	1	1	
61	St. James'	72	male				81	124	1	1	1	
62	Ditto	73	female				90	138	1	1	1	
63	St. James'	74	male				265	411	1	1	1	
64	Ditto	75	female				291	217	1	1	1	
65	St. John's	76	male				443	452	2	2	2	
66	Ditto	77	female				325	314	2	2	2	
67	St. Mary's	78	female				156	234	2	2	2	
68	Ditto	79	infant				49	107	1	1	1	
69	St. Margaret's	80	female				58	71	1	1	1	
70	St. Mark's	81	male				243	268	2	2	2	
71	St. Paul's	82	male				198	205	2	2	2	
72	Ditto	83	female				269	223	2	2	2	
73	Phibboro'	84	male				277	238	2	2	2	
74	Ditto	85	female				162	226	2	2	2	
75	N. Union W.-house	86	house				-	-	1	1	1	
76	St. James'	87	house				-	-	1	1	1	
77	St. Thomas'	88	male				882	1,055	4	4	4	
78	Ditto	89	female				576	928	1	1	1	
79	Ditto	90	infant				125	169	1	1	1	
80	St. Peter's	91	male				174	247	2	2	2	
81	Ditto	92	male				413	359	2	2	2	
82	Ditto	93	female				204	280	1	1	1	
83	St. Andrew's No. 2, female	94	female				84	189	1	1	1	
84	Ditto	95	female				274	418	2	2	2	
85	Swords	96	male				66	47	1	1	1	
86	Ditto	97	female				26	38	1	1	1	
87	Stillorgan	98	male				103	120	1	1	1	
88	Ditto	99	infant				33	41	1	1	1	
89	Redesdale	100	female				42	45	1	1	1	
90	Tallaght	101	male				88	93	1	1	1	
91	Ditto	102	female				165	185	1	1	1	
92	Taney	103	male				160	150	1	1	1	
93	Ditto	104	female				116	150	1	1	1	
94	Ditto	105	male				122	146	1	1	1	
95	Ditto	106	female				-	-	-	-	-	
96	Total in Dublin,	106					7,790	14,972	63	68	63	
97							7,182	8,986	66	68	66	
98							14,972	17,836	915	915	915	
99							8,552	1,350	5	5	5	
100							89	11	9	1,350	5	
101							43	11	4	43	11	

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec. 1841.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Kildare.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of LEINSTER: County of KILDARE.
COUNTY OF KILDARE.—54 Schools.

Roll number	Parish.	School.	No. of Scholars.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending			Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
				31st March, 1841.		Total.	30th September, 1841.		Number of Teachers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
				Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Building.			Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Fitting-up.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Kilkenny.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of LEINSTER: County of KILKENNY, (continued.)

Roll number	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.		Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.						Total.		
779	Aughavilla	Ballyglass, female†	5							91	1						No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date.	
299	Callen	Callen, male	6	163			156			52				6 17 8	2 8 6	19 0 0		
305	Ditto	Ditto, female	7		171			85								10 0 0		
90	Churchill	Churchill	8	47	32		44	38							2 8 6	15 0 0		
118	Castlecomer	Castlecomer, male	9	328			316							3 10 6		20 0 0		
552	Ditto	Ditto, female	10	402	402			563						3 13 10	4 7 8	20 0 0		
799	Clough	Clough	11	150	70		137	65						2 6 8½		12 0 0		
376	Ditto	Gazebo, male	12	116	78		218	162						3 11 9		8 0 0		
141	Ditto	Ditto, female*	13					161							1 5 2	1 6 8	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.	
144	Clontobrid	Balleen	14	70	39		109									4 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 30th Sept., 1841, received from the Manager; but the School is in operation.	
161	Carrigeen	Carrigeen	15	117	35		152	31						1 19 4		10 0 0		
91	Danesfort	Bennetsbridge	16	68	35		103	44						0 14 10½		14 0 0		
100	Ditto	Danesfort	17	80	42		122	49						1 16 8½	2 8 6	11 0 0		
792	Dunkit	Dunkit, male	18	120			120	108						1 16 0		10 0 0		
355	Ditto	Ditto, female	19		78			88							2 8 6	11 0 0		
112	Finke	Crosspatrick, male	20	61			96							3 1 6		18 10 0		
313	Ditto	Ditto, female	21		59			153								15 0 0		
793	Fiddown	Ooning, male	22	71			88							1 17 9½		18 13 4		
794	Ditto	Ditto, female	23		58			63								9 0 0		
168	Ditto	Tubbernabrona, male	24	97			97							1 13 5		13 10 0		
795	Ditto	Ditto, female	25		58			76								9 0 0		
796	Freshford	Freshford, male	26	112			112							1 0 0		12 0 0		
797	Ditto	Ditto, female	27		127			152						13 10 0		19 6 8		
798	Graig	Graig, male	28	317			317									10 0 0		
799	Ditto	Ditto, female	29		218			229								15 0 0		
152	Ditto	Ditto, female	30	151	91		242	103								4 13 4		
361	Gaulskill	Coppena	31	21	18		34	87						5 12 11½	1 5 2	15 0 0		
717	Gowran	Bigwood	32	110			158									15 0 0		
781	Ditto	Ditto, male	33		147			175								11 0 0		
300	Grange Sylva	Goresbridge, female	34	117			179							1 16 10½		13 10 0		
301	Ditto	Ditto, male	35		98			145						1 17 6		12 0 0		
1116	Inistiogue	Inistiogue, female	36		105									8 17 0		20 6 8		
201	Killeanogue	Killeanogue, male	37	170			146							0 14		10 0 0		
1114	Ditto	Ditto	38		170											20 6 8		

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
King's County.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, the 1841.—Province of LEINSTER: KING'S COUNTY, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.								Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.												
Ballycummin	Killmurry	6	70	53	123	73	50	123	1	1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.		
Birr	Parsonstown, male	7	169	—	169	180	—	180	1	1	—	—	—	15 10 0	—			
Ditto	Ditto, female	8	—	198	—	—	503	503	—	—	8 5 8	—	—	17 10 0	—			
Ditto	Birr No. 2, male	9	84	—	84	44	—	44	1	1	—	—	—	6 0 0	—			
Ditto	Barracks (Crinckle)	10	29	17	46	39	20	59	1	1	—	—	—	10 0 0	—			
Ditto	Fortal	11	—	—	—	62	31	93	1	1	—	—	—	4 0 0	—			
Ditto	Eden, infant*	12	—	—	—	37	51	88	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	do. do.			
Ditto	Birr, female*	13	—	—	—	—	446	446	1	2	—	—	—	—		—		
Clonbullock	Clonbullock, male	14	53	—	53	50	—	50	1	1	—	—	—	12 0 0		—		
Ditto	Ditto, female	15	14	110	124	27	96	123	1	1	—	—	—	13 10 0		—		
Clonmanin	Shannon bridge	16	69	43	112	68	47	115	1	1	—	—	—	12 0 0		—		
Croghan	Kannighill	17	84	69	153	90	85	175	1	1	—	—	—	14 0 0	—			
Drumcullen	Killyon, male	18	67	—	67	90	—	90	1	1	—	—	—	13 10 0	—			
Ditto	Ditto, female	19	—	58	58	—	80	80	1	1	—	—	—	8 13 4	—			
Edenderry	Edenderry, male	20	104	—	104	107	—	107	1	1	—	—	—	20 0 0	—			
Ditto	Ditto, female	21	—	233	233	—	222	222	1	1	—	—	—	20 0 0	—			
Eglis	Eglis, male	22	78	—	78	83	—	83	1	1	—	—	—	6 13 4	—			
Ditto	Ditto, female	23	—	79	79	—	81	81	1	1	—	—	—	5 0 0	—			
Gallen	Cloghan	24	72	—	72	90	40	130	1	1	—	—	—	13 0 0	—			
Ditto	Shannon Harbour	25	41	28	69	42	41	83	1	1	—	—	—	12 0 0	—			
Geushill	Walsh Island	26	45	40	85	55	51	106	1	1	—	—	—	12 0 0	—			
Ditto	Geashill	27	55	45	100	66	43	109	1	1	—	—	—	8 0 0	—			
Ditto	Killeagh	28	97	59	156	106	83	189	1	1	—	—	—	21 0 0	—			
Drumcullen	Thomasstown, male†	29	90	—	90	118	—	118	1	1	—	—	—	9 6 8	—			
Ditto	Ditto, female†	30	—	127	127	—	140	140	1	1	—	—	—	10 0 0	—			
Clonsart	Brackna	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—			
Kilclonfert	Kilclonfert	32	54	53	107	74	52	126	1	1	—	—	—	12 0 0	No return of the attendance. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th September, 1841, but is in operation.			
Kinnitty	Kinnitty	33	50	44	94	74	71	145	1	1	—	—	—	6 13 4		—		
Kilbride	Tullamore, female	34	—	489	489	—	635	635	4	4	—	—	—	29 0 0		—		
Philpstown	Philpstown	35	79	49	128	93	71	164	1	1	—	—	—	21 0 0		—		
Rahan	Killina, female	36	—	125	125	—	163	163	1	1	—	—	—	10 0 0		—		
Ditto	Rahan	37	101	84	185	64	—	84	1	1	—	—	—	13 10 0	—			
Reynagh	Hanagher	38	44	31	75	71	69	140	1	1	—	—	—	15 0 0	—			

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Louth.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of LEINSTER : County of LOUTH, (continued.)

Roll number	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.		
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.												
1554	Kildimoek	Drakestown	23	97	47	144	112	76	188	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
841	Louth	Knockbridge	24	106	70	176	131	86	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 3 11	2 8 6	15 0 0	
1563	Ditto	Louth, male	25	262	-	262	288	-	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 16 3½	-	15 0 0	
3252	Ditto	Ditto, female*	26	146	146	146	-	164	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 4 3	4 0 4	20 0 0	
2326	Moyleary	Tenure,	27	78	41	119	88	67	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 12 1½	-	14 0 0	
843	Porte	Redstown or Ferns's Cross	28	88	-	88	112	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 0 0	
844	Ditto	Ditto, female	29	-	46	46	-	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0	
1575	Rosch & Kane.	Ballinful, male	30	115	-	115	120	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 0 0	
2305	Ditto	Ditto, female	31	-	91	91	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 0 0	
845	St. Mary's	St. Mary's, male, (Drogheda)	32	167	-	167	181	-	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 14 1½	-	12 0 0	
846	Ditto	Ditto, female	33	-	167	167	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 18 2	-	7 0 0	
851	St. Peter's	Drogheda, female	34	-	435	435	-	401	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 12 0	-	40 0 0	
2484	Ditto	Ditto, female, No. 2	35	-	180	180	-	211	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 17 0	16 0 0	
852	Ditto	Patrician	36	325	-	325	284	-	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 10 0	
847	St. Nicholas	Dundalk, male	37	254	-	254	346	-	346	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 5 7½	-	24 0 0	
848	Ditto	Ditto, female	38	195	195	195	-	286	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 17 4	-	15 0 0	
1576	Termon	Cartown, male	39	180	-	180	183	-	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 3 2	-	12 0 0	
2004	Ditto	Ditto, female	40	-	69	69	-	108	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0	
2745	Tallanstown	Tallanstown, male	41	163	-	163	203	-	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 1 1	2 8 8	8 0 0	
2746	Ditto	Ditto, female	42	-	133	133	-	173	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 8 6	7 6 8	
853	Termonfeckin	Termonfeckin	43	170	76	246	141	80	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 15 7	-	12 0 0	
854	Tullyallen	Tullyallen, male.	44	78	-	78	140	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 0 6	-	24 0 0	
3262	Ditto	Ditto, female*	45	34	34	34	80	51	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 15 1	1 5 2	-	
855	Ditto	Mell	46	75	41	116	80	-	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 4 6	-	17 6 9	
Total in Louth,			46	3,717	2,965	6,682	4,436	3,635	8,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 4 7	32 0 1	568 6 8	-

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.—26 Schools.

degh . . .	1	97	77	174	117	89	206	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date. do.
lymacormick . . .	2	100	100	100	131	131	131	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	3	—	100	100	131	131	131	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
shel . . .	4	124	—	124	153	93	93	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	5	—	65	65	—	90	90	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
inbroney . . .	6	102	103	205	134	130	264	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	7	163	—	163	153	145	153	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	8	—	104	104	145	145	145	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
lumbkill . . .	9	119	70	189	124	81	205	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	10	72	—	72	71	57	71	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	11	40	40	40	61	40	61	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
onard . . .	12	54	31	85	104	—	104	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
geworthstown . . .	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	15	93	39	132	109	100	100	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	16	147	—	147	167	66	175	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	17	—	52	52	—	89	89	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	18	37	—	37	124	90	124	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	19	—	61	61	—	90	90	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	20	107	51	158	109	61	170	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	21	67	67	134	59	57	116	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	22	243	205	448	183	165	348	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	23	71	—	71	72	65	72	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	24	—	64	64	—	39	107	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	25	184	65	199	68	160	150	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Total in Longford,	26	1,730	1,194	2,924	1,939	1,607	3,546	17	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	

COUNTY OF MEATH.—78 Schools.

to . . .	1	161	—	161	161	—	161	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	2	—	191	191	—	241	241	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	3	45	26	71	71	40	111	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	4	81	43	124	75	29	104	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	5	66	48	114	86	61	147	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	6	71	81	152	65	69	134	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
to . . .	7	75	39	114	78	37	115	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	

APPENDIX III.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.
PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
Cos. Longford—Meath.

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Meath.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of LEINSTER: County of MEATH, (continued.)

Roll number	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.								Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Total.		Total.		Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.	£ s. d.				
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.										
15	Ardracavan	Bohermin	8	-	-	-	-	80	38	118	1	-	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date. ¹⁸⁴¹ do.		
16	Ditto	Boyerstown	9	-	-	-	-	164	112	276	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.		
63	Clonard	Clonard	10	94	46	140	102	71	173	173	1	1	1 13 7	-	2 8 6	1 6 8	-	do.			
65	Cannistown	Cannistown	11	59	36	95	69	57	126	126	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	do.			
21	Clop	Doneycarey	12	47	25	72	64	32	96	96	1	1	1 13 7	-	2 8 6	8 0 0	-	do.			
12	Cortown	Cortown, male	13	-	-	-	54	-	54	54	1	1	-	-	1 5 2	1 6 8	-	do.			
13	Ditto	Ditto, female	14	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	1 14 6	-	-	-	-	For Attendance and Teaching see Struck-off List, "Clonalvey."			
86	Clonalvey	Clonalvey, male	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
27	Boardmill	Batterstown	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2 11 7	-	2 8 6	-	-	No return of the attendance. The School was not brought into operation until after the 30th Sept., 1841.			
18	Donoghpatrick	Orristown	17	82	61	143	83	59	142	142	1	-	3 19 11	-	-	10 0 0	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.			
82	Dunsaney	Killen & Dunsaney, male	18	53	-	53	51	-	51	51	1	1	3 11 10	-	-	15 0 0	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.			
83	Ditto	Ditto, female	19	-	62	62	-	58	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	2 0 0	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.			
89	Duleek	Duleek, male	20	91	63	154	113	-	113	113	1	1	-	-	-	10 0 0	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.			
20	Ditto	Rellewstown	21	56	36	92	46	26	72	72	1	-	5 3 1	-	2 8 6	8 0 0	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.			
14	Ditto	Duleek, female	22	-	-	-	-	94	94	94	1	1	-	-	1 5 2	2 0 0	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th September, 1841, but is in operation.			
80	Ditto	Bolies	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3 0 9	-	3 4 5	-	-	No return of the attendance. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th September, 1841, but is in operation.			
23	Dunboyne	Dunboyne, male	24	78	-	78	117	-	-	117	1	1	3 12 8	-	-	15 0 0	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841, but is in operation.			
94	Ditto	Ditto, female	25	-	54	54	-	105	105	105	-	-	-	-	-	9 0 0	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841, but is in operation.			
71	Donore	Donore	26	83	33	116	113	51	164	164	1	1	1 16 0	-	3 4 5	10 0 0	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841, but is in operation.			
24	Dowth	Dowth	27	32	20	52	45	31	70	70	1	1	2 4 7	-	-	18 0 0	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841, but is in operation.			
49	Dunshaughlin	Dunshaughlin	28	60	31	91	94	61	155	155	1	1	-	-	-	10 0 0	-	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841, but is in operation.			

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Meath.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of LEINSTER: County of MEATH, (continued.)

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.	Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.
			31st March, 1841			30th September, 1841.				Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.									
															Males.			Females.	Total.
Navan, .	Navan, male	59	325	—	325	357	—	357	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.	
Ditto .	Ditto, female	60	—	188	188	—	200	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ditto .	Ditto, common	61	100	60	160	143	100	243	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Newtown .	Carlanstown, male	62	108	—	108	96	—	96	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ditto .	Ditto, female*	63	—	57	57	—	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Painstown .	Yellow Furze .	64	101	66	167	109	65	174	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Rathfeigh .	Rathfeigh .	65	43	39	82	59	47	106	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ratoath .	Ratoath, male	66	116	—	116	133	—	133	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ditto .	Ditto, female	67	—	92	92	—	115	115	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ditto .	Ashbourne, male	68	50	—	50	12	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ditto .	Ditto, female*	69	—	40	40	—	9	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Rathmolin .	Hogstown, male	70	85	—	85	88	—	88	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ditto .	Ditto, female	71	—	78	78	—	86	86	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Skreen .	Skreen, male	72	70	—	70	112	—	112	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ditto .	Ditto, female	73	—	60	60	—	77	77	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Syddan .	Newtown .	74	—	—	—	45	22	67	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Stackallen .	Stackallen .	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6 0 0	18 18 0	6 17 7	2 8 6	—	12 9 0	No return of the attendance. The School was not brought into operation until after the 30th Sept., 1841.	
Stamullen .	Stamullen .	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3 15 7	3 4 5	—	—	No return of the attendance. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841, but is in operation.	
Trim .	Trim .	77	127	76	203	166	113	279	1	—	—	1 10 10	—	18 0 0	—		
Walterstown .	Walterstown .	78	57	53	110	71	66	137	1	—	—	0 15 9	—	8 0 0	—		
Total in Meath,		78	3,753	2,681	6,434	4,797	3,720	8,517	57	22 0 11	27 18 0	128 10 6½	67 6 1	657 6 8	24 19 5½		

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Westmeath.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of LEINSTER : County of WESTMEATH.

Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.								Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.									Females.	Total.		
Moyanna	Moyanna	38	90	—	90	91	70	161	1	1	—	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.	
erlane	Castletown, male	39	69	36	105	67	23	90	1	—	5 6 8	—	—	—	20 0 0	2 13 4		
to	Ditto, female	40	—	60	60	—	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 6 8	—		
tarlington	Portarlinton, male	41	140	—	140	139	—	139	1	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—		
to	Ditto, female*	42	—	—	—	—	144	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—		
senallis	Rosenallis	43	69	34	103	65	55	120	1	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—		
to	Mount Mellick, male	44	141	—	141	167	—	167	1	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—		
to	Ditto, female	45	—	94	94	—	101	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—		
ry	Derlamogue	46	—	—	—	70	66	136	1	—	—	—	—	—	2 13 4	—		
reen	Reary	47	70	48	118	73	53	126	1	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—		
to	Baheen	48	56	57	113	57	70	127	1	—	—	—	—	—	19 10 0	—		
to	Ballyeagle	49	63	65	128	52	68	120	1	—	—	—	—	—	13 10 0	—		
to	Clonad	50	57	42	99	44	38	82	1	—	—	—	—	—	13 10 0	—		
to	Shanahoe	51	48	36	84	78	56	134	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—		
thdowney	Errill	52	85	49	134	69	40	109	1	—	—	—	—	—	10 16 8	—		
to	Rathdowney, male	53	75	—	75	84	—	84	1	—	—	—	—	—	16 0 0	—		
to	Ditto, female	54	—	76	76	—	77	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—		
Total in Queen's Co.		54	3569	2087	5656	3559	3002	6561	40	22	5 6 8	7 17 11	56 13 8½	21 3 2	698 10 0	6 12 4		

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.—37 Schools.

School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending	Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.								Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.	£ s. d.					
lyloughton .	Mount Temple, male	1	78	—	78	83	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—
to .	Ditto, female	2	—	68	68	70	—	70	—	—	—	1 6 1	—	8 0 0	—	—
lymoran .	Newbristly, male	3	84	—	84	92	—	92	—	—	—	1 18 9	—	15 0 0	—	—
to .	Ditto, female	4	—	72	72	—	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	—
stletown .	Castletown, male	5	129	—	129	116	—	116	18 0 0	—	—	2 14 0½	—	7 6 8	9 0 0	—
to .	Ditto, female	6	—	83	83	—	62	62	—	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	—
towndelvin .	Ballyvalley, male	7	55	—	55	57	—	57	—	—	—	3 10 10½	—	6 0 0	—	—
to .	Ditto, female	8	—	59	59	—	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	23 0 0	—	—
rralstown .	Corralstown, male	9	54	—	54	70	—	70	—	—	—	1 0 0½	1 5 2	8 0 0	—	—
to .	Ditto, female	10	—	45	45	—	62	62	—	—	—	—	—	13 0 0	—	—
ibly .	Balnacargy .	11	100	75	175	96	—	96	—	—	—	1 15 6	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX III.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.
PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Westmeath.

an .	Clonnellon, male	13	112	—	112	134	112	135	—	135	—	1	—	—	—	1 10 9½	—	8 0 0	—	No returns received. The School was not in operation until the latter end of the year.
to .	Ditto, female	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 0 0	—		
beggan .	Kilbeggan, male	15	82	—	—	—	—	51	—	121	—	1	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—		
to .	Ditto, female	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—		
lucan .	St. Mary's .	17	59	36	95	52	48	100	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2 10 10½	12 0 0	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.	
macnevan .	Emper, male	18	65	—	65	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 1 2½	17 10 0	—		
to .	Ditto, female	19	—	36	36	—	55	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—		
lucan .	Killucan .	20	—	—	—	40	36	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 11 3	2 0 0	—		
clagh .	Glaxton .	21	36	26	62	40	44	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 11 11	10 0 0	—	No return of the attendance. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th September, 1841; but is in operation.	
llough .	Killough .	22	—	—	—	61	33	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 2½	2 13 4	—		
cken .	Lacken and Leary	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
llingar .	Mullingar, male	24	139	—	139	211	—	211	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4 4 1½	16 0 0	—		
to .	Ditto, female	25	—	380	380	—	440	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 0½	20 0 0	—		
dean .	Rochford bridge .	26	80	30	110	63	23	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 19 5	13 13 4	—		
thoonrath .	Milltown .	27	41	26	67	84	53	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 7 9½	9 0 0	—		
to .	Irishtown .	28	105	82	187	120	103	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 19 3	12 0 0	—		
Mary's, Athlone	Anchorsbower, male	29	184	120	184	110	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—		
to .	Ditto, female	30	—	120	120	133	133	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—		
reet .	Lismacaffrey, male	31	186	—	186	175	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 19 11	8 0 0	—		
ito .	Ditto, female	32	—	—	—	—	112	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 15 0	—		
to .	Moyvore, male	33	186	—	186	159	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 19 4	18 0 0	—		
to .	Ditto, female	34	—	129	129	—	171	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 0 0	—		
to .	Sanna, male	35	73	—	73	74	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 14 0	13 10 0	—		
to .	Ditto, female	36	—	56	56	—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—		
Walshestown .	Walshestown *	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total in Westmeath,		37	1,885	1,513	3,398	2,005	1,887	3,892	24	16	18	0	0	—	—	38 5 5	40 12 7	379 15 0	9 0 0	

APPENDIX III.
Schoois in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.
PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.
County Wexford.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of LEINSTER: County of WEXFORD.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.—44 Schools.

Roll Number	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.			
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Number of Teachers.		Building.	Fitting-up.			Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								Males.	Females.
27	Ardcaven	Castlebridge	1	88	47	135	106	77	183	1	1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.	
57	Adamstown	Raheen	2	72	36	108	79	39	118	1	1	2 2 0	19 10 0	0		
45	Ballyanne	Rathgenogue	3	117	64	181	155	118	273	1	1	1 9 10½	14 0 0	0		
16	Ballyhogue	Galbally, male	4	62	—	62	78	—	78	1	1	—	21 0 0	0		
91	Ditto	Ditto, female	5	—	52	52	—	56	56	1	1	—	14 0 0	0		
60	Ballymillly	Hilltown	6	38	37	75	52	39	91	1	1	—	11 0 0	0		
46	Bannon	Danescastle	7	63	25	88	76	23	99	1	1	—	8 0 0	0		
111	Coolstaf or Trinity	Trinity	8	40	24	64	61	45	106	1	1	2 4 2½	11 0 0	0		
198	Carnew	Askmore	9	27	17	44	55	30	85	1	1	0 9 3	12 0 0	0		
47	Carrig	Barnstown	10	79	29	108	80	31	111	1	1	1 10 0	13 10 0	0		
66	Carnew	Ballyellis	11	41	24	65	58	54	112	1	1	—	12 0 0	0		
148	Duncormack	Rathangan	12	73	42	115	37	33	70	1	1	—	8 0 0	0		
181	Ditto	Duncormack	13	—	—	—	86	59	145	1	1	—	3 6 8	8		
179	Ferns	Ferns, male	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2 8 6	—	No return of the attendance. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841; but is in operation.	
761	Ditto	Ditto, female	15	1	56	57	—	81	81	1	1	1 7 8½	11 0 0	0	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date.	
398	Fethard	Poultur, male	16	—	—	—	106	—	106	1	1	—	4 13 4	4	do.	
999	Ditto	Ditto, female	17	—	—	—	—	104	108	1	1	—	2 18 4	4		
920	Fintra	Ballycullane, male	18	99	—	99	124	—	124	1	1	—	21 0 0	0		
258	Ditto	Ditto, female	19	7	69	76	69	98	98	1	1	—	—	—		
949	Kilcaven	Killinerin, male	20	145	—	145	162	—	162	1	1	6 12 7	12 0 0	0		
950	Ditto	Ditto, female	21	—	125	125	—	143	143	1	1	—	10 0 0	0		
951	Kilpatrick	Kyle, female	22	—	84	84	—	49	49	1	1	1 10 6	12 0 0	0		
955	Kilmarman	Forth	23	45	38	83	44	41	85	1	1	1 17 10½	12 0 0	0		

No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.

No return of the attendance. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th Sept., 1841; but is in operation.

No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date.

do.

APPENDIX I.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.
PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER,
County Wicklow.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of LEINSTER : County of WICKLOW, (continued.)

Roll Number	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.	Aid granted during the Year ending 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.	
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Total.	Males.		Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.			Salary, Amount paid during the Year.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.												
1732	Inch	Johnstown, male	19	52	—	52	75	—	75	1	—	2 5 4	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date.		
1782	Ditto	Ditto, female	20	—	61	61	89	—	89	1	—	—	—	—	13 10 0	—			
1317	Kilcummin	Ballycumber, male	21	40	—	40	78	—	78	1	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—			
3259	Ditto	Ditto, female*	22	—	26	26	68	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	13 10 0	—			
1790	Kilquigan	Kilquigan, male	23	56	—	56	84	—	84	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
663	Ditto	Ditto, female	24	28	80	108	129	—	97	—	—	5 5 6	—	—	15 0 0	—			
1431	Kilranlagh	Talbotstown, male	25	71	—	71	105	—	98	1	—	4 1 9	—	—	11 0 0	—			
1789	Ditto	Ditto, female	26	—	49	49	98	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	15 5 10			
2473	Kiltegan	Rathdangan	27	41	37	78	104	—	64	1	—	2 12 11	—	—	9 0 0	—			
2434	Ditto	Rathcoile, male †	28	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	1 18 5	3 4 5	—	4 0 0	—			
2435	Ditto	Ditto, female†	29	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	do. No return of the attendance. The School was not received into connexion until after the 30th September, 1841; but is in operation.		
3210	Crocompatrik	Coolroe	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
3119	Donoughmore	Brittas	31	—	—	—	49	20	69	1	—	—	1 5 2	2 0 0	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not received into connexion until after that date.		
1119	Powerscourt	Cutlinstown	32	105	27	132	90	53	143	1	—	1 18 10	—	—	12 0 0	—			
1318	Rathdrum	Trooperstown	33	48	38	86	70	62	132	1	—	—	—	—	17 10 0	—	do.		
3186	Ditto	Muckloe	34	—	—	—	30	27	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1993	Ditto	Glennalur	35	26	26	52	38	35	73	1	—	—	1 5 2	2 0 0	—	—			
2715	Ditto	Macredin, male	36	41	27	41	110	109	110	1	—	0 16 8	—	—	17 10 0	—			
2716	Ditto	Ditto, female	37	—	27	27	—	109	109	1	—	2 15 8	—	—	8 0 0	—			
987	Wicklow	Wicklow, male	38	219	—	219	260	—	260	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—			
988	Ditto	Ditto, female	39	—	191	191	—	227	227	1	—	4 17 10	—	—	12 0 0	—			
Total in Wicklow,			39	1,950	1,340	3,290	2,560	2,164	4,724	24	14	50 5 2	20 13 6	383 10 0	15 5 10	—			

111.—List of Two Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.
SUMMARY in Counties, of Schools in operation in the Province of LEINSTER.

COUNTIES.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.							Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.
		31st March, 1841.			30th September, 1841.												
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Amount paid during the Year.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Arlow . . .	52	3,390	3,448	6,838	3,811	3,864	7,675	30	30	—	—	91 9 2	6 8 10	707 5 0	—		
Abilin . . .	106	7,790	7,182	14,972	8,852	8,986	17,838	63	68	66 13 4	9 15 4	230 13 4½	39 11 9	1,350 5 0	43 11 4		
Idare . . .	54	2,336	2,596	4,932	2,615	3,025	5,640	31	26	—	6 18 4	66 6 8	35 15 7	578 3 4	3 9 2		
Ikenny . . .	63	4,713	3,507	8,220	5,238	4,392	9,630	44	28	—	4 15 0	97 8 8½	40 9 7	704 16 8	2 7 6		
Ing's County . . .	43	2,321	2,284	4,605	2,546	3,574	6,120	32	20	—	6 10 0	46 3 4	36 5 2	491 0 0	3 5 0		
Iuth . . .	46	3,717	2,965	6,682	4,436	3,635	8,071	33	18	—	—	64 4 7	32 0 1	568 6 8	—		
Ingford . . .	26	1,730	1,194	2,924	1,939	1,607	3,546	17	11	—	5 0 0	28 2 4	22 13 6	274 1 8	2 10 0		
Iath . . .	78	3,753	2,681	6,434	4,797	3,720	8,517	57	25	22 0 11	27 18 0	128 10 6½	67 6 1	657 6 8	24 19 5½		
Ieen's County . . .	54	3,569	2,087	5,656	3,559	3,002	6,561	40	22	5 6 8	7 17 11	56 13 8½	21 3 2	693 10 0	6 12 4		
Iestmeath . . .	37	1,885	1,513	3,398	2,005	1,887	3,892	24	16	18 0 0	—	38 5 5	40 12 7	379 15 0	9 0 0		
Iarford . . .	44	2,629	1,901	4,530	3,299	2,579	5,878	36	14	—	—	45 3 7½	33 14 6	512 6 8	—		
Iicklow . . .	39	1,950	1,340	3,290	2,560	2,164	4,724	24	14	6 0 0	24 11 8	50 5 2	20 13 6	383 10 0	15 5 10		
Total in Leinster,	642	39,783	32,698	72,481	45,657	42,435	88,092	431	292	118 0 11	93 6 3	943 6 7½	396 14 4	7,300 6 8	111 0 7½		

APPENDIX III.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.
Summary in Counties,
of Schools in operation in the Province of LEINSTER.

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec. 1841.

PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.
County Galway.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Provinces of CONNAUGHT : County of GALWAY.

CONNAUGHT—208 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—54 Schools.

Year	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.				
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary. Amount paid during the Year.						
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.								Females.			Total.	£	s.	d.
1	Athenry .	Monivae, male	1	87	—	87	76	—	76	1	16	3½	—	—	8	0	0	No return of the attendance. The School was not taken into connexion until after the 30th September, 1841; but is in operation.			
2	Ditto .	Ditto, female	2	—	75	75	—	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0				
3	Abeygormican .	Mulla .	3	81	26	107	120	46	166	2	0	10	—	—	2	8	6				
4	Abbot .	Ryehill .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
5	Athenry .	Athenry .	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	6				
6	Ballinakill .	Ballinakill, male	6	162	—	162	188	—	188	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 30th Sept., 1841. The Manager not having forwarded the Rolls until after the 31st December. The School was, however, in operation.			
7	Ditto .	Ditto, female	7	—	121	121	—	166	166	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	6				
8	Woodford, male	Woodford, male	8	189	—	189	238	—	238	1	0	0	—	—	3	4	5				
9	Ditto .	Ditto, female	9	—	151	151	—	162	162	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	6				
10	Dunery, male	Dunery, male	10	62	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0		0		
11	Ditto .	Ditto, female	11	—	30	30	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0	0			
12	Tully .	Tully .	12	4	11	15	15	15	20	0	6	9	—	—	1	5	2	do.			
13	Freeport .	Freeport .	13	60	27	87	70	34	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0		0		
14	Crossconnel .	Crossconnel .	14	9	11	20	98	51	149	1	5	2	—	—	1	5	2				
15	Glontuskert .	Glontuskert .	15	216	—	216	284	—	284	8	12	1½	—	—	—	8	0		0		
16	Kiltolla .	Kiltolla .	16	—	147	147	195	195	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	0		0		
17	Ditto, female	Ditto, female	17	—	147	147	138	—	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	0		0		
18	Kiltormer, male	Kiltormer, male	18	144	—	144	138	—	138	0	6	2	—	—	2	8	6				
19	Ditto, female	Ditto, female	19	—	105	105	—	107	107	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	6				
20	Tubberoe .	Tubberoe .	20	97	50	147	69	37	106	0	18	3	—	—	—	10	0		0		
21	Kilconly .	Kilconly .	21	79	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0		0		
22	Kilbecarty .	Kilbecarty .	22	—	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2				
23	Ditto, female	Ditto, female	23	—	54	54	—	51	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0		0		
24	Kilcoony .	Kilcoony .	24	91	—	91	117	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0		0		
25	Kilbrannigan .	Kilbrannigan .	25	132	—	132	113	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0		0		
26	Ditto, female	Ditto, female	26	—	41	41	—	57	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		

APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.
County Leitrim.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of CONNAUGHT : County of LEITRIM.
COUNTY OF LEITRIM—28 Schools.

Parish.	School.	No. of Scholars.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending 31st December, 1841.								Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.	
			31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.										£ s. d.			£ s. d.
unaduff	Lisduff .	1	112	48	160	112	72	184	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	No return of the attendance.	
itto	Drumana, male	2	174	—	174	146	—	146	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—		
itto	Ditto, female	3	—	201	201	—	251	251	2	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	14 10 0	—		
ughterough	Derinkaher .	4	117	61	178	98	62	160	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—		
loonclare	Monenaguer .	5	—	—	—	99	46	145	1	—	—	3 3 11	—	—	—	8 0 0	—		
itto	Killyclogher, male	6	106	—	106	121	—	121	1	—	—	2 10 4½	—	—	—	14 0 0	—		
itto	Ditto, female	7	—	81	81	—	74	74	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 0 0	—		
loon	Cloncoo, female	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
arickallen	Behamore .	9	115	56	171	99	73	172	1	—	—	2 12 1	—	2 8 6	8 0 0	—	—		
loonlan	Lougheris .	10	79	26	105	47	21	68	1	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	—		
skeragh	Eskeragh .	11	109	92	201	115	94	209	1	—	—	1 1 9	—	—	12 0 0	—	—		
illoghert	Jamestown, male	12	139	—	139	140	—	140	1	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	13 5 0	—	—		
itto	Ditto, female	13	6	51	57	7	53	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	—		
itto	Cratty .	14	65	26	91	75	30	105	1	—	—	0 3 0	—	2 8 6	12 0 0	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.		
itto	Drumkeelamore .	15	77	62	139	77	58	135	1	—	—	0 15 4	—	2 8 6	12 0 0	—			
itto	Leitrim .	16	116	66	182	129	102	231	1	—	—	—	—	3 4 5	10 0 0	—			
itto	Cordurry .	17	82	43	125	118	63	181	1	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	15 0 0	—			
itto	Lisduff, No. 2	18	87	43	130	91	75	166	1	—	—	1 2 10½	—	—	10 0 0	—			
itto	Carrick-on-Shannon*	19	—	—	—	373	—	373	1	—	—	2 14 11½	—	6 4 5	5 0 0	—			
itto	Ditto, female*	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 4 5	2 13 4	—			
iltubride	Mohercrag .	21	20	63	83	21	83	104	1	—	—	7 15 3½	—	—	7 0 0	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not brought into operation until after that date.		
itto	Moheravogue .	22	75	68	143	100	105	205	1	—	—	—	—	—	21 0 0	—			
itto	Liscaban .	23	103	32	135	97	32	129	1	—	—	2 3 7½	—	—	12 0 0	8 2 10			
illerbridge	Garvagh .	24	55	71	126	31	36	67	1	—	14 1 8	3 1 7½	—	1 5 2	6 13 4	—			
ughterough	Futrore, male	25	55	15	70	73	64	73	1	—	—	0 3 10	—	1 5 2	8 13 4	—			
itto	Ditto, female†	26	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 6 8	—			
oesilver	Loughmarron .	27	61	32	93	60	41	101	1	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	13 14 3		No returns. School in operation.	
ineagh	Curnagun .	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total in Leitrim.		28	1,758	1,137	2,895	2,920	1,676	3,005	19	11	27 3 1	14 1 8	32 0 9½	80 0 1	240 1 4	31 17 1			

APPENDIX III.
Schoools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.
PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.
County Roscommon.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of CONNAUGHT : County of ROSCOMMON.

Roll number	Parish.	School.	No. of School.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.	Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.
				31st March, 1841.			30th September, 1841.				Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.									
342	Kiltarra .	Doo Castle, female	36	—	28	28	—	36	1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	For attendance and Teacher see Struck-off List. "Tourane."			
871	Kilcommon .	Clontilkilly . *	37	44	33	77	53	34	1	—	—	—	—	11 0 0	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.			
080	Kilconduff .	Swinford, male †	38	176	—	176	144	—	1	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	do.			
031	Ditto .	Ditto female†	39	—	71	71	—	80	1	—	—	—	—	6 0 0				
826	Kilmaree .	Tourane . †	40	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5 6 8				
211	Killygan .	Kincun . *	41	—	—	—	50	19	1	—	—	—	2 8 6	—				
212	Ditto .	Creeves . *	42	—	—	—	54	30	1	—	—	—	2 8 6	—				
833	Lacken .	Rathlackan . *	43	51	39	90	78	30	1	—	—	—	2 8 6	12 0 0				
876	Ditto .	Doomadooby . *	44	45	16	61	80	40	1	—	—	—	1 5 2	6 0 0				
782	Ditto .	Lacken Strand .	45	11	29	40	12	39	1	—	—	—	1 5 2	12 0 0				
854	Shrule .	Shrule .	46	70	35	105	71	44	1	—	—	—	—	20 0 0				
077	Toomore .	Athy McHugh .	47	88	39	127	97	45	1	—	—	—	—	16 10 0				
474	Templenore .	Straid, temporary	48	105	49	154	150	78	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0				
Total in Mayo,			48	3,327	1,597	4,924	3,816	1,721	43	—	18 15 4	55 3 11½	45 14 5	486 13 4	20 12 9			

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.—32 Schools.

360	Aughrim .	Rodeen .	1	102	54	156	143	99	242	1	—	—	—	—	—	No return of the attendance for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.
120	Ardearne .	Crosna, male *	2	—	—	—	115	—	115	1	—	—	—	—	—	
121	Ditto .	Ditto, female*	3	—	—	—	—	74	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
361	Boyle .	Boyle, male	4	281	—	281	263	—	263	1	—	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX III.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.**

PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.
County Roscommon.

1967	Don	Don	Don	5	86	88	38	124	80	52	132	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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APPENDIX III.
Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.
County Sligo.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of SLIGO.
COUNTY OF SLIGO.—46 Schools.

Roll number	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.						Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	Observations.				
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.						
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.								Females.			Total.	£	s.	d.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
214	Achny .	Carrowmore, male	1	85	—	85	90	—	90	1	—	1	10	5½	—	12	0	0	No return for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841. The School was not taken into connexion until after that date.		
858	Ditto .	Ditto, female	2	—	72	72	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0			
414	Aughamee .	Gurtelough, male	3	107	79	107	106	—	106	1	—	2	0	6½	2	8	6	4		5	0
567	Ditto .	Ditto, female	4	—	79	79	—	99	—	6	0	0	—	—	—	2	8	6			
847	Ballsadare .	Campbell, male	5	96	81	96	112	102	112	1	—	3	4	4½	—	—	—	—		—	
525	Ditto .	Ditto, female	6	—	81	81	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0	0			
413	Ditto .	Lisanena, male	7	89	66	89	90	75	90	1	—	0	17	10½	—	9	0	0			
526	Ditto .	Ditto, female	8	—	66	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0	0			
089	Drumcliffe .	Rathcormac .	9	97	47	144	109	60	169	1	—	0	16	11	—	8	0	0			
538	Drumreath .	Drumaneel .	10	94	51	145	91	58	149	1	—	0	18	5½	—	14	0	0			
760	Drumard .	Drumard .	11	54	23	77	53	24	77	1	—	0	16	7	—	8	13	4			
994	Ditto .	Ballinleg .	12	52	52	104	54	51	105	1	—	0	11	1	2	8	6	8			
138	Ditto .	Balacontranta .	13	—	—	—	50	25	75	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	2		13	4
990	Enlafad .	Enlanaughton .	14	52	36	88	56	40	96	1	—	36	0	0	5	12	6	12	0	0	No return for the half-year ending the 30th September, 1841. The Salary not to be paid for that half-year; but the School is in operation at this date.
991	Ditto .	Ballymote, male	15	91	44	135	77	40	117	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0	
935	Ditto .	Ditto, female	16	8	48	56	7	56	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0	0	
982	Easkey .	Clooneenmore .	17	147	70	217	126	66	192	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	0	0	
992	Kilmactigue .	Largy .	18	60	38	98	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0	
993	Ditto .	Banada, male	19	164	—	164	162	—	162	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	10	0	
994	Ditto .	Ditto, female	20	—	93	93	—	73	73	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0	
149	Ditto .	Kilmactigue .	21	136	86	222	116	46	162	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	9	6	8	
996	Kilmacallen .	Knockanarrow .	22	115	62	177	115	76	191	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0	0	
997	Ditto .	Grayforth, male	23	131	55	186	97	40	97	1	—	2	15	2	—	—	—	15	0	0	
998	Ditto .	Ditto, female	24	—	55	55	—	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0	
113	Kilmactrany .	Geelvagh, male	25	46	46	92	64	43	64	1	—	1	0	0	—	—	—	15	0	0	
133	Ditto .	Ditto, female	26	—	40	40	—	43	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0	0	
973	Ditto .	Upper Arigna, temp.*	27	21	19	40	45	26	71	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	8	
22	Ditto .	Highwood .	28	—	—	—	42	17	59	1	—	—	—	—	2	8	6	2	13	4	

APPENDIX III.

**Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.**

PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.
County Sligo.

Dromore, West	30	82	70	152	10	82	444	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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APPENDIX III.

Schools in operation,
31st Dec., 1841.

Summary in Counties,
of Schools in operation
in the Province
of Connaught.

Summary in
Provinces.

III.—List of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1841.
SUMMARY in Counties, of Schools in operation in the Province of CONNAUGHT.

COUNTIES.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.							Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.
		31st March, 1841.			30th September, 1841.					Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.										
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Galway	54	3,675	2,531	6,206	4,177	3,222	7,399	39	22	—	25 8 4	45 6 4½	53 18 5	589 0 0	12 14 2		
Leitrim	28	1,753	1,137	2,890	2,229	1,676	3,905	19	11	27 3 1	14 1 8	32 9 3½	30 6 1	280 1 8	21 17 1		
Mayo	48	3,327	1,507	4,834	3,816	1,721	5,537	43	8	—	18 15 4	55 3 11½	45 14 5	486 13 4	20 12 9		
Roscommon	32	2,077	1,481	3,558	2,335	1,755	4,090	24	11	—	—	27 16 4	36 12 3	272 10 0	—		
Sligo	46	2,592	1,944	4,536	2,848	2,118	4,966	33	14	42 0 0	19 12 6	36 10 10½	30 19 4	446 18 4	56 1 0		
Total in Connaught,	208	13,424	8,600	22,024	15,405	10,492	25,897	158	66	69 3 1	77 17 10	197 6 10	197 10 6	2,075 3 4	111 5 0		

SUMMARY in Provinces of Schools in operation.

PROVINCES.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending						Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.							Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.										
		31st March, 1841.			30th September, 1841.					Males.	Females.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.											
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																				
											£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.							
ULSTER, -	1,005	48,529	29,254	77,783	52,892	37,639	90,531	857	196	368	0	4	81	7	7	1,087	3	9	513	1	9	9,828	17	6	284	6	10
MUNSTER, -	482	33,838	25,520	59,358	41,734	33,457	75,191	366	189	378	15	0	98	0	8	756	14	3	410	0	4	5,552	8	4	238	7	10
LEINSTER, -	642	39,783	32,698	72,481	45,557	42,435	88,092	431	292	118	0	11	93	6	3	943	6	7½	396	14	4	7,300	6	8	111	0	7½
CONNAUGHT, -	208	13,424	8,600	22,024	15,405	10,492	25,897	158	66	69	3	1	77	17	10	197	6	10	197	10	6	2,075	3	4	111	5	0
TOTAL, -	2,337	135,574	96,072	231,646 ^a	155,688	124,023	279,711 ^b	1,812	743	933	19	4	350	12	4	2,984	11	5½ ^c	1,517	6	11	24,756	16	10 ^d	745	0	3½

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

^a To this number add 8,648 which appear in the Struck-off List, making in the whole 235,494 Children on the Roll for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1841.
^b To this number add 2,138 which appear in the Struck-off List, making in the whole 281,849 Children on the Roll for the half-year ending the 30th September, 1841, as stated in the Report.
^c To this sum add £11 17s 3½d., which appears in the Building List, Appendix II; £21 11s. 7½d. which appears in the Struck-off List, Appendix IV; £265 0s. 7½d., being the Amount of Requisites to the Training and Model Schools; and 28 2s. 6½d., omitted to be entered in the proper column, making in the whole, the sum of £23,077 10s. 6½d., being the Half-price Amount of Books and Requisites granted during the Year 1841, as stated in the Report.
^d To this sum add £302 15s., being the Amount of Salary paid to Schools struck off during the Year, 1841; (see Struck-off List, Appendix IV, No. 1,) making the total Amount of Salary, paid during the Year, ending the 31st December, 1841, £3,119 10s. 10½d.

IV.

No. [1].—List of TWO HUNDRED and SEVENTY-NINE SCHOOLS, to which the Commissioners appropriated Grants towards Building and Fitting-up on and previously to the 31st December, 1840, and which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1841; with Summaries in Counties and in Provinces.

ULSTER.—72 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.—9 Schools.												
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	Date of Grant.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		
2764	Antrim . .	Antrim, male .	1	100		100	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1840
2838	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	2		75	75	3 6 8	0 7 6	2 8 6	0 7 0	1 17 1	do.
2770	Belfast . .	Cavehill, male	3	133		133						
2771	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	4		67	67	134 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	74 10 0	do.
1224	Ditto . . .	Edenderry . .	5	70		70	148 0 0	—	—	—	74 0 0	do.
2228	Rocavan . .	Broughshane, male	6	100		100						
2229	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	7		100	100	60 0 0	9 0 0	—	—	34 10 0	1839
2387	Ramoan . .	Ramoan	8	50	25	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	—	—	27 16 3	1840
1627	Tickmacrean	South Munie . .	9	50	50	100	33 5 9	—	—	—	16 12 11	1838
Total in Antrim, .			9	503	317	820	428 12 5	30 0 0	4 17 0	0 7 0	229 6 3	
COUNTY OF ARMAGH.—1 School.												
2773	Keady . . .	Keady	1	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	36 15 0	1840
Total in Armagh,			1	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	36 15 0	
COUNTY OF CAVAN.—5 Schools.												
2187	Annagh . .	Keelagh	1	100	120	220	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1839
2775	Ditto . . .	Kilnaleck	2	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840
1633	Enniskillen	Edendugally . .	3	100	50	150	—	12 0 0	—	—	6 0 0	1838
2774	Glangolin .	Upper Garvolt . .	4	50	30	80	20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	13 0 0	1840
2371	Kildallen .	Killegorman . .	5	100	50	150	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6	do.
Total in Cavan,			5	410	290	700	253 6 8	44 5 0	—	—	148 15 10	
COUNTY OF DONEGAL.—17 Schools.												
2055	Carndonagh .	Glentaugher . . .	1	35	38	73	45 0 0	9 0 0	—	—	27 0 0	1839
2132	Culduff . .	Dristeran, female	2	—	125	125	—	—	—	—	—	do.
2147	Clondavadock	Ballymichael . .	3	80	40	120	—	—	—	—	—	do.
2148	Ditto . . .	Fallenasee	4	60	40	100	46 0 0	Included.	—	—	23 0 0	do.
2260	Clendabork .	Derryreel or Ballybo	5	60	40	100	55 0 0	Included.	2 8 6	—	27 0 0	do.
2441	Ennis-M-Saint	Carrickboy, male	6	150	—	150						
2442	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	7	—	100	100	166 13 4	18 15 0	—	—	92 14 0	1840
2776	Fahan . . .	Birdstown, female	8	—	75	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	—	—	27 16 3	do.
2370	Inniskeel . .	Glenties, female	9	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	do.
2388	Iskahan . .	Ture, male	10	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	do.
2585	Inver . . .	Drimbarrow . . .	11	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	do.
2406	Kilcar . . .	Shalvey	12	50	25	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	—	—	27 16 6	do.
2129	Kiltyronce .	Cronadun	13	45	15	60	40 0 0	4 5 0	—	—	22 2 6	1839
2252	Killinard . .	Mullins or Donegal	14	125	—	125						
2253	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	15	—	125	125	110 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	62 10 0	do.
2407	Lower Fahan	Ballymacarry, male	16	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	1840
2777	Lower Moville	Drumaville . . .	17	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	do.
Total in Donegal,			17	885	793	1,678	762 13 4	80 15 0	2 8 6	—	421 14 5	
COUNTY OF DOWN.—2 Schools.												
2402	Kilkeel . .	Dunavan, female	1	—	50	50	—	—	1 5 2	—	—	1840
2778	Newtownards	Loughriescows . .	2	50	25	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	—	—	27 16 3	do.
Total in Down,			2	50	75	125	50 0 0	5 12 6	1 5 2	—	27 16 3	

IV.—[1.] List of Two Hundred and Seventy-Nine Schools, to which the Commissioners have appropriated Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.—11 Schools.													
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	Date of Grant.	
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.			
2437	Boho . . .	Carrickbeg . . .	1	60	40	100	£ 66 13 4	£ 7 10 0	—	—	£ 37 1 8	1840	
1743	Belleck . .	Garvary . . .	2	100	100	200	72 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	41 0 0	1838	
2057	Clenish . .	Mullinesker . . .	3	100	70	170	56 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	31 15 0	1839	
2223	Dunabrusk .	Bracho . . .	4	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	do.	
2034	Enniskillen .	Enniskillen, male	5	150	—	150	140 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	80 0 0	do.	
2035	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	6	—	150	150	—	—	—	—	—	do.	
2152	Gallon . . .	Derrykerrib . . .	7	50	50	100	34 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	20 15 0	do.	
2153	Maheeracloony	Clareview . . .	8	60	20	80	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	36 15 0	do.	
2269	Maheeracoolmoney	Cronin Bun . . .	9	50	50	100	44 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	25 0 0	do.	
1373	Rossory . .	Ashwoods, male	10	50	—	50	—	—	1 5 2	—	—	1835	
1374	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	11	—	50	50	—	—	1 5 2	—	—	do.	
Total in Fermanagh,			11	680	570	1,250	545 6 8	73 10 0	2 10 4	—	309 8 4		

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.—11 Schools.													
2058	Bovera . .	Muldony . . .	1	70	50	120	—	d —	2 8 6	—	—	1839	
1809	Ballyscallin .	Ballyneas . . .	2	70	35	105	72 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	41 0 0	do.	
2779	Faughanvale.	Faughanvale . . .	3	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840	
1802	Glendernmot .	Waterside . . .	4	100	100	200	—	e —	4 17 0	7 17 11	—	1839	
1816	Ditto . . .	Rossnagalagh . . .	5	90	60	150	5 0 0	f 11 5 0	—	—	8 2 6	do.	
2780	Ditto . . .	Lisdillen . . .	6	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840	
1638	Kilree . . .	Moyagney . . .	7	42	85	127	56 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	29 15 0	1838	
1571	Ditto . . .	Molenan, female	8	—	50	50	—	g —	—	—	—	1837	
2135	Killyleigh .	Tirkane . . .	9	100	60	160	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	36 15 0	1839	
2422	Maghera . .	Lisnamuck, male	10	60	40	100	66 13 4	h 7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840	
2423	Lissan . . .	Clagan . . .	11	53	40	93	62 0 0	6 19 6	—	—	34 9 9	do.	
Total in Derry,			11	705	600	1,305	461 0 0	65 14 6	7 5 6	7 17 11	261 7 3		

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.—2 Schools.													
2060	Maheeracloony	Coolderry, male	1	80	—	80	46 0 0	8 0 0	—	—	27 0 0	1839	
2061	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	2	—	70	70	—	—	—	—	—		
Total in Monaghan,			2	80	70	150	46 0 0	8 0 0	—	—	27 0 0		

COUNTY OF TYRONE.—14 Schools.													
1625	Cappough . .	Ballinatibert . . .	1	55	35	90	72 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	41 0 0	1838	
2110	Clerigher . .	Cauldrum . . .	2	28	12	40	20 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	11 10 0	1839	
2782	Camus . . .	Camus . . .	3	50	25	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	—	—	27 10 3	1840	
2783	Ditto . . .	Derrygalt . . .	4	50	25	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	—	—	27 10 3	do.	
2062	Donaghmore .	Donaghmore . . .	5	100	100	200	46 0 0	8 0 0	2 8 6	—	27 0 0	1839	
2411	Donagheady .	Douratt . . .	6	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840	
2487	Donaghcavey .	Skelga . . .	7	50	30	80	—	i —	—	—	—	do.	
2111	Fintona . . .	Cator or Eskera . . .	8	54	30	84	40 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	23 0 0	1839	
2188	Kilskerry . .	Darlea . . .	9	40	30	70	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	do.	
2785	Ditto . . .	Crossan . . .	10	30	25	55	33 6 8	3 15 0	—	—	18 10 10	1840	
2787	Kildress . .	Gortnacladdy . . .	11	50	25	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	—	—	27 10 0	do.	
2389	Longfield . .	Drumnaforbe . . .	12	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	do.	
2410	Lissan . . .	Broughderg . . .	13	50	25	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	—	—	27 10 0	do.	
2781	Termonamongan	Maheernageeragh . . .	14	30	20	50	33 6 8	3 15 0	—	—	18 10 1	do.	
Total in Tyrone,			14	707	462	1,169	644 13 4	79 10 0	2 8 6	—	360 17 2		

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.													
Counties.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	Date of Grant.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.					
Antrim	9	503	317	820	£ 428 12 5	£ 30 0 0	£ 4 17 0	£ 0 7 0½	£ 229 6 3				
Armagh	1	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	36 15 0				
Cavan	5	410	290	700	253 6 8	44 5 0	—	—	148 15 10				
Donegal	17	885	793	1678	762 13 4	80 15 0	2 8 6	—	421 14 5				
Down	2	50	75	125	50 0 0	5 12 6	1 5 2	—	27 16 3				
Fermanagh	11	680	570	1250	545 6 8	73 10 0	2 10 4	—	309 8 4				
Londonderry	11	705	600	1305	461 0 0	65 14 6	7 5 6	7 17 11	261 7 3				
Monaghan	2	80	70	150	46 0 0	8 0 0	—	—	27 0 0				
Tyrone	14	707	462	1169	644 13 4	79 10 0	2 8 6	—	360 17 2				
Total in Ulster,		72	4,080	3,217	7,297	3,257 12 5	394 17 0	20 15 0	8 4 11½	1823 0 6			

^a The Grants towards this School in last Report were £64 13s. 4d. to build, and £30 to furnish, but were reduced during the year 1841 to their present amount in consequence of a proposed change in the plan of the house, &c.

^b Grants have been paid to this School.

^c Grants have been paid to this School.

^d The Building Grant of £75 was paid during the year; the present Grant in Building column is for privies.

^e Grants paid when Male School was brought into operation.

^f Paid during the year 1841.

^g Grants have been paid to this School.

^h Grants paid

ⁱ See Building List for 1841 for Grant towards Female School.

MUNSTER.—80 Schools.

IV.—[1]. List of Two Hundred and Seventy-Nine Schools, to which the Commissioners have appropriated Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF CLARE.—10 Schools.													
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	Date of Grant.	
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.			
2383	Inchilronan .	Ballanruan, male .	1	100	—	100	£ 100 0 0	£ 11 5 0	£ 1 5 2 ^a	£ —	£ 55 12 6	1840	
2384	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	2	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2381	Kilfeara . .	Kilkee, male .	3	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	74 10 0	1840	
2382	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	4	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1803	Kilmurray .	Knock	5	100	50	150	106 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	60 10 0	1839	
2064	Kilfeadue . .	Ailroe	6	200	150	350	80 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	45 0 0	1839	
2155	Kilfenora . .	Kilfenora, male .	7	200	—	200	160 0 0	18 0 0	—	—	89 0 0	1839	
2156	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	8	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2189	Kilchreiste .	Ballinacalla, male .	9	150	—	150	111 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	63 0 0	1839	
2190	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	10	—	150	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total in Clare,			10	850	600	1450	691 0 0	84 5 0	1 5 2	—	387 12 6		

COUNTY OF CORK.—24 Schools.													
2799	Ardagh . . .	Inch, female .	1	—	40	40	72 13 4	15 0 0	—	—	43 16 8 ^b	1840	
2067	Ballymartle .	Ballymartle, male .	2	90	—	90	76 0 0	8 10 0	—	—	42 5 0	1839	
2068	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	3	—	80	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2803	Clonmeen . .	Bantyre, male .	4	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	74 10 0	1840	
2804	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	5	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2157	Dromtariffe .	Dromah, male .	6	200	—	200	146 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	83 0 0	1839	
2158	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	7	—	200	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2377	Dangan . . .	Kilcounty	8	50	25	75	50 0 0	5 12 6	—	—	27 16 3	1840	
2807	Donoughmore .	Rathcoola	9	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	2 8 6	—	37 1 8 ^c	1840	
2806	Ditto . . .	Kilcullen	10	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	2 8 6	—	37 1 8 ^d	1840	
1688	Killaghenanagh .	Grenane	11	130	70	200	66 0 0	9 0 0	—	—	37 10 0	1838	
2160	Kilnamartyr .	Renanaree	12	70	50	120	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	36 15 0	1839	
2306	Kilfaughnabeg	Glandore, infant .	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2162	Kilcarcoran .	Lismire, male .	14	150	—	150	110 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	62 10 0	1839	
2163	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	15	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2802	Kilcorney . .	Kilcorney	16	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840	
2801	Kilcreddin . .	Kilcreddin	17	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840	
2800	Kilmaedonough	Kilmaedonough . .	18	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	36 15 0	1840	
2115	Marshallstown	Gortroe, male .	19	100	—	100	110 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	62 10 0	1839	
2116	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	20	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2114	Mitchelstown .	Ballygiblin	21	100	100	200	66 0 0	7 0 0	—	1 5 4	36 10 0 ^e	1839	
2164	Rencuswan . .	Cove of Kinsale . .	22	100	60	160	77 0 0	8 12 0	—	—	42 16 0	1839	
2373	Skull . . .	Dunbeacon	23	100	—	100 ^f	—	—	—	—	—	1840	
2805	Salleen . . .	Scartleagh	24	60	40	100 ^g	—	—	—	—	—	1840	
Total in Cork,			24	1550	1165	2715	1306 6 8	163 14 6	4 17 0	1 5 4	735 0 7		

COUNTY OF KERRY.—24 Schools.													
2419	Aglish . . .	Knockaderagh, female .	1	—	60	60 ^h	—	—	—	—	—	—	1840
2808	Ditto . . .	Ballymilane, male .	2	100	—	100	95 0 0	11 5 0	2 8 6	—	53 2 6 ⁱ	1840	
2809	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	3	—	50	50	—	—	2 8 6	—	—	—	
2385	Brosna . . .	Knockogno	4	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840	
2118	Ballinvoher .	Bracklun, male .	5	180	—	180	133 6 8	15 0 0	—	—	74 3 4	1839	
2119	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	6	—	140	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2197	Dromid . . .	Spunkane, male .	7	300	—	300	111 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	63 0 0	1839	
2198	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	8	—	200	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1703	Gneeveguilla .	Gneeveguilla	9	90	60	150	106 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	60 10 0	1838	
2120	Gobey . . .	Gortnaskahi, male .	10	200	—	200	126 0 0	18 0 0	—	—	72 0 0	1839	
2121	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	11	—	150	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2122	Ditto . . .	Gunsborough, male .	12	250	—	250	200 0 0	Included	—	—	100 0 0	1839	
2123	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	13	—	200	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2193	Fillemore . .	Fillemore, male .	14	150	—	150	111 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	63 0 0	1839	
2194	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	15	—	150	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2165	Killury . . .	Drumnacurra, male .	16	160	—	160	110 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	62 0 0	1839	
2166	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	17	—	90	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2191	Killiny . . .	Martramane, male .	18	240	—	240	134 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	74 10 0	1839	
2192	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	19	—	200	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1804	Kilcoleman .	Ballyoutera	20	300	—	300	140 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	80 0 0	1839	
2754	Kilbonane . .	Ballymalis	21	100	50	150	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6	1840	
2810	Kilmoily . .	Kilmoily, male .	22	100	—	100	178 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	99 0 0	1840	
2811	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female .	23	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2425	Rattoo . . .	Drummartin	24	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840	
Total in Kerry,			24	2290	1530	3820	1677 13 4	185 10 0	4 17 0	—	931 11 8		

^a About being brought into operation.^d About being brought into operation.^g Grants paid; about being brought into operation.^b The Male School brought into operation.^e About being brought into operation.^h Grants paid, and Male School brought into operation.^c About being brought into operation.^f Grants paid; about being brought into operation.ⁱ About being brought into operation.

IV.—[1]. List of Two Hundred and Seventy-Nine Schools, to which the Commissioners have appropriated Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—10 Schools.													
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	Date of Grant.	
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.			
2073	Abbington .	Anna, male	1	180	—	180	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
2074	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	2	—	96	96	116 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	63 0 0	1839	
2226	Aney . . .	Knockaney, male	3	100	—	100	86 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	50 10 0	1839	
2227	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	4	—	80	80	72 0 0	7 10 0	2 8 6 ^a	—	39 15 0	1839	
2184	Caherelly .	Caherelly, male	5	80	—	80	200 0 0	22 10 0	—	—	111 5 0	1840	
2185	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	6	—	80	80	134 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	74 10 0	1840	
2358	Moneygea .	Templeglantine, male	7	200	—	200	608 0 0	70 0 0	2 8 6	—	339 0 0		
2359	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	8	—	100	100							
2813	Shanagolden .	Foynes, male	9	100	—	100							
2814	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	10	—	100	100							
Total in Limerick,			10	660	456	1,116							

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—9 Schools.													
2835	Inch . . .	Inch, male	1	100	—	100	106 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	£ s. d.		
2836	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	2	—	100	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	60 10 0	1840	
2428	Kilvolane .	Lacamore	3	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840	
2818	Loughkeen .	Carrig	4	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840	
2815	Loughmore .	Loughmore	5	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840	
2443	Templetuohy	Templetuohy, male	6	150	—	150	166 13 4	18 15 0	—	—	92 14 2	1840	
2444	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	7	—	100	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	74 10 0	1840	
2816	Templelinny .	Glanacuna, male	8	100	—	100							
2817	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	9	—	100	100							
Total in Tipperary,			9	530	420	950	606 13 4	71 5 0	—	—	338 19 2		

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—3 Schools.													
2075	Kilbronan .	Bennetschurch . .	1	70	40	110	63 0 0	7 0 0	—	—	£ s. d.		
1710	Lismore . .	Carrignagower . .	2	150	150	300	140 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	35 0 0	1839	
1709	Modeligo . .	Scart	3	120	100	220	140 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	80 0 0	1838	
Total in Waterford,			3	340	290	630	317 0 0	47 0 0	—	—	67 0 0	1838	
											182 0 0		

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.													
Counties.	No. of Schools	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.					
Clare	10	850	600	1450	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Cork	24	1550	1165	2715	691 0 0	84 5 0	1 5 2	—	387 12 6				
Kerry	24	2290	1530	3820	1306 6 8	163 14 6	4 17 0	1 5 4	735 0 7				
Limerick	10	660	456	1116	1677 13 4	185 10 0	4 17 0	—	931 11 8				
Tipperary	9	530	420	950	608 0 0	70 0 0	2 8 6	—	339 0 0				
Waterford	3	340	290	630	606 13 4	71 5 0	—	—	338 19 2				
Total in Munster,		80	6,220	4,461	10,681	5,206 13 4	621 14 6	13 7 8	1 5 4	2,914 3 11			

LEINSTER.—61 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.—Nil.												
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—Nil.												
COUNTY OF KILDARE.—5 Schools.												
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	Date of Grant.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		
1712	Allenwood or Kilmague .	Allenwood	1	100	60	160	£ 72 0 0	£ 10 0 0	—	—	£ 41 0 0	1838
2169	Carbery . . .	Derntnm	2	60	40	100	£ 66 0 0	£ 7 10 0	—	—	£ 36 15 0	1839
2105	Newbridge . .	Newbridge, male	3	130	—	130	£ 150 0 0	£ 20 0 0	—	—	£ 85 0 0	1839
2106	Ditto	Ditto, female	4	—	170	170	—	—	—	—	—	—
2033	Narraghmore	Old Grange	5	50	50	100	£ 60 0 0	£ 10 0 0	—	—	£ 35 0 0	1839
Total in Kildare,			5	340	320	660	£ 248 0 0	£ 47 10 0	—	—	£ 197 15 0	

* About being brought into operation.

OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

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IV.—[1.] List of Two Hundred and Seventy-Nine Schools, to which the Commissioners have appropriated Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—9 Schools.

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	Date of Grant.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		
2788	Castlecomer .	Phirodagh, male	1	100	—	100	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	—	£ s. d.	1840
2789	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	2	—	100	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	74 10 0	
2750	Galmoy . . .	Monkeenamuck, male	3	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	74 10 0	1840
2751	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	4	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	
2834	Kilkeasy . .	Lismatique, male	5	70	—	70	53 6 8	6 0 0	—	—	29 13 4	1840
2272	Mooncoin . .	Mooncoin, female	6	—	200	200	125 0 0	Included	—	—	62 10 0	
1840	Rosbercon . .	Rosbercon . . .	7	100	80	180	113 6 8	14 14 8	3 4 5	—	64 0 8 ^a	1839
2137	Shaffin . . .	Greenkill . . .	8	100	80	180	90 0 0	9 0 0	—	—	49 10 0	
1302	Tullaroan . .	Tullaroan . . .	9	200	100	300	198 0 0	23 15 6	—	—	110 15 6	1833
Total in Kilkenny,			9	670	660	1,330	847 13 4	83 10 2	3 4 5	—	465 9 6	

KING'S COUNTY.—4 Schools.

2431	Ballycane . .	Raheen	1	60	40	100	75 0 0	5 12 6	—	—	40 6 3	1840
2446	Birr	Birr, male	2	200	—	200	222 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	123 10 0	
2447	Ditto	Ditto, female	3	—	133	133	—	—	—	—	—	1838
1720	Geashill . . .	Ballinagar	4	80	60	140	72 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	41 0 0	
Total in King's Co.,			4	340	233	573	369 0 0	40 12 6	—	—	204 16 3	

COUNTY OF LOUTH.—10 Schools.

2094	Ardee	Ardee, male	1	300	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	1839
2095	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	300	300 ^b	—	—	—	—	—	
2791	Cooley	Monksland, male	3	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6	1840
2792	Ditto	Ditto, female	4	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	
2793	Carlingford .	Mullaboy	5	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	36 15 0	1840
2082	Faughard . . .	Kilcurry, female	6	—	90	90 ^c	—	—	—	—	—	
2138	Tallonstown .	Acint, male	7	150	—	150	110 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	62 10 0	1839
2139	Ditto	Ditto, female	8	—	150	150	—	—	—	—	—	
2794	Louth	Stonetown	9	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	36 15 0	1840
1593	Walshestown .	Walshestown	10	160	60	220	130 0 0	—	—	—	65 0 0	
Total in Louth,			10	830	730	1,560	472 0 0	41 5 0	—	—	256 12 6	

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.—1 School.

2790	Clonbroney . .	Castlebrock	1	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840
Total in Longford,			1	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	

COUNTY OF MEATH.—12 Schools.

2795	Bective	Bective, male	1	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6	1840
2796	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	
2087	Clonalvey . . .	Clonalvey, female	3	—	80	80 ^d	—	—	—	—	—	1839
1904	Calmullen . . .	Culmullen	4	35	25	60	40 0 0	—	—	—	20 0 0	
1726	Castletown . . .	Castletown	5	60	40	100	72 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	41 0 0	1838
2391	Castlejordan . .	Balnabreaky, male	6	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6	
2392	Ditto	Ditto, female	7	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	1840
1814	Kildalkey . . .	Carnisle	8	150	150	300	6 0 0 ^e	—	—	—	3 0 0	
2797	Kilcloon	Kilcloon	9	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840
1725	Meybologue . .	Kilgriffie	10	120	80	200	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6	
2230	Rathkenny . . .	Rathkenny, male	11	130	—	130	113 0 0	Included	3 4 5	2 7 0	56 10 0 ^f	1839
2231	Ditto	Ditto, female	12	—	120	120	—	—	3 4 5	—	—	
Total in Meath,			12	755	635	1,390	597 13 4	51 5 0	6 8 10	2 7 0	324 9 2	

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—2 Schools.

2765	Elrke	Graiguen	1	80	40	120	80 0 0	9 0 0	—	—	44 10 0	1840
1727	Killabin . . .	Ballylinan	2	100	100	200	140 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	80 0 0	
Total in Queen's Co.,			2	180	140	320	220 0 0	29 0 0	—	—	124 10 0	

WESTMEATH.—8 Schools.

2090	Castletown . .	Clonagh, male	1	100	—	100	116 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	63 0 0	1839
2091	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	
2264	Ditto	Carn	3	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	36 15 0	1839
2262	Castletowndelvin	Crowninstown, male	4	80	—	80	106 13 4	12 0 0	—	—	59 6 8	
2263	Ditto	Ditto, female	5	—	80	80	—	—	—	—	—	1839
1754	Kilkenny, West	Tubberclare	6	400	300	700 ^g	—	—	37 10 0	—	18 15 0	
1728	Mayne	Coole	7	100	100	200	140 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	80 0 0	1838
2405	Multyfarnham .	Multyfarnham	8	80	45	125	83 6 8	9 7 6	—	—	46 7 1	
Total in Westmeath,			8	820	665	1,485	512 0 0	96 7 6	—	—	304 3 9	

IV.—[1.] List of Two Hundred and Seventy-Nine Schools, to which the Commissioners have appropriated Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.—10 Schools.												
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	Date of Grant.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		
2100	Clonlea . .	Donard, male	1	200	—	200	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
2101	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	2	—	150	150	116 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	63 0 0	1839
2232	Kilmallock .	Ballymurren, male	3	140	—	140	129 0 0	17 8 0	—	—	73 4 0	1839
2233	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	4	—	140	140	—	—	—	—	—	
2206	St. James . .	Duncannon, male	5	112	—	112	110 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	62 10 0	1839
2207	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	6	—	64	64	—	—	—	—	—	
2096	Templetown .	Templetown, male	7	80	—	80	—	—	2 8 6	—	—	1839
2097	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	8	—	80	80	—	—	2 8 6	—	—	
2142	Templeshambo	Kilteely	9	65	55	120	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	36 15 0	1839
2143	Ditto . . .	Ballindaggin	10	80	60	140	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	36 15 0	1839
Total in Wexford,				10	677	549	1,226	487 0 0	57 8 0	4 17 0	272 4 0	

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.—Nil.

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

Counties.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	
Carlow	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dublin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare	5	340	320	660	248 0 0	47 10 0	—	—	197 15 0
Kilkenny	9	670	660	1,330	847 13 4	83 10 2	3 4 5	—	465 9 6
King's County	4	340	233	573	369 0 0	40 12 6	—	—	204 16 3
Louth	10	830	730	1,560	472 0 0	41 5 0	—	—	256 12 6
Longford	1	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
Meath	12	755	635	1,390	597 13 4	51 5 0	6 8 10	2 7 0	324 9 2
Queen's County	2	180	140	320	220 0 0	29 0 0	—	—	124 10 0
Westmeath	8	820	665	1,485	512 0 0	96 7 6	—	—	304 3 9
Wexford	10	677	549	1,226	487 0 0	57 8 0	4 17 0	—	272 4 0
Wicklow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total in Leinster, . . .	61	4,672	3,972	8,644	3,820 0 0	454 8 2	14 10 3	2 7 0	2,187 1 10

CONNAUGHT.—66 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—11 Schools.												
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	Date of Grant.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		
1828	Ballymanard	Ishkeer	1	150	150	300	140 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	80 0 0	1839
2176	Ballymacarthy	Gurranbrack, male	2	133	—	133	146 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	83 0 0	1839
2177	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	3	—	133	133	—	—	—	—	—	
2103	Caltra . . .	Lisnagay, male	4	150	—	150	127 0 0	13 0 0	—	—	70 0 0	1839
2104	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	5	—	150	150	—	—	—	—	—	
2399	Clonrush . .	Loughkeel	6	75	50	125	83 6 8	9 7 6	—	—	46 7 1	1840
1606	Kilcummin .	Oughterard	7	200	200	400	133 6 8	—	—	—	92 7 0	1838
2173	Killirean . .	Barna	8	80	100	180	88 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	49 0 0	1839
2819	Moycullen .	Knockbane, female	9	—	100	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	36 15 0	1840
1932	Orney . . .	Clifden, male	10	300	—	300	10 0 0	14 2 6	—	—	12 1 3	1833
2386	Rahoon . . .	Furbough	11	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	1840
Total in Galway,				11	1,148	923	2,071	860 6 8	101 10 0	—	506 12 0	

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.—10 Schools.

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	Date of Grant.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		
2820	Aughteragh .	Ballinamore, male	1	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6	1840
2821	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	2	—	50	50	93 0 0	14 0 0	2 8 6 ^b	—	53 10 0	1838
1648	Cloone . . .	Corduff	3	90	50	140	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6	1840
2415	Gortlurteragh	Farnaght, male	4	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	
2416	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	5	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	
2178	Killamunany	Killabuggy	6	100	80	180	88 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	49 0 0	1839
2208	Ditto . . .	Towneyunsenagh . .	7	52	28	80	44 0 0	4 10 0	—	—	24 5 0	1839
2752	Mohill . . .	Mohill, male	8	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	74 10 0	1840
2753	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	9	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	
1407	Rossinor . .	Tawley	10	30	20	50	36 13 4	—	—	—	18 7 9	1835
Total in Leitrim,				10	572	378	950	595 13 4	66 0 0	2 8 6	330 17 9	

^a Grant paid, and Schools about being brought into operation.^b About being brought into operation.

IV.—[1.] List of Two Hundred and Seventy-Nine Schools, to which the Commissioners have appropriated Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF MAYO.—38 Schools.												
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	Date of Grant.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		
2307	Achil . . .	Slievemore . . .	1	60	40	100	£ 91 6 8	£ 16 3 4	—	—	£ 53 15 0	1840
2308	Ditto . . .	Darreens . . .	2	60	40	100	£ 91 6 8	£ 16 3 4	—	—	£ 53 15 0	1840
2309	Ditto . . .	Docega . . .	3	60	40	100	£ 91 6 8	£ 16 3 4	—	—	£ 53 15 0	1840
2823	Aughaval . .	Murrisk, male	4	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	£ 55 12 6	1840
2824	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	5	—	50	50	106 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	£ 60 10 0	1838
1862	Aughavale . .	Bouris . . .	6	100	80	180	106 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	£ 60 10 0	1838
1664	Ditto . . .	Kilmore . . .	7	110	70	180	106 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	£ 60 10 0	1838
1661	Ditto . . .	Meehastin . . .	8	100	70	170	106 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	£ 60 10 0	1838
1666	Ditto . . .	Kilsallagh . . .	9	120	70	190	106 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	£ 60 10 0	1838
1665	Ditto . . .	Cloneen . . .	10	110	80	190	106 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	£ 60 10 0	1838
1663	Ditto . . .	Driminaduff . . .	11	110	80	190	106 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	£ 60 10 0	1838
1668	Ditto . . .	Nappagh . . .	12	110	80	190	106 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	£ 60 10 0	1838
1667	Ditto . . .	Midghefield . . .	13	110	80	190	106 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	£ 60 10 0	1838
2825	Anghamore . .	Cahir . . .	14	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	£ 36 15 0	1840
1851	Anagh . . .	Polacapiel or Logboy	15	150	130	280	—	—	—	—	—	1839
2266	Aglis . . .	Derrylee . . .	16	75	45	120	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	£ 36 15 0	1839
2268	Ditto . . .	Driminrathcahill . . .	17	200	150	350	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	£ 37 1 8	1839
1670	Boorishoole . .	Newport pratt . . .	18	679	527	1,206	160 3 2	29 11 8	—	—	£ 94 16 7	1838
1671	Ditto . . .	Trienbeg . . .	19	203	133	336	91 6 8	16 3 4	—	—	£ 53 15 0	1838
1672	Ditto . . .	Derralohan now Kilmore	20	107	79	186	91 6 8	16 3 4	—	—	£ 53 15 0	1838
1675	Ditto . . .	Dunetrusk now Derradda	21	166	150	316	91 6 8	16 3 4	—	—	£ 53 15 0	1838
1674	Ditto . . .	Mulranny . . .	22	120	115	235	91 6 8	16 3 4	—	—	£ 53 15 0	1838
2429	Bohola . . .	Tavnaghkinnaff . . .	23	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	£ 31 1 8	1840
1677	Beltony . . .	Cappaduff . . .	24	250	—	250	140 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	£ 80 0 0	1838
2140	Ballasakerry . .	Rathglass . . .	25	50	50	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	£ 36 15 0	1839
1848	Boccan . . .	Kilnock . . .	26	50	50	100	10 0 0	—	—	—	£ 5 0 0	1839
1661	Cong . . .	Cross . . .	27	150	150	300	140 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	£ 80 0 0	1838
1676	Crossboyne or Kilvine	Ballindine . . .	28	140	100	240	140 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	£ 80 0 0	1838
1614	Ditto . . .	Lisduff or Scardan . . .	29	50	50	100	40 0 0	5 0 0	—	—	£ 22 10 0	1838
2126	Killmore Erris	Terrane, male	30	70	50	120	60 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	£ 33 15 0	1839
2396	Ditto . . .	Tarmon . . .	31	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	£ 37 1 8	1840
2303	Kilmaree . . .	Clooncara . . .	32	100	50	150	100 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	£ 53 15 0	1840
2827	Ditto . . .	Tavrane, female	33	—	50	50	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	£ 55 12 6	1840
1616	Kilcolman . . .	Ballagharna . . .	34	60	40	100	72 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	£ 44 0 0	1838
2394	Killedan . . .	Caulbrack . . .	35	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	£ 37 1 8	1840
2393	Kilgarvan . . .	Bunniconlan . . .	36	75	50	125	83 6 8	9 7 6	—	—	£ 46 7 1	1840
2186	Killala . . .	Killala . . .	37	200	150	350	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	£ 37 1 8	1839
2822	Templemore . .	Straid . . .	38	60	40	100	66 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	£ 36 15 0	1840
Total in Mayo,			38	4,345	3,099	7,444	3,230 3 2	452 2 6	—	—	£ 1,838 2 0	
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.—5 Schools.												
1607	Drum . . .	Cornafulla . . .	1	100	100	200	—	—	£ 38 4 8	—	£ 19 2 4	1838
1856	Donamon . . .	Donamon . . .	2	50	50	100	39 6 4	5 0 0	—	—	£ 22 3 2	1839
1753	Elphin . . .	Elphin . . .	3	150	150	300	90 0 0	—	—	—	£ 48 16 0	1838
2427	Killeevan . . .	Killeevan . . .	4	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	£ 37 1 8	1840
1617	Tarmonbarry . .	Ballytohey . . .	5	70	30	100	72 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	£ 41 0 0	1838
Total in Roscommon,			5	430	370	800	267 19 8	60 14 8	—	—	£ 168 3 2	
COUNTY OF SLIGO.—2 Schools.												
1895	Gorteen . . .	Rathmader . . .	1	60	50	110	41 6 0	—	—	—	£ 20 13 0	1839
1852	Templetnoohy . .	Ballyfarris . . .	2	80	40	120	38 2 4	—	—	—	£ 19 1 0	1839
Total in Sligo,			2	140	90	230	79 8 4	—	—	—	£ 39 14 0	
SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.												
Counties.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	Date of Grant.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.				
Galway	11	1,148	923	2,071	£ 860 6 8	£ 101 10 0	—	—	£ 506 12 0			
Leitrim	10	572	378	950	595 13 4	66 0 0	2 8 6	—	330 17 9			
Mayo	38	4,345	3,099	7,444	3,230 3 2	452 2 6	—	—	1,838 2 0			
Roscommon	5	430	370	800	267 19 8	60 14 8	—	—	168 3 2			
Sligo	2	140	90	230	79 8 4	—	—	—	39 14 0			
Total in Connaught,	66	6,635	4,860	11,495	5,033 11 2	680 7 2	2 8 6	—	2,883 8 11			
SUMMARY IN PROVINCES.												
Ulster	72	4,080	3,217	7,297	3,257 12 5	394 17 0	20 15 0	8 4 11½	1,823 0 6			
Munster	80	6,220	4,461	10,681	5,206 13 4	621 14 6	13 7 8	1 5 4	2,914 3 11			
Leinster	61	4,672	3,972	8,644	3,820 0 0	454 8 2	14 10 3	2 7 0	2,187 1 10			
Connaught	66	6,635	4,860	11,495	5,033 11 2	680 7 2	2 8 6	—	2,883 8 11			
Total,	279	21,607	16,510	38,117	17,317 16 11	2,151 6 10	51 1 5	11 17 3½	9,807 15 2			

• See List of Building Cases of 1841 for Female School.
• See List of Building Cases of 1841 for Female School.

• Grants paid; about being brought into operation.
• See List of operation Schools for Male School.

• Building Grant of £134 paid.

IV.

[2].—A LIST of ONE HUNDRED and THREE SCHOOLS, to which the Commissioners appropriated Grants towards Building, and Fitting up, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841; and which were not in operation up to that date, with Summaries in Counties and in Provinces.

ULSTER.—31 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.—4 Schools.											
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	
2902	Ballymoney	Kirkhills	1	45	30	75	£ s. d. 50 0 0	£ s. d. 5 12 6	—	—	£ s. d. 27 16 3
3023	Dunluce	Sineirl	2	50	30	80	54 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	30 0 0
3042	Billy	Bushmills, male	3	120	—	120	160 0 0	18 0 0	—	—	89 0 0
3043	Ditto	Ditto, female	4	—	120	120					
Total in Antrim,				4	215	180	264 0 0	29 12 6	—	—	146 16 3
COUNTY OF ARMAGH.—3 Schools.											
2860	Loughgall	Waste Lands	1	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
2848	Lisnadill	Drumgaw	2	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
2904	Loughgall	Aughanlig	3	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
Total in Armagh,				3	180	120	200 0 0	22 10 0	—	—	111 5 0
COUNTY OF CAVAN.—4 Schools.											
3229	Drumgoon	Cohagh, male	1	60	40	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6
3230	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	100	—	100					
2880	Ditto	Cootehill, infant	3	—	50	50	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
3157	Templestort	Tullybrack	4	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
Total in Cavan,				4	220	130	233 6 8	26 5 0	—	—	129 15 10
COUNTY OF DONEGAL.—5 Schools.											
2999	Iskahan	Ture, female	1	—	50	50	33 6 8	7 10 0	—	—	20 8 4
2903	Urney	Alt	2	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
3134	Kilbarren	Creedy	3	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
3160	Fahan	Tullydish	4	75	75	150	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6
3161	Conwell	Kilfeak	5	50	30	80	54 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	30 0 0
Total in Donegal,				5	245	235	320 13 4	39 15 0	—	—	180 4 2
COUNTY OF DOWN.—6 Schools.											
2890	Clonallen	Mayo, female	1	—	50	50	36 16 1	—	—	—	21 8 1
2898	Upper Kilkeel	Grange, male	2	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6
2899	Ditto	Ditto, female	3	—	80	80					
2900	Dunsford	Ballydock, male	4	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	2 8 6	—	55 12 6
2901	Ditto	Ditto, female	5	—	80	80			1 5 2	—	
3162	Bangor	Bangor	6	100	50	150	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6
Total in Down,				6	300	260	336 16 1	33 15 0	3 13 8	—	188 5 7
COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.—2 Schools.											
2869	Derryoulery	Cules	1	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
3145	Enniskillen	Immarue	2	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
Total in Fermanagh,				2	120	80	133 6 8	15 0 0	—	—	74 3 4
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.—3 Schools.											
2891	Maghera	Lisnamuck, female	1	—	54	54	36 0 0	4 1 0	—	—	20 0 6
2895	Termoneeny	Lemnaroy, male	2	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6
2896	Ditto	Ditto, female	3	—	50	50					
Total in Londonderry,				3	100	104	136 0 0	15 6 0	—	—	75 13 0
COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.—Nil.											

IV.—[2]. List of One Hundred and Three Schools, to which the Commissioners have made Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF TYRONE.—4 Schools.

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	
2882	Donaghmore . .	Tullyallen	1	60	40	100	£ s. d. 66 13 4	£ s. d. 7 10 0	£ s. d. 2 8 6	—	£ s. d. 37 1 8
3126	Dromore	Curley	2	50	30	80	£ s. d. 53 6 8	£ s. d. 6 0 0	—	—	£ s. d. 29 13 4
3148	Langfield	Garveyhullion	3	60	40	100	£ s. d. 66 13 4	£ s. d. 7 10 0	—	—	£ s. d. 37 1 8
3149	Fintona	Fintona	4	60	40	100	£ s. d. 66 13 4	£ s. d. 7 10 0	—	—	£ s. d. 37 1 8
Total in Tyrone,			4	230	150	380	£ s. d. 253 6 8	£ s. d. 28 10 0	£ s. d. 2 8 6	—	£ s. d. 140 18 4

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

Counties.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	
Antrim	4	215	180	395	£ s. d. 264 0 0	£ s. d. 29 12 6	—	—	£ s. d. 146 16 3
Armagh	3	180	120	300	£ s. d. 200 0 0	£ s. d. 22 10 0	—	—	£ s. d. 111 5 0
Cavan	4	220	130	350	£ s. d. 233 6 8	£ s. d. 26 5 0	—	—	£ s. d. 129 15 10
Donegal	5	245	235	480	£ s. d. 820 13 4	£ s. d. 39 15 0	—	—	£ s. d. 180 4 2
Down	6	300	260	560	£ s. d. 336 16 1	£ s. d. 33 15 0	£ s. d. 3 13 8	—	£ s. d. 188 5 7
Fermanagh	2	120	80	200	£ s. d. 133 6 8	£ s. d. 15 0 0	—	—	£ s. d. 74 3 4
Londonderry	3	100	104	204	£ s. d. 136 0 0	£ s. d. 15 6 0	—	—	£ s. d. 75 13 0
Monaghan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone	4	230	150	380	£ s. d. 253 6 8	£ s. d. 28 10 0	£ s. d. 2 8 6	—	£ s. d. 140 18 4
Total in Ulster,	31	1,610	1,259	2,869	£ s. d. 1,877 9 5	£ s. d. 210 13 6	£ s. d. 6 2 2	—	£ s. d. 1,047 1 6

MUNSTER.—33 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE.—4 Schools.

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	
3000	Clare	Clare	1	100	100	200	£ s. d. 140 0 0	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 80 0 0
3198	Killonohan	Cahirbollog, male	2	100	—	100	£ s. d. 134 0 0	£ s. d. 15 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 74 10 0
3199	Ditto	Ditto, female	3	—	100	100	£ s. d. 66 13 4	£ s. d. 7 10 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 37 1 8
3204	Kilmoon	Rathbane	4	60	40	100	£ s. d. 340 13 4	£ s. d. 42 10 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 191 11 8
Total in Clare,			4	260	240	500	£ s. d. 340 13 4	£ s. d. 42 10 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 191 11 8

COUNTY OF CORK.—11 Schools.

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	
2981	Abbeymahon	Lislevan, male	1	75	—	75	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 11 5 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 55 12 6
2983	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	75	75	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 2 8 6	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
3022	Ardnaquihy	Watergrasshill, female	3	—	106	106	£ s. d. 80 0 0	£ s. d. 9 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 44 10 0
3049	Ditto	Killuntin, male	4	70	—	70	£ s. d. 66 13 4	£ s. d. 7 10 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 37 1 8
3050	Ditto	Ditto, female	5	—	50	50	£ s. d. 66 13 4	£ s. d. 7 10 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 37 1 8
3150	Canova	Canova	6	60	40	100	£ s. d. 66 13 4	£ s. d. 7 10 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 37 1 8
2883	Kilmackabea	Knockskeagh	7	60	40	100	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 11 5 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 55 12 6
2975	Kilmalooda	Cloghagh, male	8	100	—	100	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 11 5 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 55 12 6
2976	Ditto	Ditto, female	9	—	50	50	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 11 5 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 55 12 6
3124	Magourney	Coachford, male	10	100	—	100	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 11 5 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 55 12 6
3125	Ditto	Ditto, female	11	—	50	50	£ s. d. 513 6 8	£ s. d. 57 15 0	£ s. d. 2 8 6	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 285 10 10
Total in Cork,			11	465	411	876	£ s. d. 513 6 8	£ s. d. 57 15 0	£ s. d. 2 8 6	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 285 10 10

COUNTY OF KERRY.—10 Schools.

Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	
2849	Kenmare	Kenmare, male	1	100	—	100	£ s. d. 96 10 0	£ s. d. 15 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 55 15 0
2850	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	100	100	£ s. d. 134 0 0	£ s. d. 15 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 74 10 0
2979	Kilcummin	Clashnagarrane, male	3	100	—	100	£ s. d. 134 0 0	£ s. d. 15 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 74 10 0
2980	Ditto	Ditto, female	4	—	100	100	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 11 5 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 55 12 6
3217	Prior	Dungegan, male	5	100	—	100	£ s. d. 134 0 0	£ s. d. 15 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 74 10 0
3218	Ditto	Ditto, female	6	—	100	100	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 11 5 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 55 12 6
3132	Ratoo	Shavaddara, male	7	100	—	100	£ s. d. 134 0 0	£ s. d. 15 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 74 10 0
3133	Ditto	Ditto, female	8	—	50	50	£ s. d. 598 10 0	£ s. d. 71 5 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 354 17 6
3215	Valentia	Valentia, male	9	100	—	100	£ s. d. 134 0 0	£ s. d. 15 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 74 10 0
3216	Ditto	Ditto, female	10	—	100	100	£ s. d. 598 10 0	£ s. d. 71 5 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 354 17 6
Total in Kerry,			10	500	450	950	£ s. d. 598 10 0	£ s. d. 71 5 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 354 17 6

APPENDIX TO EIGHTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

IV. [2].—List of One Hundred and Three Schools, to which the Commissioners have appropriated Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—5 Schools.												
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		
2909	Ballingarry .	Ballingarry, male	1	100	—	100	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
2910	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	2	—	100	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	2 8 6	—	106 0 0	
2911	Kilcorman . .	Kilcorman . . .	3	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	36 16 8	
3231	Kilfergus . .	Glinn, male	4	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	74 10 0	
3232	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	5	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	
Total in Limerick,			5	260	240	500	334 13 4	37 10 0	4 17 0	—	217 6 8	
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—3 Schools.												
3019	Ballysheehan	Burncourt, male	1	150	—	150	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
3020	Ditto . . .	Ditto, female	2	—	100	100	171 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	95 10 0	
3177	Ballinaclough	Ballinaclough . . .	3	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8	
Total in Tipperary,			3	210	140	350	237 13 4	27 10 0	—	—	132 11 8	
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—Nil.												
SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.												
Counties.	No. of Schools	Expected Attendance.			Aid granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.				
Clare	4	260	240	500	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Cork	11	465	411	876	340 13 4	42 10 0	—	—	191 11 8			
Kerry	10	500	450	950	513 6 8	57 15 0	2 8 6	—	285 10 10			
Limerick	5	260	240	500	598 10 0	71 5 0	—	—	354 17 6			
Tipperary	3	210	140	350	334 13 4	37 10 0	4 17 0	—	217 6 8			
Waterford	—	—	—	—	237 13 4	27 10 0	—	—	132 11 8			
Total in Munster,	33	1,695	1,481	3,176	2,024 16 8	236 10 0	7 5 6	—	1,181 18 4			
LEINSTER.—20 Schools.												
COUNTY OF CARLOW.—Nil.												
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—4 Schools.												
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.	
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.		
3061	St. George . .	St. Peter's, male	1	250	—	250	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
3062	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	200	200	300 0 0	33 15 0	—	—	166 17 6	
3058	Whitechurch .	Edmondstown, male	3	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	74 10 0	
3059	Ditto	Ditto, female	4	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	
Total in Dublin,			4	350	300	650	434 0 0	48 15 0	—	—	241 7 6	
COUNTY OF KILDARE.—2 Schools.												
3213	Caddamstown .	Ballyna, male	1	70	—	70	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
3214	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	70	70	93 6 8	10 10 0	—	—	51 18 4	
Total in Kildare,			2	70	70	140	93 6 8	10 10 0	—	—	51 18 4	
COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—3 Schools.												
2918	Johnstown . .	Johnstown, male	1	100	—	100	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
2919	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	100	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	2 8 6	—	93 12 0	
3250	Kilkeasy . . .	Lismatigue, female	3	—	70	70	42 13 4	4 16 0	—	—	23 14 8	
Total in Kilkenny,			3	100	170	270	176 13 4	19 16 0	4 17 0	—	117 6 8	
KING'S COUNTY.—Nil.												

* About being brought into operation. Grants paid.
 ° About being brought into operation. Grants paid.

° About being brought into operation. Grants paid.

IV. [2].—List of One Hundred and Three Schools, to which the Commissioners have appropriated Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF LOUTH.—2 Schools.											
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	
3001	Carlingford	Omeath, male	1	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	2 8 6 2 8 6	—	74 10 0
3002	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	100	100					
Total in Louth,			2	100	100	200	134 0 0	15 0 0	4 17 0	—	74 10 0
COUNTY OF LONGFORD.—1 School.											
2907	Faughsinod	Curraoreeghan	1	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
Total in Longford,			1	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
COUNTY OF MEATH.—6 Schools.											
3146	Cushenstown	Cushenstown, male	1	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6
3147	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	50	50					
3176	Kilmoon	Ballyhack	3	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
3071	Orristown	Orristown	4	75	75	150	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6
2905	Rathcore	Jordanstown, male	5	100	—	100	134 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	74 10 0
2906	Ditto	Ditto, female	6	—	100	100					
Total in Meath,			6	335	265	600	400 13 4	45 0 0	—	—	222 16 8
QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Nil.											
COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.—2 Schools.											
2977	Newtown	Killevally, male	1	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6
2978	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	50	50					
Total in Westmeath,			2	100	50	150	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6
COUNTY OF WEXFORD.—Nil.											
COUNTY OF WICKLOW.—Nil.											
SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.											
Counties.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.			
Carlow	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Dublin	4	350	300	650	434 0 0	48 15 0	—	—	241 7 6		
Kildare	2	70	70	140	93 6 8	10 10 0	—	—	51 18 4		
Kilkenny	3	100	170	270	176 13 4	19 16 0	4 17 0	—	117 6 8		
King's County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Louth	2	100	100	200	134 0 0	15 0 0	4 17 0	—	74 10 0		
Longford	1	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8		
Meath	6	335	265	600	400 13 4	45 0 0	—	—	222 16 8		
Queen's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Westmeath	2	100	50	150	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6		
Wexford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wicklow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total in Leinster,	20	1,115	995	2,110	1,405 6 8	157 16 0	9 14 0	—	800 13 4		

CONNAUGHT.—19 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—3 Schools.											
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	
3051	Loughrea	Loughrea Agricultural	1	200	—	200	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3151	Inniscarra	Inniscarra	2	60	40	100	200 0 0	—	—	—	96 0 0
3237	Spiddal	Spiddal	3	100	50	150	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
Total in Galway,			3	360	90	450	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6
							366 13 4	18 15 0	—	—	188 14 2

* About being brought into operation.

IV. [2].—List of One Hundred and Three Schools, to which the Commissioners have appropriated Grants, &c.—(continued)

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.—4 Schools.											
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	
2908	Kinlough . . .	Kinlough	1	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
3127	Cloonclare . . .	Manorhamilton	2	150	—	150	200 0 0	22 10 0	—	—	111 5 0
3128	Ditto	Ditto, female	3	—	150	150					
3219	Ditto	Killea	4	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
Total in Leitrim,			4	270	230	500	333 6 8	37 10 0	—	—	185 8 4
COUNTY OF MAYO.—7 Schools.											
2912	Meelick	Cullim, male	1	140	—	140	134 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	79 10 0
2913	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	60	60					
3013	Anghammore . . .	Caher, female	3	—	86	86	34 0 0	3 15 0	—	—	18 17 6
3016	Kilmore Erris . . .	Terrane, female	4	—	100	100	60 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	33 15 0
3027	Ditto	Corclough, No. 2	5	70	50	120	80 0 0	9 0 0	—	—	44 10 0
3158	Knock	Churchfield, male	6	100	—	100	100 0 0	11 5 0	—	—	55 12 6
3159	Ditto	Ditto, female	7	—	50	50					
Total in Mayo,			7	310	346	656	408 0 0	46 10 0	—	—	232 5 0
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.—2 Schools.											
2915	Lisanuffy	Curraghroe, male	1	100	—	100	140 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	80 0 0
2916	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	—	100	100					
Total in Roscommon,			2	100	100	200	140 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	80 0 0
COUNTY OF SLIGO.—3 Schools.											
2859	Tumora	Keash	1	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
2914	Kilmactrany . . .	Upper Arigna	2	50	28	78	52 0 0	5 17 0	—	—	28 18 6
3152	Curry	Culla	3	60	40	100	66 13 4	7 10 0	—	—	37 1 8
Total in Sligo,			3	170	108	278	185 6 8	20 17 0	—	—	103 1 10
SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.											
Counties.	No. of Schools.	Expected Attendance.			Aid Granted.				Amount of local Contribution towards the Building and Fitting-up.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Free Stock.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.			
Galway	3	360	90	450	£ 366 13 4	£ 18 15 0	£ —	£ —	£ 188 14 2		
Leitrim	4	270	230	500	333 6 8	37 10 0	—	—	185 8 4		
Mayo	7	310	346	656	408 0 0	46 10 0	—	—	232 5 0		
Roscommon	2	100	100	200	140 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	80 0 0		
Sligo	3	170	108	278	185 6 8	20 17 0	—	—	103 1 10		
Total in Connaught,	19	1,210	874	2,084	1,433 6 8	143 12 0	—	—	789 9 4		
SUMMARY IN PROVINCES.											
Ulster	31	1,610	1,259	2,869	1,877 9 5	210 13 6	6 2 2	—	1,047 1 6		
Munster	33	1,695	1,481	3,176	2,024 16 8	236 10 0	7 5 6	—	1,181 18 4		
Leinster	20	1,115	995	2,110	1,405 6 8	157 16 0	9 14 0	—	800 13 4		
Connaught	19	1,210	874	2,084	1,433 6 8	143 12 0	—	—	789 9 4		
Total,	103	5,630	4,609	10,239	6,740 19 5	748 11 6	23 1 8	—	3,819 2 6		
GENERAL SUMMARY IN PROVINCES, OF LIST Nos. 1 & 2.											
Ulster	103	5,690	4,476	10,166	5,135 1 10	605 10 6	26 17 2	8 4 11½	2,870 2 0		
Munster	113	7,915	5,942	13,857	7,231 10 0	858 4 6	20 13 2	1 5 4	4,096 2 3		
Leinster	81	5,787	4,967	10,754	5,225 6 8	612 4 2	24 4 3	2 7 0	2,987 15 2		
Connaught	85	7,845	5,734	13,579	6,466 17 10	823 19 2	2 8 6	—	3,672 18 3		
Total,	382	27,237	21,119	48,356	24,058 16 4	2,899 18 4	74 3 1	11 17 3½	13,626 17 8		

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

V.—List of Eight Vested Schools in the Counties of Galway and Mayo, suspended until New Trustees and Managers shall be appointed.

Counties.	Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.
Galway,	989	Abbey	Briarsfield, male	1
	990	Ditto	Ditto, female	2
	1322	Ballinakill	Kilmore	3
	1323	Ballindoon	Ardbrack	4
	1330	Moyross	Carna	5
Mayo,	1012	Ditto	Roundstone	6
	1342	Ballinakill	Boffin's Island	7
	1146	Balla	Balla	8
Total,				8

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

* To these sums add £1,284 11s. 8d., which appears in the Operation List—Appendix I., £277 6s. 2d., being the amount of additional Grants to Building Schools, taken into connexion previously to the 1st January, 1841; and, £121 19s. 4d. granted to Two Schools (Bohil and Flanders) taken into connexion and struck off during the year 1841, (see Struck-off List,) making, in the whole, the sum of £2,682 17s. 10d., granted towards Building and Fitting-up National Schools, during the year ending the 31st December, 1841.

County.	Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending				Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.				REASONS FOR STRIKING OFF AND CANCELLING GRANTS.			
					31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1841.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.	Salary, Amount paid during the Year.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.											Females.	Total.
Antrim	2646	Ballymoney	Bendooragh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Manager precluded by a clause in his Lease, from receiving aid from the Commissioners.	
Do.	2863	Finvoy	Killins	2	—	80	80	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	Manager unable to procure the site he intended.	
Do.	12	Belfast	Frederick-st. female	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 6	—	—	—	—	School having been closed in consequence of the resignation of a Mistress. It was brought again into connexion during the year. See Operation List.	
Do.	66	Killead	Dungonnell, No. 1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Converted to other purposes by the Proprietor.	
Do.	73	Layde	Cushendall	5	70	18	88	39	13	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	Manor Court held in School-house, which is contrary to the rules of the Commissioners.	
Do.	2566	Connor	Ballee	6	63	28	91	43	20	1	—	0 14 5	—	—	11 0 0	—	The regulation as to inscription, "National School," not being complied with.	
Do.	2644	Ballymoney	Ballygan, male	7	62	7	69	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	Ditto.	
Do.	2662	Ditto	Ditto, female*	8	—	39	39	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	Ditto.	
Do.	91	Belmont or Shank Hill	Hannahstown, fem.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Superintendent having reported that this School had ceased to exist.	
Do.	70	Larne	Larne, male	10	189	—	189	153	—	1	10 11	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	Transferred to a new House, built by the Commissioners.	
Do.	71	Ditto	Ditto, female	11	—	74	74	60	60	1	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	Ditto.	
Do.	1982	Ditto	Ditto, infant	12	57	58	115	73	65	1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	Ditto.	
Armagh	2476	Keady	Keady, temporary	13	88	47	135	65	32	1	—	—	—	—	7 6 8	—	Ditto.	
Donegal	2019	East Tullibeg	Ards	14	69	22	91	26	18	1	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	Ditto.	
Do.	1989	Raymuntersdoon	Crossroads	15	63	20	83	—	—	1	—	0 14 8	—	—	7 0 0	—	Ditto.	
Do.	169	Conwall	Glencar, temp.	16	38	18	56	35	33	1	—	0 3 2	—	—	12 0 0	—	Ditto.	
Down	2318	Rathmullan	Killough, temp.	17	76	26	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	—	Ditto.	
Do.	2299	Saul	Ballinlogher, temp.	18	57	20	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	—	Ditto.	
Do.	239	Lambeg	Lambeg	19	37	47	84	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	—	Taken possession of by the landlord, and placed under the Church Education Society.	
Do.	1914	Tullylish	Gilford, male	20	37	39	76	111	—	1	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	Children, &c. having been transferred to a new House built by the Commissioners.	
Do.	1862	Ditto	Ditto, female	21	102	37	139	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	—	Ditto.	
Fermanagh	289	Trory	Drungarrow	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	House having been destroyed by a storm.	
Londonderry	296	Ballinascreen	Altayesky	23	75	—	75	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7 10 0	—	Children, &c., having been transferred to a new House built by the Commissioners.	
Do.	2525	Boveroh	Drimincea	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Landlord opposed to the National system of Education.	
Monaghan	2951	Donagh	Derrysallagh	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 2	—	—	—	Manager compelled to withdraw the School in consequence of local opposition.	
Do.	347	Emmatris	Coolkill	26	44	27	71	54	34	1	—	—	—	—	6 13 4	—	In consequence of the dilapidated state of the house.	
Do.	343	Donagh	Knocknagrave	27	124	88	212	92	74	1	—	1 7 11	—	—	12 0 0	—	Children having been transferred to a new House built by the Commissioners.	
Monaghan	364	Muckno	Lisceenan	28	49	25	74	40	30	1	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	House being totally out of repair.	
Tyrone	2723	Lisban	Unagh	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Committee compelled to withdraw School, in consequence of the opposition given to its connexion with the Board by the proprietor of the ground.	
Do.	423	Killehill	Mullyrodden	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Withdrawn by the Managers.	
Do.	2726	Camus	Strabane, No. 2	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rule as to putting up the inscription "National School" not complied with.	
Do.	406	Donaghendry	Stewartstown	32	46	23	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	The Children, &c., transferred to a new House built by the Commissioners of Education.	

(continued.)

VI.—[1.] List of One Hundred and Twelve Schools struck off the Roll of National Schools during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841, with the reasons assigned—(continued.)

Counties.	Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	Number of Children on the Rolls, as returned by the Managers, for the Half-years ending			Number of Teachers.		Aid granted during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.				Reasons for Striking off and Cancelling Grant.				
				31st March, 1841.		30th September, 1840.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Books and Stationery at Half-price.	Free Stock.		Salary, Amount paid during the Year.			
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.										
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
Cork	2636	Kilcasken	Glengarriff, temp.	58	18	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	£	s.	d.	The Children, &c., transferred to a new House built by the Commissioners of Education.	
Do.	2633	Creagh	Creagh, temp.	74	50	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0	Ditto.	
Do.	458	Ballyroe & Ahern	Ballyroe, temp.	55	42	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0	Ineligibility of House, and unfitness of Teacher.	
Do.	1988	Ballinaboy	Gogginahill, female	—	62	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0	0	Incorporated with the Male School.	
Do.	488	Ardagh	Inch, temp.	63	41	104	132	84	216	1	—	—	11	10	0	The Children transferred to new House built by the Commissioners of Education.	
Do.	1390	Ardnaghesha	Tigueera	113	82	195	113	72	185	1	—	0 13 6	—	—	—	The Children, &c., transferred to Watergrass Hill National School-house, built by the Commissioners of Education.	
Kerry	537	Caheriveen	Caheriveen, female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Closed for the present.	
Limerick	569	Rathronan	Athea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The School ceased to exist, the Teacher having gone to America, and the House being converted to other purposes.	
Do.	565	Monega	Rathcabbill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Closed, and now occupied for other purposes.	
Do.	2709	Bruff	Bruff, female	—	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0	Incorporated with the Male School.	
Tipperary	2894	Cloughprior	Carney, temp.	49	45	94	106	—	—	—	—	—	6	0	0	The Children, &c., transferred to a new House, built by the Commissioners of Education.	
Waterford	2855	Ardmore	Ardmore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Manager declined to avail himself of the Grant.	
Do.	1591	Knockawn	Glenmore	38	19	57	53	21	74	—	—	—	5	6	8	The Teacher was dismissed, and the house his property.	
Do.	621	Ballymacart	Mt. Barron, male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	School closed.	
Do.	1513	Ditto	Ditto, female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.	
Do.	1549	Rathgormuck	Rathgormuck	38	19	57	—	—	—	—	—	0 18 8	—	—	—	House altogether unfit.	
Dublin	734	St. Andrews	Mendicity, male	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Schools ceased to exist, the Children having been transferred to the North and South Dublin Union Workhouses.	
Do.	735	Ditto	Ditto, female	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rules violated.	
Do.	736	Ditto	Ditto, infant	51	28	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	School closed.	
Do.	722	Malahide	Malahide, male	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Incorporated with the Male School.	
Kilkenny	1153	Graig	Coppens, female	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0	Ditto.	
King's County	1516	Gallon	Cloghan, female	54	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Children, &c., transferred to new House built by the Commissioners of Education.	
Louth	842	Louth	Knockbridge, female	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Incorporated with Male School.	
Meath	866	Clonalrey	Clonalrey	80	57	137	95	71	166	1	—	0 6 0	0 6 0	—	—	Ditto.	
Queen's County	912	Eno	Eno, female	57	58	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Children, &c., transferred to new House built by the Commissioners of Education.	
Do.	917	Moyanna	Moyanna, female	58	59	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Incorporated with Male School.	
Do.	920	Portlinton	Portlinton, fem.	59	116	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.	
Wexford	952	Kilagg	Healthfield	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.	
Westmeath	936	Kilcleach	Moate, male	61	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Manager declined to act.	
Leitrim	1021	Clonclare	Towneyuneshagh	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	School closed, house unsuitable.	
Mayo	2991	Shrnel	Boula, male	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Children, &c., having been transferred to a new House, built by the Commissioners.	
Do.	2992	Ditto	Ditto, female	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.	
Do.	2831	Kilmaree	Tourane	85	46	131	60	42	102	1	—	1 15 7½	2 8 6	7	6	8	School-house objectionable.
Do.	2733	Ballinacerry	Mulliferry	41	38	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In consequence of a disagreement among the local patrons.	
Do.	1079	Tunmore	Foxford	73	41	114	75	45	120	2	—	—	—	—	—		
Total of Salaries due to Schools struck off in the year 1840, but not paid until 1841,				67	2,905	1,643	2,848	1,365	773	2,136	11 11 7½	10 3 8	363	15	0		
Total of operation Schools struck off,																	

County.	Rel. No.	Parish.	School.	Sex of Pupils	Aid granted.		Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.	REASONS FOR NOT HAVING COME INTO OPERATION.
					Building.	Fitting-up.		
Armagh	2205	Armagh	Armagh	1	£ 50 0 0	£ 7 10 0	£ 50 0 0	Manager not having been able to procure a site.
Do.	2847	Derriagh	Rushyhill	2	29 9 0	7 10 0	18 15 0	Manager unable to build, owing to local opposition.
Do.	2134	Kilmore	Drumcor	3	66 0 0	7 10 0	18 9 6	Manager not willing to comply with the conditions on which Grant was made.
Do.	2160	Clondavaddock	Tully	4	46 0 0	Included.	37 1 8	Manager unable to procure a Lease of site.
Do.	2368	Killybegs, Lower	Meenakillen	6	40 0 0	4 10 0	23 0 0	A duplicate Grant.
Do.	2149	Clondavaddock	Roohan	6	30 0 0	5 5 0	17 13 6	Landlord having refused to grant a Lease of site.
Do.	2151	Ditto	Kinlough	7	46 0 0	Included.	23 0 0	Manager having abandoned his intention of building, the tenure not being satisfactory.
Do.	2409	Derriagh	Dogs	8	83 6 8	9 7 6	46 7 0	Manager unable to raise the necessary "Local Contribution."
Do.	2897	Bovera	Flanders	9	42 13 4	4 16 0	23 14 8	Ditto.
Do.	3028	Coleraine	Bohil	10	67 0 0	7 10 0	37 5 0	Manager unable to avail himself of Grant, on account of local opposition.
Do.	1864	Quinn	Quinnville	11	121 8 5	40 0 0	80 0 0	Grant relinquished by the Applicants.
Do.	2065	Killanalea	Lower Coolastyle	12	116 0 0	10 0 0	63 0 0	Ditto
Do.	2066	Ditto	Ditto	13	—	—	—	There being but one School-room.
Do.	2374	Skull	Dunbeacon	14	—	—	—	Declined by Applicant.
Do.	2467	Matheis	Dunbeacon	15	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	Ditto.
Do.	2465	Cloghroo	Cloghroo	16	111 0 0	15 0 0	63 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	2466	Ditto	Ditto	17	84 0 0	10 0 0	47 0 0	The Applicants intend to build on another site.
Do.	2360	Alina	Kilberniert	18	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	The Applicants unable to procure a site.
Do.	2375	Cabereagh	Clohan	19	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	The Applicants unable to avail themselves of the Grant.
Do.	2376	Litter	Coolroe	20	43 0 0	4 0 0	23 10 0	The Applicants unable to raise the necessary local subscription.
Do.	2071	Kilgarvin	Kilfadamore	21	47 0 0	5 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	2072	Ditto	Glenlough	22	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	The Applicants could not procure a site.
Do.	2136	Ventry	Countra	23	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	The Applicants intend to apply for a larger Grant.
Do.	2812	Abington	Marree	24	—	—	—	The Applicants declined the Grant, preferring to erect the School-house out of a private fund.
Do.	2062	Faney	Ballyally	25	34 13 3	7 0 0	20 16 7	The Landlord refused the site.
Do.	2053	Ditto	Ditto	26	73 0 0	10 0 0	41 0 0	The site objectionable.
Do.	2078	Tubrid	Grane	27	240 0 0	Included.	120 0 0	The Applicant obliged to decline the Grant.
Do.	1813	Coerrahern	Clinstown	28	88 0 0	10 0 0	49 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	2171	Thomastown	Thomastown	29	72 0 0	10 0 0	41 0 0	The Applicant declined the Grants.
Do.	2172	Ditto	Ditto	30	75 0 0	10 0 0	42 10 0	The Applicant declined the Grants, having subsequently obtained funds to erect the House.
Do.	2170	Ditto	Blessington	31	75 0 0	10 0 0	42 10 0	Ditto.
Do.	1723	Ardeagh	Ravallron	32	111 0 0	15 0 0	63 0 0	The Applicant declined the Grant.
Do.	2127	Stamullen	Stamullen	33	—	15 0 0	7 10 0	Ditto.
Do.	2128	Ballygarth	White Cross	34	140 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	2201	Kilclicgh	Moate	35	65 10 0	8 0 0	36 15 0	Patron intends to build a School-house at his own expense.
Do.	2202	Ditto	Ditto	36	68 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	Duplicate Application.
Do.	2216	Molina	Oulart	37	83 6 8	9 7 6	46 7 1	Manager unwilling to comply with the conditions on which Grant was made.
Do.	2217	Ditto	Oulart	38	66 0 0	7 10 0	36 15 0	Manager not being able to obtain a site.
Do.	2036	Newbawn	Ditto	39	66 13 4	7 10 0	37 1 8	Manager having determined to build on another site.
Do.	2037	Ditto	Ditto	40	—	—	—	
Do.	2102	Dunlavin	Lemonstown	41	—	—	—	
Do.	2398	Atherry	Monivea	42	—	—	—	
Do.	2395	Killedan	Kiltemagh	43	—	—	—	
Do.	2179	Ditto	Greyfield	44	—	—	—	
Do.	2397	Allynast	Tienclare	45	—	—	—	
Total of Building Schools struck off,					2,611 7 3	322 6 0	1,466 9 0	

Total Number of Schools struck off—112.

MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY,

Secretaries.

VII.

STATISTICS of Applications for Aid which have been considered and determined and Grants made thereon, by the Commissioners of National Education, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841.

LIST of 305 Schools to which Grants of Salaries and Books, or Books only, were made, and which are included in List No. III. of 2,337 Schools in operation.

ULSTER.—156 Schools.

NOTE.—For details as to the number of Children on the Rolls, the number of Teachers, and the nature and extent of the Aid granted, see Appendix No. I.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.—37 Schools.				COUNTY OF DONEGAL.—21 Schools.			
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.
3074	Ahoghill - - -	Tullygarley - - -	1	2877	Ardara - - -	Drumboeighill - - -	1
3153	Ditto - - -	Ahoghill, No. 2 - - -	2	2893	Ditto - - -	Leckonel - - -	2
2888	Ardmoy - - -	Mullaghduff - - -	3	3038	Ditto - - -	Legonseragh - - -	3
8086	Ballyclagh - - -	Caherty - - -	4	3137	Ditto - - -	Lochriespoint, female	4
3130	Ballyeaston - - -	Ballyeaston, female	5	2974	Aughniah - - -	Ramelton, No. 2 - - -	5
2921	Belfast - - -	Mary-st, Belfast, male	6	3018	Burt - - -	Burt, No. 2 - - -	6
3091	Ditto - - -	Tea Lane - - -	7	2987	Cloncha - - -	Tully, No. 2 - - -	7
3197	Ditto - - -	Frederick-street, female	8	2988	Ditto - - -	Malin - - -	8
3173	Cairn Castle - - -	Killyglen - - -	9	3031	Ditto - - -	Goorey - - -	9
3140	Drumaul - - -	Terrygowan - - -	10	3205	Conwall - - -	Rashadag - - -	10
3196	Ditto - - -	Caddy - - -	11	3135	Convoy - - -	Carck - - -	11
2985	Ditto - - -	Magherabeg - - -	12	3136	Ditto - - -	Leighland - - -	12
2878	Dunluce - - -	Ballyclough - - -	13	3209	Ditto - - -	Traintabnoy - - -	13
2984	Ditto - - -	Kilmoyle - - -	14	2867	Donaghmore - - -	Meenglass - - -	14
2986	Duneean - - -	Gallough - - -	15	3191	Ditto - - -	Dreenan - - -	15
3238	Finvoy - - -	Eden - - -	16	2870	Fahan, Lower - - -	Buncrana - - -	16
3047	Killead - - -	Ballyrobbin - - -	17	2989	Inniskeel - - -	Tullyard, female	17
3088	Kirkinreola - - -	Parade - - -	18	3248	Ditto - - -	Maws - - -	18
3092	Ditto - - -	Craigwarren, Upper - - -	19	3076	Kilcar - - -	Shonaugh - - -	19
2925	Kilbride - - -	Ballyvoig - - -	20	3168	Stranorlar - - -	Meenbane - - -	20
3172	Ditto - - -	Ballybracken - - -	21	2930	Urney - - -	Alt, temporary - - -	21
3089	Layde - - -	Glendun - - -	22	COUNTY OF DOWN.—40 Schools.			
2923	N. T. Crummelin - - -	N. T. Crummelin - - -	23				
2920	Rocavan - - -	Rocavan - - -	24	2933	Aghaderg - - -	Bragar - - -	1
2922	Rasharkin - - -	Ballymacnoly - - -	25	3223	Anahilt - - -	Ballykeel Loughern - - -	2
2924	Ditto - - -	Bellaughy - - -	26	2942	Ballyphillip - - -	Portaferry - - -	3
3087	Ditto - - -	Gortereghy - - -	27	3203	Ballykinlor - - -	Ballyplunt - - -	4
3090	Ditto - - -	Dromore - - -	28	2997	Clonallen - - -	Carrick - - -	5
3206	Ditto - - -	Druncon - - -	29	2934	Comber - - -	Ringcrewey - - -	6
3207	Ditto - - -	Killycowan - - -	30	2886	Donaghadee, female	Donaghadee, female	7
2926	Skerry - - -	Craigs - - -	31	2941	Ditto - - -	Herdstown - - -	8
3037	Shankhill or Belfast - - -	Forth River - - -	32	2935	Dromore - - -	Killyscolvan - - -	9
3048	Ditto - - -	Belfast Workhouse - - -	33	3077	Drumgath - - -	Ballykeel - - -	10
2861	Tickmacreevan - - -	Carnolbana - - -	34	3183	Ditto - - -	Lurgancashone - - -	11
3241	Ditto - - -	Aughagash - - -	35	3094	Drumballyroney - - -	Emdale - - -	12
2863	Ballymoney - - -	Ballygan, female	36	2866	Donoughmore - - -	Glenn - - -	13
2863	Finvoy - - -	Killens - - -	37	3078	Donaclooney - - -	Donaclooney - - -	14
Total in Antrim, -				2939	Garvaghy - - -	Carnew - - -	15
COUNTY OF ARMAGH.—7 Schools.				3170	Hollywood - - -	Knocknagowney, - - -	16
3156	Ballymore - - -	Old Clare - - -	1	2931	Inch - - -	Ballygawley - - -	17
3189	Derrynuce - - -	Maghera Kilcranny - - -	2	3224	Killinchy - - -	Ballycloughan - - -	18
2983	Ditto - - -	Clea - - -	3	2932	Kilnigan - - -	Clanvaraghan - - -	19
3062	Ditto - - -	Man of War - - -	4	3067	Ditto - - -	Castlewellan, female	20
3174	Mallabrack - - -	Market Hill, female	5	3129	Kilkeo, Upper - - -	Ballymoney, female	21
3093	N. T. Hamilton - - -	Cortamlet - - -	6	3053	Kilchief - - -	Whitehall - - -	22
2875	Tynan - - -	Tynan - - -	7	2936	Kilmore - - -	Clontinaglare - - -	23
Total in Armagh, -				3171	Ditto - - -	Drumaglish - - -	24
COUNTY OF CAVAN.—6 Schools.				3096	Loughlin Island - - -	Drumacoad - - -	25
2928	Ballieboro' - - -	Lisgar - - -	1	3187	Magheralin - - -	Magheralin, female	26
2993	Ballymacaleny - - -	Cortober - - -	2	3095	Moir - - -	Lurganaville - - -	27
3075	Killenagh - - -	Tubber - - -	3	2856	Newtownards - - -	Killineather - - -	28
2929	Knockbride - - -	Latchey - - -	4	3079	Ditto - - -	Loughries Course, No. 2 - - -	29
2927	Templeport - - -	Bawnboy - - -	5	3185	Ditto - - -	Ballyblack - - -	30
2853	Toomcreyan - - -	Ballyconnell - - -	6	3186	Ditto - - -	Newtownards - - -	31
				2940	Rathmullen - - -	Rathmullen - - -	32
				2857	Saintfield - - -	Carrickcannon - - -	33
				2937	Ditto - - -	Saintfield - - -	34
				2938	Ditto - - -	Leggygowan - - -	35
				3068	Seapatrik - - -	Banbridge Workhouse - - -	36
				3184	Tullylish - - -	Lismaliff - - -	37
				3225	Ditto - - -	Gilford, male	38
				3226	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	39
				3033	Tullynakill - - -	Ballydreadan - - -	40

VII.—List of Three Hundred and Five Schools, to which Grants of Salaries and Books, or Books only, were made—(continued.)

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.—8 Schools.				COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.—(continued.)					
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.		
2945	Anghalurchur	Maguire's Bridge	1	3080	Mucknoe	Tullycooragh	7		
3044	Ditto	Cavanaleck	2	2953	Monaghan	Legnacrae	8		
3098	Derryvolan	Lotherstown, female	3	3163	Tydavnet	Ballyalbany	9		
3097	Enniskillen	Enniskillen, female	4	3201	Tydavnet	Urbleshaney	10		
2944	Ditto	Carrowkeel	5	2961	Donagh	Derrysallagh	11		
3032	Gallon	Killililhard	6	Total in Monaghan,					
2865	Magheracross	Coa	7						
2943	Magheracoolmoney.	Nedsherry	8						
Total in Fermanagh,			8	COUNTY OF TYRONE.—12 Schools.					
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.—14 Schools.				2956	Ardstraw	Lisleen	1		
3010	Aghadowey	Ballinrees, No. 2	1	3103	Anghalurcher	Kilbeg	2		
3011	Ditto	Carnroe	2	2954	Ballygawley	Ballygawley	3		
2892	Coleraine	Cloghfin	3	2955	Cappagh	Reylough	4		
3101	Ditto	Laurence Lane, female	4	3046	Clogher	Scienceen	5		
3102	Ditto	Ditto, male	5	3009	Derryloran	Orriter Craigs	6		
2949	Drumachose	Linen Hall-st. N. T. Limavady	6	3055	Ditto	Knockaconny	7		
2950	Ditto	Market-street, ditto	7	3104	Dromore	Curley	8		
2998	Maghera	Fallagloon, female	8	3202	Ditto	Raughanny	9		
2948	Ditto	Ternageeragh	9	3034	Fintona	Barnagh	10		
3099	Magherafelt	Magherafelt	10	2887	Kildress	Drumshambo, female	11		
3208	Ditto	Castledawson	11	3039	Skirts of Urney	Castlederg Workhouse	12		
2947	Macosquin	Cullyvenny	12	Total in Tyrone,					
3100	Templemore	Groarty	13						
2946	Termoneerry	Derganagh	14						
Total in Londonderry,			14	SUMMARY OF ULSTER.					
COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.—11 Schools.				Counties.				No. of Schools.	
2990	Ballybay	Ballybay	1	Antrim	-	-	37		
3194	Ditto	Ballydian	2	Armagh	-	-	7		
3026	Clones	Stonebridge	3	Cavan	-	-	6		
3243	Ditto	Analore	4	Donegal	-	-	21		
2952	Donamoyne	Broomfield	5	Down	-	-	40		
3200	Ematris	Cookill or Ematris	6	Fermanagh	-	-	8		
				Londonderry	-	-	14		
				Monaghan	-	-	11		
				Tyrone	-	-	12		
				Total in Ulster,				156	

MUNSTER.—45 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE.—6 Schools.			
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.
2874	Clounes - - -	Carahan - - -	1
3192	Clare Abbey - - -	Clare, male	2
3193	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	3
3004	Kilcoursy - - -	Stonehall, male	4
3005	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	5
3041	Kiltclagh - - -	Ballynalacken, female	6
Total in Clare, - -			6
COUNTY OF CORK.—14 Schools.			
3249	Ardnageehy - - -	Glenville, female	1
3251	Ballinabay - - -	Goggin's Hill, female	2
3036	Castlehaven - - -	Castletownsend, female	3
2967	Drumtariff - - -	Dromagh, temporary	4
2959	Desert Serges - - -	Aghagobill - - -	5
3242	Fermoy - - -	Fermoy Union, W. H.	6
3260	Kinsale - - -	Kinsale, female	7
2958	Kilmackabea - - -	Revoulder - - -	8
3012	Ditto - - -	Maulatrahane, female	9
3166	Little Island - - -	Little Island - - -	10
3167	Middleton - - -	Middleton Workhouse - - -	11
3015	Nohoral Daly - - -	Knocknagree, female	12
3165	St. Anne, Shandon - - -	St. Patrick - - -	13
3195	Shanbally - - -	Hawlbowlne Island - - -	14
Total in Cork, - -			14
COUNTY OF KERRY.—7 Schools.			
3006	Ballyheigue - - -	Ballylangan, temporary	1
2884	Cahiriveen - - -	Cahiriveen, female	2
3105	Filemore - - -	Filemore, temporary	3
2858	Kilnanean - - -	Clonmelane - - -	4
2995	Knockacapull - - -	Rathmore, female	5
3261	Molahuff - - -	Fieries, female	6
3003	Ratto - - -	Drommartin, temporary	7
Total in Kerry, - -			7
COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—8 Schools.			
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.
3035	Ashford - - -	Ashford - - -	1
3066	Ballingaddy - - -	Kilmallock Workhouse - - -	2
3221	Glenroe - - -	Glenroe - - -	3
3131	Loughel - - -	Mt. Trenchard, female	4
3164	Monegea - - -	Glenmore, female	5
3040	Newcastle - - -	Newcastle Workhouse - - -	6
2879	Rathronary - - -	Athea - - -	7
2960	St. Mary's & Munchin's	St. Munchin's, infant	8
Total in Limerick, -			8
COUNTY OF TIPPERRARY.—6 Schools.			
3063	Abbey - - -	Abbey, male	1
3064	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	2
3227	Ballingarry - - -	Kyle Commons - - -	3
2894	Clough Prior - - -	Carney, temporary ^b	4
3024	St. Mary's - - -	Clonmel Workhouse - - -	5
3142	Tipperrary - - -	Tipperrary Workhouse - - -	6
Total in Tipperary, -			6
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—4 Schools.			
2855	Ardmore - - -	Ardmore - - -	1
2889	Clashmore ^c - - -	Clashmore - - -	2
3228	Lismore - - -	Cappoquin, No. 2, female - - -	3
3069	St. John's Without - - -	Waterford Workhouse - - -	4
Total in Waterford, -			4
SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.			
Counties.	No. of Schools.		
Clare - - -	-	-	6
Cork - - -	-	-	14
Kerry - - -	-	-	7
Limerick - - -	-	-	8
Tipperrary - - -	-	-	6
Waterford - - -	-	-	4
Total in Munster,			45

* This School was subsequently struck off. See Struck-off List.

b This School was subsequently struck off. See Struck-off List.

c Ditto.

VII.—List of Three Hundred and Five Schools, to which Grants of Salaries and Books, or Books only, were made.—(continued.)

LEINSTER.—65 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.—2 Schools.				COUNTY OF MEATH.—(continued).			
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.
3235	Old Leighlin - - -	Bannree - - -	1	3143	Dunshaughlin - - -	Dunshaughlin Workhouse	8
3139	Rathvilly - - -	Knocklishen female	2	3182	Kilpatrick - - -	Castletown, temporary	9
		Total in Carlow, -	2	3239	Kiltale - - -	Kiltale, female	10
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—7 Schools.				3255	Kentstown - - -	Kentstown, female	11
3108	Blanchardstown - -	Cabra, female	1	3253	Newtown - - -	Carlanstown, female	12
3107	Clontarf - - -	Richmond, female	2	3254	Ratoah - - -	Ashbourne, female	13
3106	Finglass - - -	Finglass, female, temporary	3	3111	Syddan - - -	Newtown - - -	14
3144	Lusk - - -	Balrothery Workhouse -	4	3181	Stamullen - - -	Stamullen - - -	15
3007	St. Michan's - - -	St. Michan's - - -	5			Total in Meath, -	15
2872	Taney - - -	Sandyford, male	6	QUEEN'S COUNTY.—5 Schools.			
2873	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	7	3056	Dysart Enos - - -	Dysart Enos - - -	1
		Total in Dublin, -	7	3257	Donoughmore - - -	Killadooley, female	2
COUNTY OF KILDARE.—6 Schools.				3256	Killabin - - -	Rushes, female	3
3025	Ballysax - - -	Ballysax, female	1	3175	Portarlinton - - -	Portarlinton, female	4
3065	Ditto - - -	Ditto, No. 2 - - -	2	3054	Rosenallis - - -	Derlamogue - - -	5
3109	Bodenstown - - -	Sallins - - -	3			Total in Queen's, -	5
3236	Lyons - - -	Ardclough, female	4	COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.—4 Schools.			
3246	Naas - - -	Naas, female	5	3117	Killough - - -	Killough - - -	1
3155	Tipper - - -	Naas Workhouse - - -	6	3118	Killucan - - -	Killucan - - -	2
		Total in Kildare, -	6	3244	Lacken - - -	Lacken and Leany - -	3
COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—7 Schools.				3245	Walshestown - - -	Walshestown - - -	4
3141	Clough - - -	Gazebo, female	1			Total in Westmeath, -	4
2961	Gaulakill - - -	Bigwood - - -	2	COUNTY OF WEXFORD.—5 Schools.			
3029	Kells - - -	Stoneyford, male	3	3081	Duncormac - - -	Duncormac - - -	1
3030	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	4	3179	Ferns - - -	Ferns, male	2
3045	Rower - - -	Rower - - -	5	3258	Fintra - - -	Ballycullane, female	3
3247	Rathcoole - - -	John's Well - - -	6	2885	Kilrush - - -	Kingsland - - -	4
3110	St. Canice - - -	Bonnetstown - - -	7	3178	Kilbride - - -	Clogogue - - -	5
		Total in Kilkenny, -	7			Total in Wexford, -	5
KING'S COUNTY.—6 Schools.				COUNTY OF WICKLOW.—4 Schools.			
3014	Birr - - -	Barracks (Crinicle) -	1	3210	Croompatrick - - -	Coolroe - - -	1
3017	Ditto - - -	Fortal - - -	2	3119	Donoughmore - - -	Brittas - - -	2
3123	Ditto - - -	Eden, infant	3	3259	Kilcummin - - -	Ballycumber, female	3
3220	Ditto - - -	Birr, female	4	3188	Rathdrum - - -	Mucklow - - -	4
3190	Clonsast - - -	Brackna - - -	5			Total in Wicklow, -	4
3169	Reynagh - - -	Banagher, infant	6				
		Total in King's, -	6	SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.			
COUNTY OF LONGFORD.—Nil.				Counties.		No. of Schools.	
COUNTY OF LOUTH.—4 Schools.				Carlow, - - -	- - -	- - -	2
2962	Dromin - - -	Dromin - - -	1	Dublin, - - -	- - -	- - -	7
3154	Drumshallon - - -	Kellystown, female	2	Kildare, - - -	- - -	- - -	6
3252	Louth - - -	Louth, female	3	Kilkenny, - - -	- - -	- - -	7
3262	Tullyallen - - -	Tullyallen, female	4	King's, - - -	- - -	- - -	6
		Total in Louth, -	4	Longford, - - -	- - -	- - -	0
COUNTY OF MEATH.—15 Schools.				Louth, - - -	- - -	- - -	4
3115	Ardbraccan - - -	Bohermin - - -	1	Meath, - - -	- - -	- - -	15
3116	Ditto - - -	Boyerstown - - -	2	Queen's, - - -	- - -	- - -	5
3112	Cortown - - -	Cortown, male	3	Westmeath, - - -	- - -	- - -	4
3113	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	4	Wexford, - - -	- - -	- - -	5
2963	Dulane - - -	Mullahea - - -	5	Wicklow, - - -	- - -	- - -	4
3114	Duleek - - -	Duleek, female	6			Total in Leinster, -	65
3180	Ditto - - -	Bolies - - -	7				

VII.—List of Three Hundred and Five Schools, to which Grants of Salaries and Books, or Books only, were made—(contd.)

CONNAUGHT.—39 Schools.

NOTE.—For details as to number of Children on the Rolls, the number of Teachers, and the nature and extent of the Aid granted, see Appendix No. I.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—6 Schools.				COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.—12 Schools.			
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.
2964	Abbeygormucan	Mulla	1	3120	Ardearne	Crossna, male	1
3240	Athenry	Athenry	2	3121	Ditto	Ditto, female	2
2965	Kilbegnet	Ballinakill or Friaryland	3	2854	Boyle	Doon	3
3057	Kinvara	Kinvara, female	4	2967	Ditto	Cultercreaghtan	4
3084	Killurse	Owen, male	5	2970	Ditto	Deerpark	5
3085	Ditto	Ditto, female	6	3008	Ditto	Knockarush	6
Total in Galway,			6	2968	Belanagare or Kilcuky	Belanagare, male	7
				2969	Ditto	Ditto, female	8
				2971	Corrigeenroe	Corrigeenroe	9
				3070	Clonfinla	Carriska, female	10
				3222	Kiltevan	Kiltevan	11
				2864	Kiloran	Greaghnaferna	12
				Total in Roscommon,			12
COUNTY OF LEITRIM.—4 Schools.				COUNTY OF SLIGO.—8 Schools.			
3082	Cloonclare	Monenageer	1	2994	Drumard	Ballinleg	1
3072	Kiltoghert	Carrick-on-Shannon	2	3138	Ditto	Balacontranta	2
3073	Ditto	Ditto, female	3	2973	Kilmactrany	Upper Arrigna, temporary	3
2851	Kilterbridge	Garvagh	4	3122	Ditto	Highwood	4
Total in Leitrim,			4	2972	Killaspickfrone	Grange Ormsby	5
				3233	Kilbeagh	Ballaghy, male	6
				3234	Ditto	Ditto, female	7
				2996	Tubbercurry	Tubbercurry, female	8
				Total in Sligo,			8
COUNTY OF MAYO.—9 Schools.				SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.			
3085	Aughavale	Murrisk, temporary	1	Counties.	No. of Schools.	Provinces.	No. of Schools.
2966	Burrihoole	New Port Pratt, ditto	2	Galway	6	Ulster	156
2852	Crossmalina	Rathmore	3	Leitrim	4	Munster	45
2871	Kilcommon	Clontikilly	4	Mayo	9	Leinster	65
3211	Killygan	Kincun	5	Roscommon	12	Connaught	39
3212	Ditto	Creaves	6	Sligo	8		
2876	Lacken	Doonadoody	7		—		
2991	Shruel	Boula, male	8		39		
2992	Ditto	Ditto, female	9				
Total in Mayo,			9			Total	305

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

VIII.

LIST of ONE HUNDRED and TEN SCHOOLS, to which the Commissioners appropriated Grants for Building, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1841, and which are included in List No. IV.

ULSTER.—35 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.—5 Schools.				COUNTY OF DONEGAL.—5 Schools.			
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.
2902	Ballymoney	Kirkhills	1	3161	Conwell	Kilfeak	1
2917	Billy	Defferick	2	3160	Fahan	Tullydish	2
3023	Dunluce	Sineirl	3	2999	Iskahan	Ture, female	3
3042	Billy	Bushmills, male	4	3134	Kilbarren	Creavy	4
3043	Ditto	Ditto, female	5	2903	Urney	Alt	5
Total in Antrim,			5	Total in Donegal,			5
COUNTY OF ARMAGH.—4 Schools.				COUNTY OF DOWN.—6 Schools.			
2868	Keady	Keady	1	3162	Bangor	Bangor	1
2860	Loughgall	Wastelands	2	2890	Cloonallen	Mayo, female	2
2904	Ditto	Aughanleg	3	2900	Dunsford	Ballydock, male	3
2848	Lisnadill	Drumgaw	4	2901	Ditto	Ditto, female	4
Total in Armagh,			4	2898	Upper Kilkeel	Grange, male	5
COUNTY OF CAVAN.—4 Schools.				2899	Ditto	Ditto, female	6
3229	Drumgoon	Cohagh, male	1	Total in Down			6
3230	Ditto	Ditto, female	2				
2880	Ditto	Cootehill, infant	3				
3157	Templestort	Tullybrack	4				
Total in Cavan,			4				

a These Schools were subsequently struck off. See Struck-off List.

b This School was subsequently brought into operation. See Operation List.

c do. do.

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VIII.—List of One Hundred and Ten Schools, to which the Commissioners appropriated Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.—2 Schools.				COUNTY OF TYRONE.—4 Schools.			
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.
2869	Derryoullen	Cules	1	3126	Dromore	Curly	1
3145	Enniskillen	Immarue	2	2882	Donaghmore	Tullyallen	2
		Total in Fermanagh,	2	3149	Fintona	Fintona	3
				3148	Langfield	Garveyhullion	4
						Total in Tyrone,	4
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.—5 Schools.				SUMMARY OF ULSTER.			
3028	Coleraine	Bohill,	1	Counties.		No. of Schools.	
2897	Boveva	Flanders,	2	Antrim	- - - -	5	
2891	Maghera	Lisnamuck	3	Armagh	- - - -	4	
2895	Tarmoneeny	Lemnaroy, male	4	Cavan	- - - -	4	
2896	Ditto	Ditto, female	5	Donegal	- - - -	5	
		Total in Londonderry,	5	Down	- - - -	6	
				Fermanagh	- - - -	2	
				Londonderry	- - - -	5	
				Monaghan	- - - -	Nil.	
				Tyrone	- - - -	4	
				Total in Ulster,	- - - -	35	
COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.—Nil.							

MUNSTER.—34 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE.—4 Schools.				COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—5 Schools.			
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.
3000	Clare	Clare	1	2909	Ballingarry	Ballingarry, male	1
3198	Killnohan	Caherbolg, male	2	2910	Ditto	Ditto, female	2
3199	Ditto	Ditto, female	3	2911	Kilcorman	Kilcorman	3
3204	Kilmoon	Rathbane	4	3231	Kilfergus	Glinn, male	4
		Total in Clare,	4	3232	Ditto	Ditto, female	5
						Total in Limerick,	5
COUNTY OF CORK.—12 Schools.				COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—3 Schools.			
2981	Abbeymahon	Lislevan, male	1	3019	Ballyshuhan	Burncourt, male	1
2982	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	3020	Ditto	Ditto, female	2
3021	Ardnaguihy	Watergrasshill, male ^b	3	3177	Ballinaclough	Ballinaclough	3
3022	Ditto	Ditto, female	4			Total in Tipperary,	3
3049	Ditto	Killuntin, male	5				
3050	Ditto	Ditto, female	6				
3150	Canova	Canova	7				
2883	Kilmackabea	Knockskeagh	8				
2976	Kilmaloda	Cloghogh, male	9				
2976	Ditto	Ditto, female	10				
3124	Magourney	Coachford, male	11				
3125	Ditto	Ditto, female	12				
		Total in Cork,	12				
COUNTY OF KERRY.—10 Schools.				COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—Nil.			
2849	Kenmare	Kenmare, male	1				
2850	Ditto	Ditto, female	2				
2979	Kilcummin	Clashnagarrane, male	3				
2980	Ditto	Ditto, female	4				
2917	Prior	Dungegan, male	5				
3218	Ditto	Ditto, female	6				
3132	Ratoo	Slivavaddara, male	7				
3133	Ditto	Ditto, female	8				
3215	Valentia	Valentia, male	9				
3216	Ditto	Ditto, female	10				
		Total in Kerry,	10				
				SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.			
				Counties.		No. of Schools.	
				Clare	- - - -	4	
				Cork	- - - -	12	
				Kerry	- - - -	10	
				Limerick	- - - -	5	
				Tipperary	- - - -	3	
				Waterford	- - - -	0	
				Total in Munster,	- - - -	34	

^a These Schools were subsequently struck off. See Struck-off List.^b This School was subsequently brought into operation. See Operation List.

LEINSTER.—21 Schools.

CONNAUGHT.—20 Schools.

^a This School was subsequently brought into operation.---See operation List.
^b Ditto.

APPENDIX TO EIGHTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

VIII.—List of One Hundred and Ten Schools, to which the Commissioners have appropriated Grants, &c.—(continued.)

COUNTY OF SLIGO.—3 Schools.				SUMMARY IN PROVINCES.			
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Provinces.	No. of Schools.		
3152	Curry - - -	Culla - - -	1	Ulster - - -	-	35	
2914	Kilmactrany - - -	Upper Arrigna - - -	2	Munster - - -	-	34	
2859	Inmover - - -	Keash - - -	3	Leinster - - -	-	21	
				Connaught - - -	-	20	
		Total in Sligo, - - -	3			110	
SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.				GENERAL SUMMARY IN PROVINCES OF APPENDICES Nos. I. and II.			
Counties.	No. of Schools.			Provinces.	No. of Schools.		
Galway - - -	-	-	3	Ulster - - -	-	191	
Leitrim - - -	-	-	4	Munster - - -	-	79	
Mayo - - -	-	-	8	Leinster - - -	-	86	
Roscommon - - -	-	-	2	Connaught - - -	-	59	
Sligo - - -	-	-	3				
Total in Connaught, - - -	-	-	20	Total number of Schools received into connexion during the year 1841 - - -	-	415	
				Struck off during the year 1841 - - -	-	112	
				Showing an increase during the year of - - -	-	303	

MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

IX.

LIST of ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY SCHOOLS, towards the erection of which the Commissioners made Grants, and which were brought into operation during the Year 1841, and are included in Appendix III.

ULSTER.—50 Schools.

NOTE.—For details as to number of Children on the Rolls, the number of Teachers, and the nature and extent of the Aid granted, see Appendix No. III.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.—9 Schools.				COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.—2 Schools.			
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.
2265	Ballymoney - - -	Carnmeen - - -	1	2038	Devenish - - -	Monea - - -	1
2917	Ditto - - -	Defferick - - -	2	2261	Enniskillen - - -	Carrick - - -	2
1632	Duneean - - -	Creggan - - -	3			Total in Fermanagh, - - -	2
2772	Kilwaughter - - -	Kilwaughter, female	4	COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.—5 Schools.			
2454	Larne - - -	Larne, male	5	1784	Ballinascreen - - -	Altayeskey - - -	1
2453	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	6	2059	Maghera - - -	Dreenan, male	2
2485	Ditto - - -	Ditto, infant	7	2488	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	4
2144	Loughgeel - - -	Loughgeel - - -	8	2380	Tamlaght O'Crilly - - -	Drumagartner, male	4
2224	Portglengene or Ahoghill - - -	Ballyrickartmore - - -	9	2486	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	5
		Total in Antrim, - - -	9			Total in Londonderry, - - -	5
COUNTY OF ARMAGH.—2 Schools.				COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.—3 Schools.			
2868	Keady - - -	Keady, female	1	2109	Currin - - -	Clinrigh - - -	1
2837	Tartaraghan - - -	Maghery - - -	2	2550	Donagh - - -	Knocknagrave - - -	2
		Total in Armagh, - - -	2	2108	Magheracross - - -	Corduff, female	3
COUNTY OF CAVAN.—Nil.						Total in Monaghan, - - -	3
COUNTY OF DONEGAL.—10 Schools.				COUNTY OF TYRONE.—9 Schools.			
2130	Ardara - - -	Ardara, female	1	2412	Clenoe - - -	Mountjoy - - -	1
2056	Conwall - - -	Glencar - - -	2	2254	Donagheav - - -	Brickaville, male	2
2369	Inniskeel - - -	Glenties, male	3	2255	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	3
2054	Killybegs - - -	Killybegs - - -	4	2456	Ditto - - -	Blackfort, No. 2, female	4
1621	Ditto - - -	Fintra - - -	5	2436	Donaghendry - - -	Stewartstown - - -	5
1622	Raphoe - - -	Broadpath - - -	6	2489	Eglisli Clunfeacle - - -	Roan, male	6
1737	Ditto - - -	Ruskey - - -	7	2490	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	7
2145	Reymunterdoney - - -	Carricannon - - -	8	2786	Killyman - - -	Cavan - - -	8
2251	Stranorlar - - -	Doish - - -	9	2784	Pomeroy - - -	Claggan - - -	9
2146	Tullaghbegley - - -	Gortahork - - -	10			Total in Tyrone, - - -	9
		Total in Donegal, - - -	10	SUMMARY OF ULSTER.			
COUNTY OF DOWN.—10 Schools.				Counties.	No. of Schools.		
2270	Aghadery - - -	Ballyvarley, male	1	Antrim - - -	-	9	
2271	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	2	Armagh - - -	-	2	
2274	Ballee - - -	Ballycruttle, temporary	3	Cavan - - -	-	Nil.	
1950	Clonallen - - -	Carrick - - -	4	Donegal - - -	-	10	
2273	Down - - -	Boncastle - - -	5	Down - - -	-	10	
2401	Kilkeel - - -	Dunavan - - -	6	Fermanagh - - -	-	2	
2400	Knockbreds - - -	Tullycarnett - - -	7	Londonderry - - -	-	5	
2403	Rathmullen - - -	Killough, male	8	Monaghan - - -	-	3	
2404	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	9	Tyrone - - -	-	9	
2275	Saul - - -	Ballintogher - - -	10				
		Total in Down, - - -	10				

IX.—List of One Hundred and Twenty Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners made Grants, &c.—(contd.)

MUNSTER.—32 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE.—5 Schools.				COUNTY OF KERRY.—(continued).			
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.
2356	Bunratty - - -	Clonmoney, male	1	1704	Knocknacapull - -	Rathmore, male	6
2357	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	2	2417	Molabuff - - -	Fieries, male	7
2439	Feacle - - -	Feacle, male	3	1702	Stradbally - - -	Farrinakilla - - -	8
2440	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	4	1399	Tuosist - - -	Daurus - - -	9
1951	Kiltclagh - - -	Ballynalacken, male	5	Total in Kerry, - -			9
Total in Clare, - -			5	COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—2 Schools.			
COUNTY OF CORK.—13 Schools.				2039	Askeaton - - -	Askeaton, male	1
2798	Ardagh - - -	Inch, male	1	2040	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	2
3021	Arnaguihy - - -	Watergrasshill, male	2	Total in Limerick, - -			2
2448	Ballymourney - - -	Ballymakure - - -	3	COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—3 Schools.			
2159	Creagh - - -	Creagh - - -	4	2076	Cloughprior - - -	Carney, male	1
2267	Dunderron - - -	Dunderron, male	5	2077	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	2
2117	Kilmacabea - - -	Maulatrahane - - -	6	2390	Peppardstown - - -	Knockelly - - -	3
2379	Kilcaskin - - -	Glengarriff - - -	7	Total in Tipperary, - -			3
2161	Litter - - -	Grange - - -	8	COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—Nil.			
2234	Lislea - - -	Cullina - - -	9	SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.			
2112	Myross - - -	Conscrooneen, male	10	Counties.		No. of Schools.	
2113	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	11	Clare - - -	- - -	- - -	5
1685	Nohoral Daly - - -	Knocknagree, male	12	Cork - - -	- - -	- - -	13
2378	Skull - - -	Skull, female	13	Kerry - - -	- - -	- - -	9
Total in Cork, - -			13	Limerick - - -	- - -	- - -	2
COUNTY OF KERRY.—9 Schools.				Tipperary - - -	- - -	- - -	3
2418	Aglish - - -	Knockaderragh - - -	1	Waterford - - -	- - -	- - -	0
1697	Dunquin - - -	Vicarstown - - -	2	Total in Munster, - -			32
1695	Kinnard - - -	Ardamore - - -	3				
1583	Killorglin - - -	Glanaquillagh - - -	4				
2424	Killarney - - -	Carhoreigh - - -	5				

LEINSTER.—21 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.—Nil.				COUNTY OF LONGFORD.—5 Schools.			
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—1 School.				Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.
2881	Glencullen - - -	Glencullen, female	1	2083	Edgeworthstown - -	Edgeworthstown, male	1
Total in Dublin, - -			1	2084	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	2
COUNTY OF KILDARE.—Nil.				1435	Killosher - - -	Cloontagh - - -	3
COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—1 School.				2468	Longford - - -	Rathcline - - -	4
2079	Anghavilla - - -	Ballyglass, female	1	2438	Tashinny - - -	Tenelic, female	5
Total in Kilkenny, - -			1	Total in Longford, - -			5
KING'S COUNTY.—2 Schools.				COUNTY OF MEATH.—6 Schools.			
2413	Drumcullin - - -	Thomastown, male	1	1827	Boardsmill - - -	Batterstown - - -	1
2414	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	2	2086	Clonalvey - - -	Clonalvey, male	2
Total in King's Co., - -			2	1771	Kiltale - - -	Kiltale, male	3
COUNTY OF LOUTH.—1 School.				2088	Moynalty - - -	Cormeen, male	4
2081	Faughard - - -	Kilcurry - - -	1	2089	Ditto - - -	Ditto, female	5
Total in Louth, - -			1	1309	Stackallen - - -	Stackallen - - -	6
				Total in Meath, - -			6
				QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Nil.			
				COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.—Nil.			

APPENDIX TO EIGHTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

IX.—List of One Hundred and Twenty Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners made Grants, &c.—(contd.)

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.—2 Schools.				SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.			
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Counties.	No. of Schools.		
2098	Fethard	Poulfur, male	1	Carlow	-	-	0
2099	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	Dublin	-	-	1
		Total in Wexford,	2	Kildare	-	-	0
COUNTY OF WICKLOW.—4 Schools.				Kilkenny	-	-	1
2276	Arklow	Arklow, male	1	King's	-	-	2
2277	Ditto	Ditto, female	2	Louth	-	-	1
2434	Kiltegan	Rathcoile, male	3	Longford	-	-	5
2435	Ditto	Ditto, female	4	Meath	-	-	6
		Total in Wicklow,	4	Queen's	-	-	0
				Westmeath	-	-	0
				Wexford	-	-	2
				Wicklow	-	-	4
				Total in Leinster,	-	-	22

CONNAUGHT.—16 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—4 Schools.				COUNTY OF SLIGO.—3 Schools.			
Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Roll Number.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.
1772	Abbot	Ryehill	1	2013	Killery	Ballintogher, male	1
1645	Kinvara	Kinvara	2	2032	Ditto	Ditto, female	2
2174	Portumna	Portumna, male	3	1853	Tubbercurry	Tubbercurry, male	3
2175	Ditto	Ditto, female	4			Total in Sligo,	3
		Total in Galway,	4	SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.			
COUNTY OF LEITRIM.—1 School.				Counties.	No. of Schools.		
2430	Oughterough	Putture	1	Galway	-	-	4
		Total in Leitrim,	1	Leitrim	-	-	1
COUNTY OF MAYO.—6 Schools.				Mayo	-	-	6
2085	Ardrigoll	Rathkeel	1	Roscommon	-	-	2
3060	Beccan	Laranganboy	2	Sligo	-	-	3
1410	Kilmore Erris	Lyonsport	3	Total in Connaught,	-	-	16
2030	Kilcondaff	Swinford, male	4	SUMMARY IN PROVINCES.			
2031	Ditto	Ditto, female	5	Provinces.	No. of Schools.		
2826	Kilmoree	Tourane	6	Ulster	-	-	50
		Total in Mayo,	6	Munster	-	-	32
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.—2 Schools.				Leinster	-	-	22
1681	Clonfinla	Carriska, male	1	Connaught	-	-	16
1866	Toughboy	Ballyforan	2				190
		Total in Roscommon,	2				

MAURICE CROSS, }
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X.

ARRANGEMENT for the CLASSIFICATION of the TEACHERS of NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Teachers of National Schools are divided into three Classes, to which the following Salaries are attached:—

MALES.					
1st (or highest) Class,	.	.	.	.	£20 per Annum.
2nd do.,	.	.	.	.	15 do.
3rd do.,	.	.	.	.	12 do.
FEMALES.					
1st (or highest) Class,	.	.	.	.	£15 do.
2nd do.,	.	.	.	.	12 do.
3rd do.,	.	.	.	.	10 do.
Mistresses to teach Needlework,	.	.	.	.	6 do.

Masters and Mistresses not sufficiently qualified for any of the above Classes, constitute a *Probationary Class*, and receive at most £8 per annum each.

All newly appointed Teachers who have not previously conducted National Schools, are placed in the *Probationary Class*, in which they remain for at least *One Year*. They are afterwards examined by the Superintendent of the District, or if in the Training School, by the Professors, and such as are deemed sufficiently qualified to be placed in a higher Class, receive the *full amount to which they may become entitled from the date of their appointment being confirmed by the Commissioners*.

Examinations are held from time to time by the Superintendents, with a view of raising meritorious Teachers to a higher class, or of depressing others, who may have conducted themselves improperly, or in whose Schools the attendance has *considerably decreased*.

The Commissioners require *that a further income to the Teachers be secured either by Local Subscriptions or School Fees. This Rule will be strictly enforced.*

Fixed Salaries having been attached to each Class, *no applications for a further increase will be hereafter entertained.*

Every Teacher must remain for at least Twelve Months in the Class in which he is placed, before he is eligible for promotion, unless in the case of Teachers who may have been trained in the interval.

MAURICE CROSS,

JAMES KELLY,

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Secretaries.

XI.

LIST of the WORKS published by the COMMISSIONERS, with the PRICES at which they are supplied to NATIONAL SCHOOLS, and to the PUBLIC.

	Price to National Schools.			Price to the Public.			Price to National Schools.			Price to the Public.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
First Book of Lessons,	0	1	0	2	3	Elements of Geometry,	0	4	0	10	
Second do.,	0	3	0	9		Mensuration,	0	7	1	8	
Third do.,	0	6	1	4		Appendix to ditto,	0	4	1	0	
Fourth do.,	0	7	1	8		Directions for Needlework, with					
Fifth do., (Boys')	0	9	2	0		Specimens,	4	6	12	0	
Reading Book for Girls' School,	0	9	2	0		Ditto, Large,	5	3	14	0	
Introduction to the Art of Reading,	0	7	1	8		Set Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic,	1	0	2	6	
English Grammar,	0	4	0	10		Ditto, Spelling and Reading,	0	6	1	3	
Key to ditto,	0	1	0	4		Ditto, Copy Lines,	0	6	1	3	
Scripture Lessons, (O.T.) No. 1,	0	4	1	0		Map of the World,	8	0	21	0	
Ditto, " No. 2,	0	4	1	0		" Ancient World,	6	0	16	0	
Ditto, (N.T.) No. 1,	0	4	1	0		" Europe,	6	0	16	0	
Ditto, " No. 2,	0	4	1	0		" Asia,	6	0	16	0	
Sacred Poetry,	0	3	0	8		" Africa,	6	0	16	0	
Lessons on the Truth of Chris-						" America,	6	0	16	0	
tianity,	0	3	0	8		" England,	6	0	16	0	
First Arithmetic,	0	4	1	0		" Scotland,	6	0	16	0	
Key to ditto,	0	4	1	0		" Ireland,	6	0	16	0	
Book-keeping,	0	4	1	0		" Palestine,	6	0	16	0	
Key to ditto,	0	4	1	0							

FOR NATIONAL SCHOOLS ONLY.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Set of Small Maps,	2	10	Ditto, small ruled, each,	0	1
Table Books, per 100,	2	0	Slate Pencils, per 1,000,	1	8
Clock,	6	9	Ink Stands, per dozen,	0	9
Introduction to Geography and History,	0	2	Ink Powders, per dozen,	1	3
Half quire Copy Books folio, each,	0	1	School Register,		
Eight Sheets ditto, quarto,	0	1	Report Book,		
Quills, per 1,000,	6	3	Class Rolls,		
Slates, large, each,	0	1			

MAURICE CROSS,

JAMES KELLY,

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Secretaries.

XII.

GRATUITOUS STOCK.

The Commissioners furnish to each School, when taken into connexion, a Gratuitous Stock of School Books, which will be renewed at the end of every *four* years; they are to be kept as a School Stock, for which the Master or Mistress will be held responsible, and they are on no account to be taken out of the School. The following is the List of Books granted :—

First Book.	Key to English Grammar.	Set of Arithmetical Tablets.
Second Book.	Arithmetic.	Copy Lines.
Third Book.	Key to Arithmetic.	Report Book, Register, and a
English Grammar.	Set of Spelling Tablets.	supply of Class Rolls.

NOTE.—The “Scripture Lessons,” “Lessons on the Truth of Christianity,” and “Sacred Poetry,” may be obtained, in addition to the above, if required by the Managers.

The Commissioners have made arrangements for supplying the Teachers of National Schools, and the Public, with the following Works at the prices annexed :—

	To the Teachers of National Schools. s. d.	Price to the Public. s. d.		To the Teachers of National Schools. s. d.	Price to the Public. s. d.
BY PROFESSOR M'GAULEY.			BY PROFESSOR SULLIVAN.		
Lectures on Natural Philosophy,	3 6	7 6	Lectures on Popular Education,	1 4	2 6
			Outline of the General Regula-		
BY PROFESSOR SULLIVAN.			tions and Methods of Teaching		
Geography Generalised, . .	1 0	2 0	in the Male Model School, .	Gratis.	0 6

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JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.



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